



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

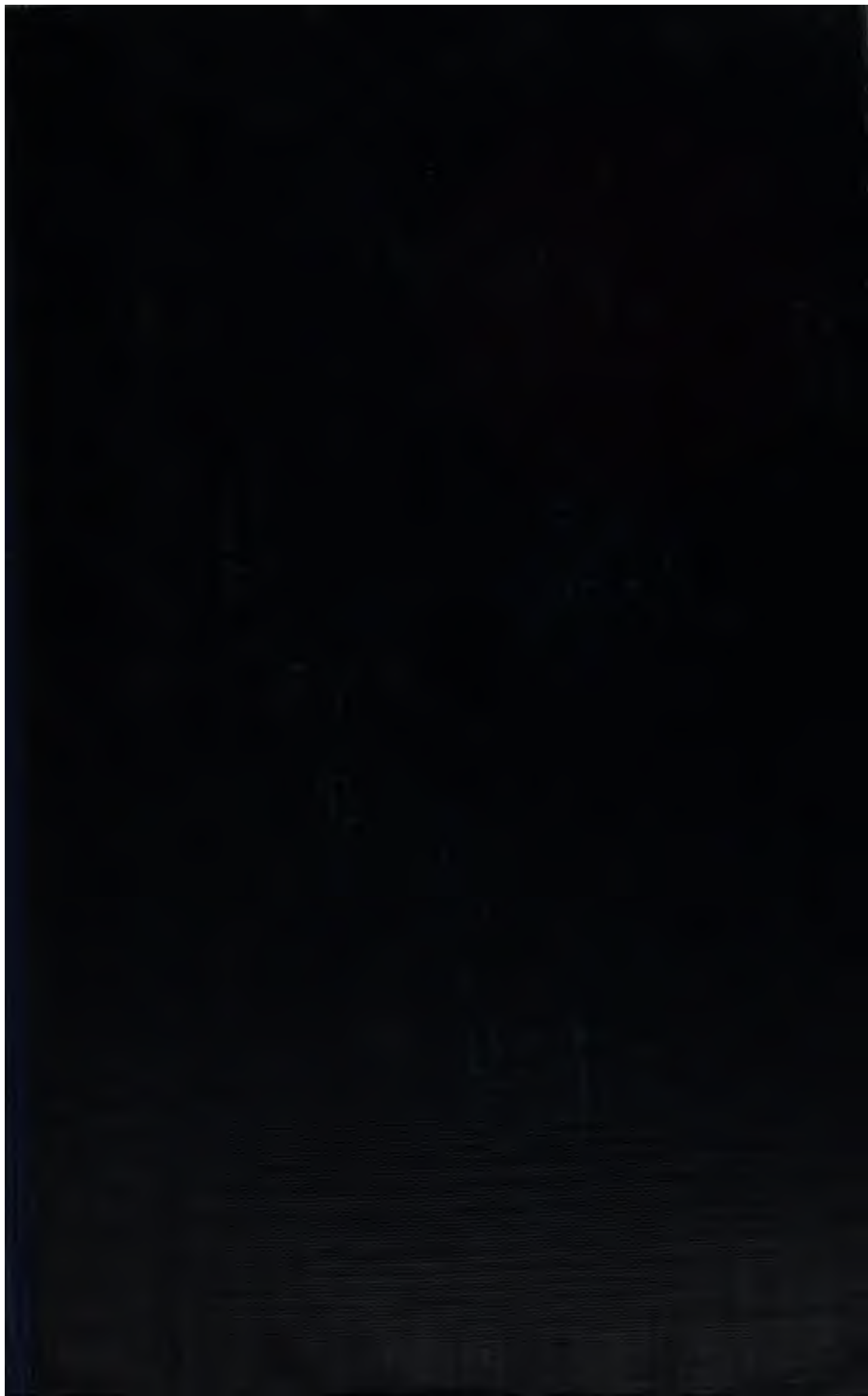
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





600046656X

$$= R. 5 \quad (28 \times) \quad \frac{89}{2}$$

3153 d. 4

$$= K \quad 10.95$$

✓

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
WELSH LANGUAGE,

EXPLAINED IN ENGLISH;

WITH
NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, FROM THE LITERARY REMAINS AND
FROM THE LIVING SPEECH OF THE

Cymry.

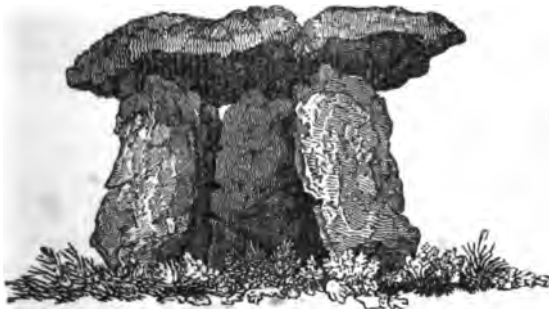
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A WELSH GRAMMAR.

THE SECOND EDITION.

BY W. OWEN PUGHE, D.C.L. F.A.S.

VOL. II.



DENBIGH:

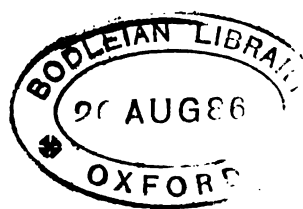
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS GEE:

AND MAY BE HAD OF LONGMAN, REES, ORME, AND GREEN, PATERNOSTER-ROW;
AND J. JONES, 3, DUKE-STREET, WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON.

1832.

3153. d. 4.

8



GEIRIADUR CYMMRAEG A SAESONEG.

WELSH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

E B A

E, *A prefix in composition.* It implies aptness to act, or to move.

E, standing alone, as a word, implies action going on, and when it accompanies a verb it is the agent performing the action described without the discrimination of a person. The pronoun *it*; but the particular character is generally marked by the context; except in the *Siberian Dialect*, where it implies *he*, and *his*. It is appropriately the sign of the active participle, making actions of the present tense, which without it would be otherwise. It has also the form, in many expressions, of what would be termed an adverb. Examples, *gwelir*, there will be seen; *e welir*, seeing takes place, or, it is seen; *e'm gwelir*, the seeing of me takes place, or, I am seen; *e dyngui*, the agent swearing was, or he (she, or it) swore; *e dyngui y dyn*, the man swore, *nag e*, not it, or it not.

E fynydd y gath byged, ond ni fynydd witychu at throed.

The cat would have fed, but she would not have to wet her foot.

Eang, *a. (ang)* Ample, large, wide, loose, free. **Gwr eang**, a free man.

Eang yw y byd i hawb.

The world is spacious for all.

Eangawl, *a. (eang)* Tending to make spacious. **Eangder**, *s. m. (eang)* Spaciousness, capacity. **Eangiad**, *s. m. (eang)* A making capacious. **Eangrwydd**, *s. m. (eang)* Spaciousness, capacity. **Eangu**, *v. a. (eang)* To make ample or spacious. **Eawg**, *s. m.—pl. eogiaid (awg)* A salmon.

Nid mwynaid ond eawg.

There is nothing so pleasing as the salmon.

Eawn, *a. (awn)* Bold, daring, intrepid, brave.

Faws, *s. f.—pl. eösau (aws)* A nightingale.

Nid serchawg ond faws.

There is nothing so loving as the nightingale.

EB, *s. m. r.—pl. t. ion.* A going; a going from, a proceeding out of; a sending from; utterance; in a state abstracted from.

Eb, *v. a. (for ebu)* Tending to go, or proceed from; to send from; to utter; to say. *Eb fi, eb y fi, ebyff fi, ebyf fi*, quoth I; *eb di, quoth thou; eb efe, saith he; eb y ni, quoth we.*

Ebach, *s. f.—pl. t. an (eb—ach)* A nook, a corner, a cove, a bay.

Ac yna yr ni Collen i fynydd Glastonbury, ac yno i gwael efe guddigol dda obach carreg mewn lle dirgel.

And then Collen went to the mountain of Glastonbury, and there he made a hermitage under the corner of a stone in a secret place.

Duchedd Collen.

VOL. II.

E B O

Ebachawg, *a. (ebach)* Full of nooks, or coves.

Ebaeth, *s. m. (eb—ath)* A nook, or corner.

Eban, *s. m.—pl. ebyn (eb)* A passing on; a going by, or through. *v. a.* To go; to pass.

Py march Melyngan

Cyrod a gwyllan

My hun nid eban

Cyfrwng mor a glan.

My stred Melyngan is swift as the sea-mew which will not pass me between the sea and the shore.

Pan wael Dew dangaws o farau

Dyddwyr dy darded aruan

Dychryn twr torioedd yn eban

Dychryn bynt—

When God shall reveal his countenance, the home of earth will rule itself over us; terror, with the tumultuous noise of armies in passing, will take his course.

Comedyn.

Ebargof, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (argof)* A forgetting.

Ebargoŷ, *v. a. (ebargof)* To forget, to let out of mind; to have short memory.

Ebargofiad, *s. m. (ebargof)* A forgetting, oblivion.

Ebawl, *s. m.—pl. ebollion (eb—awl)* A colt, a foal, a young horse. *Mae efe yn un ebawl*, he is quite a colt, or full of life.

Hir y bydd march bach yn ebawl.

Long will a little horse be a colt.

Ni thellr moth i ebawl.

An arrow will not be paid to a colt.

Ebediw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (eb—ediw)* A heriot.

Ebestawl, *s. m.—pl. ebestollion (eb—est)* An apostle

Ebiaith, *s. f.—pl. ebieithion (eb—iaith)* A part or division of a sentence.

Gwelwch osawd y gair hlae dair gwrth yn achrnod yr ebiaith wahanodawl.

You see the word *hlae* placed three times in the beginning of the semicolon division of the sentence.

H. Perri.

Ebill, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (pill)* A piercer; a pin, or peg; an anger; a gimblet; the key of a musical instrument. **Ebillion telyn**, the keys, or pins of a harp.

—Dy gi

A'i ebillion gwynion ar gau

Yn union yn ei enau.

Thy dog with his white pegs on the close straightly set in his jaws.

T. Prye.

Ebilldaradr, *s. m.—pl. ebillderydr (ebill—taradr)* A small anger.

Ebilldaradr dimal a dal.

A small anger its value is a half-penny.

Welsh Laws.

Ebillen, *s. f. dim. (ebill)* A small peg; a gimblet.

Ebilliad, *s. m. (ebill)* A pegging; a boaring.

Ebilliaw, *v. a. (ebill)* To peg, to pierce, to bore.

Ebilliawg, *a. (ebill)* Having pegs or pins.

Ebod, *s. pl. aggr. (eb)* What is voided, dung.

Ebodn, *s. m. (ebod)* The dung of a horse.

Ebodni, *v. a. (ebodn)* To void dung, as a horse.

Ebolaid, *a. (ebawl)* Like a colt, or coltish.

A

Eboles, s. f.—pl. t. au (ebawl) A young mare.

Ni chaf un man, achwyn mas,
Hob hio fy ebolesan—
I cwyd edwyn canedwr,
Achwyn yw am na chaf' wr.

I got not a single spot, it is my complaint, free from the notes
of my fillet; their craving is known to the messenger; it is grief
because they can not get a husband.

R. Fynglwyd, i ofyn amos.

Ebolgarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ebawl—carn) Celts
foot, a herb, also called *alan bychan*; *ebolgarn*
y gerddi, asarrabacca; *ebolgarn* y mor, sea-
bindweed.

Ebolliawg, s. (ebawl) To become as a colt.

Ebolliawg, s. (ebawl) Fit for foaling, or breeding.

Teidi canwg yw tyau car ya allt ac ya agwared, a dwyn pwa
traw, a bod yn eboliawg.

The qualities of a mare are to draw a drag up hill and down hill,
and to carry a cross load, and to be with foot.

Welsh Lamer.

Eboludd, adv. (eb—goludd) Without let, or hin-
derance, without delay, forthwith, presently.

Ebran, s. m.—pl. t. au (eb—rhan) Horse provender

Y dystala a ddylly ddaen ebran i'w farch, a phedair pedol, ac on
to a heolion sawith ya y dyddiaw i gwa y gollia.

The steward of the household is entitled to two bulks for his
horses, and four shoes with their sets of nails one in a year from
the smith of the court.

Welsh Lamer.

Ebraniad, s. m. (ebran) A baiting, a foddering.

Ebrann, v. a. (ebran) To bait; to fodder. *Eb-
rann meirch*, to bait horses.

Ebranwr, s. m.—pl. ebranwyr (ebran—gwr) One
who gives provender for horses.

Ebrawl, s. (ebr) Having a tendency to go.

Ebreiddiad, s. m. (abred) A passing onward.

Ebreiddiawg, s. (abred) Abounding with motion.

Ebri, s. m. (ebr) A going, egress, passage, utter-
ance, a passing a word, surety.

Ac ynd diderf didderf ebrl;
Ac am i seprant mynaw holl;
Ynys Fawr llin.

And it has a sequestered place not worn by travelling; and
around its cemetery is the bosom of the sea; the beautiful island of
Mory.

Ebrinad, s. m. (ebr) A going from or out of.

Ebrifed, s. (eb—rhifed) Without number.

Cad ar wycrydd
Gwneuw ebrifed.

To the conflict there resorted spears innumerable.

Tallies.

Ebrill, s. m. (eb—rhill) The month of April.

Ebrilliaid, s. (ebrill) Like April; springing.

Ebru, s. (ebr) To move, to go from; to utter.

Ebrwydd, s. (eb—rwydd) Quick, hasty, soon.

A cogyno yn hwyr ebrwydd y diogyn.

He that climbs up late soon he will descend.

Adage.

Breuddwyd yw ebrwydded oes.

It is a dream how swift it is.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ebrwyddaw, v. a. (ebrwydd) To hasten, to hie.

El a ebrwyddodd ei hynt.

He has quickened his course.

H. Our. Mag.—Mabingion.

Ebrwyddawl, s. (ebrwydd) Hastening, accelerating

Ebrwyddedig, s. (ebrwydd) Accelerated.

Ebrwyddiad, s. m. (ebrwydd) An acceleration.

Ebrydig, s. (abred) Having power to move.

Ebrydu, v. a. (abred) To move, pass onward.

Ebryfygawl, s. (rhyfygawl) Apt to neglect.

Ebryfygedig, s. (rhyfygedig) That is neglected.

Dadl ebrfyfygedig, a neglected cause.

Ebryfygiad, s. m. (rhyfygiad) A neglecting.

Ebryfygu, v. a. (rhyfygu) To desert from having
to do with; to neglect.

Ebryfygu i o yta fy mara.

I neglected to eat my bread.

De fydd Ddu.

Ebu, v. a. (eb) To proceed out; to utter; to
speak, to say.

Ebustl, s. m. (bustl) Gall bitter. *a. Bitter.*

Ebwch, s. m. (eb—wch) A gasp; a groan, a sigh.

Ebwr, s. m. (bwr) That hems in. *a. Causing
dread.*

Ebwystl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eb—gwystl) An embryo.

Ebychawl, s. (ebwch) Gasping, sighing, groaning.

Ebychodig, s. (ebwch) That is made to sigh.

Dydwad Brant Hir—Mae canadl y Frydeidial heb gaffael un
tywyswg a allai ei dwyn ar eu hon ddiwyddawd, a haddiaw ebych-
odig a oddi o ymyrradl canrhyddod dy fed tithon yn dyddodl hie-
as llyng ac ei goll.

Brant Hir add—The action of the Britons in without obtaining
one prince that could restore them to their ancient dignity, and
this day it is distressing in endeavouring to preserve that honour
that thou shouldst also suffer it to be diminished and lost.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ebychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ebwch) A gasping.

Ebychiawl, s. (ebwch) Gasping; sighing.

Ebychu, v. a. (ebwch) To gasp; to clamour.

Ebyd, s. m. (eb) A going from, a passing off.

Ebyri, s. m. (ebwr) That causes dread or fear.

Ebyrn, s. m.—pl. t. i (byrn) A brook bank.

Cain cymwysu tithiaw byrn;
Sgudidid cwrw traw ebyrn;
Gwawd aml ei amgwydd trachwyrn.

Splendid the uprising of the foggy brook; of nimble leap the
hairs over the bank; the over hasty to be consumed to frequent
tumbles.

S. G. Cynawyr.

Eceraid, s. (egr) Of a harsh or severe nature.

Ecerawl, s. (egr) Of a harsh or severe nature.

Eeriad, s. m. (egr) A becoming harsh or sharp.

Eerwr, s. m.—pl. eerwyr (egr—gwr) A sharp

dealing person, a sharper, an extortioner.

ECH, s. f. r. What is still; what pervades.

It is seldom used except when compounded
with other words. Also a portion of arable
land; an acre.

Tadfwich Hir ech o dir a'i ddiwyddi.

Tadfwich the tall, a spot of earth reduces him to corruption.

Amwria.

Echaeth, s. m. (ech) A seclusion; retirement.

Echain, v. a. (ech) To become secluded; to re-
tire aside; to rest; to repose; to sleep.

Echawl, s. (ech) Secluded, retired; reposing.

Echdoe, s. m. (ech—doe) The day before yester-
day. *adv.* On the day before yesterday.

Echdoe a doe y deurn
I'r byd da, a'r byrd hwn;
Heddiw a'n oedl Dafydd,
Yn fawr daol a'r dydd.

The day before yesterday and yesterday I would to come the
good time and this living to-day, Dafydd, I will not disappoint
thee, early on the day I will come.

Gut. Owain.

Echdoeawl, s. (echdoe) Of two days ago.

Echdywyn, s. m. (dywyn) Splendour, brightness.

Echdywynawl, s. (echdywyn) Glittering, luminous

Echdywynedig, s. (echdywyn) Resplendent, glit-
tering, shining.

Y forwyn Eyllit hwn, nid odd hawd caffael dyn can deod a
hi yn yr holl fyd: canyo gwyneth oddi ei chawd ang echdywya-
ddig, agwra morll.

Eyllit that same maid, it was not easy to find a person so fair as
she is the whole world: for her body was whiter than the polished
bone of the sea animal.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Echdywynedigrwydd, s. m. (echdywynedig) Glit-
teringness, or resplendency.

Arthur a wela ffrwdwyd—oed, dralg yn ehadog i wrth y gor-
llewis ac echdywynedigrwydd ei llygaid yn gollaw y wlad.

Arthur beheld a dream; namely, a dragon flying from out of
the west, and the brightness of her eyes illuminating the country.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Echdywyniad, s. m. (echdywyn) A glittering.

Echdywynu, v. a. (echdywyn) To cast a light.

Echdywynyg, s. m. (echdywyn) A diffusing of

light. *v. a.* To cast a lustre; to glitter.

Echdywynygawl, s. (echdywynyg) Resplendent.

Echdywynnygiad, *s. m.* (echdywynnyg) A glittering.
Echdywynnygu, *v. a.* (echdywynnyg) To cast a splendour, to glitter, to shine.

Echimid, *s. m.* (echen) A giving origin to.

*Nu'm diddeit o'n fodd, add echimid,
Nu'm gweithyng yn mhwyg yn mhadd i'w fodd.*

Deprive me not of thy blessing, Lord of the creation, leave me as neglected and confined with the hideous crew. *Cynddoleu.*

Echel, *s. f.*—*pl.* echyl (ech—el) Axis; axle-tree.

*Mawr fwy y credaf na chrair cred neithiad
Echel cad cad aduair.*

Much more than the gospel of the faith I believe the supporter and the pillar of battle; the supporter of treasure. *Phyllip Brydydd.*

Echen, *s. f.*—*pl.* echyn (ech—en) A source, or origin; a stock, tribe, family, or nation.

*Ow hylr f'n hoddra a ddol,
Gwer echen gwyrdd Echel!*

May a gallant hero come in our time, the luminary of the tribe having the courage of Echel! *L. P. Mack.*

*I'm peryf digonedd bwyf dygan gwynid;
I'r blaib, f'r mawr-dad roddid fy rheos,
I'r Telyrd echel o'r en echen.*

To my pure great cause may I be a conspicuous singer; to the Son, to the great Father, the giver of my Lord, to the supreme Spirit from the one source. *Cynddoleu, m. E. Ffald.*

Echenawg, *a.* (echen) Having an origin or stock.

Echenawl, *a.* (echen) Belonging to a tribe.

Eching, *s. m.* (ech—ing) A confined state.

Eching, *a.* (ech—ing) Straitened, restrained.

*Eching yaf cof, neu'm cais eidd
Am eidd eiddan!*

Oppressed is necessary within me, am I not assailed by affliction after the heir of a kingdom! *L. P. Mack, m. H. ab Gr. ab Cynan.*

Echlar, *s. m.* (ech—llar) What causes paleness. *a.* Of a pale hue, livid.

Echlys, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. lon (ech—llys) Cause, motive; occasion; opportunity.

Echlysawl, *a.* (echlys) Occasional; opportune.

Echlysiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. an (echlys) An occasioning

Echlys, *v. a.* (echlys) To occasion; to cause.

*Am gyddawd Medrawd Wyrddin darogan;
Am awrys Cynan cerdd echlys.*

Of the joint brother of Medrawd Wyrddin prediceth: of the great grandson of Cynan the song is called forth. *Gw. Brycheiniog.*

Echlysur, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. lon (echlys) A cause, a motive.

Echlysuraw, *v. a.* (echlysur) To make an occasion.

Echlysurawl, *a.* (echlysur) Occasional; causing.

Echlysiariad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. an (echlysur) A causing.

Echnos, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. an (ech—nos) The night before last. *a.* Of the night before last.

Echre, *adv.* (ech—rhe) Rather, yes rather.

Echrestr, *s. f.*—*pl.* echrestrau (rhestr) What is registered or entered for a deposit; a register.

Echrestr yr ammod.

The registered copy of the covenant. *Cor. o Llongorfer.*

Echrestrawl, *a.* (echrestr) Belonging to registering

Echrestriad, *s. m.* (echrestr) A registering.

Echrestru, *v. a.* (echrestr) To put in a register.

Echryd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. an (cryd) Abashment, afflict; a trembling, or shivering.

Echrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. an (echryd) A shivering.

Echryda, *v. a.* (echryd) To shiver or tremble.

Echrydas, *a.* (echryd) Shocking, terrible, horrid.

Echryn, *s. m.* (cryn) A trembling, a quaking, or shivering; terror, horror, dread.

Echryndwry, *a.* (echryn) Capable of agitating.

Echrynawl, *a.* (echryn) Shivering, trembling.

Echrynedig, *a.* (echryn) Made to quake.

Echryniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. an (echryn) Trepidation.

Echrynu, *v. a.* (echryn) To quake, to tremble.

Echrys, *s. m.* (ech—rhys) What causes a starting, hurt, mischief; terror. *a.* Dire, horrid.

Echrysawl, *a.* (echrys) Tending to frighten.

Echrysader, *s. m.* (echrys) What causes a sudden shock; direfulness.

Echryshaint, *s. m.* (echrys—haint) A blast; or malignant distemper; a benumbing stroke.

Echrysiad, *s. m.* (echrys) A striking with a shock.

Echryslawn, *a.* (echrys) Direful, or horrible.

Echryslondeb, *s. m.* (echryslawn) Direfulness.

Echryslonder, *s. m.* (echryslawn) Direfulness.

Echryslonedd, *s. m.* (echryslawn) Direfulness.

Echrysloni, *v. a.* (echryslawn) To become direful.

Echryslonrwydd, *s. m.* (echryslawn) Direfulness; heinousness, cursedness.

Echrysu, *v. a.* (echrys) To become malignant.

Echu, *v. n.* (ech) To be not acted upon; to go aside, to retire; to be reposing.

Echudd, *s. m.* (cudd) A hiding, a hiding place.

Mynachos wyd mewn echudd.

Thou art a nun in seclusion.

D. Llwyd.

Echuddiad, *s. m.* (echudd) A hiding, or secluding

Echuddiaw, *v. a.* (echudd) To hide, or to seclude

Echur, *s. m.* (cur) Anguish, pain; disorder.

Echw, *s. m.* (ech) What has motion; a horse.

*Hy byddal y'ng hyfrain Present mab Pei;
Ar at echw byddid ond fdi aia.*

Present the son of Pei would be held in the conflict; on his horse he would be if he should not be on the retreat. *Aneurin.*

Echwa, *v. n.* (echw) To be on horseback; to ride.

*—Y wrdyd o'm pella;
Pell ydyf o awyl yn echwa;
Ar al fo pwyllwng a'n pwylla.*

Drive me not far from thee; because of lust for I am riding away; he that is not circumspect will not use discretion. *Cynddoleu.*

Echwalnt, *s. m.* (echw) A being riding.

Meifod—

*A'i balch-wawr yn awr yn newaint,
A'i balchgor heb achor echwalnt.*

Meifod with its proud illumination in the matin hour, and its proud choir without a circle of progression. *Cynddoleu.*

Echweg, *a.* (chweg) Luscious to the taste, sweet.

Echwith, *a.* (chwith) Adverse, contrary; awkward

Echwing, *a.* (ech—wng) Closed upon. *v. a.* To close upon, to envelope, to close to.

*Hirweith a'm gwaitheth gwledu arwng fwyg
Hirweithwng echwing; o'ch o'r cuddiaw!*

Sorrow oppresses me, to see upon him the gloom of the closed long separation; alas, this covering over!

*Gwaith bling oedd echwing, och, Wenhwyfar deg
Dygn ynaid dy aia!*

It was gloomy work to close in, ah, fair Wenhwyfar severe is my grief for thee! *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Echwrain, *s. m.* (ech—gwrain) A quiescent quality, or nature.

Echwydd, *s. m.* (echw) A state of stillness, rest, or quiescence, a cessation; a cleared region, or a place cleared of its wild state; but the common meaning of the word is the evening; and in some places it is the term for autumn.

*Tan yn abai cys dydd
Rhwg add yr echwydd;
Yr echwydd locaf,
A'i dynion haelaf;
Gnawd Elngi heb waesaf
Am deyrn giewaf.*

Fire in houses ere the day appears before the sovereign of the cultivated plain; the fairest cultivated plain, and its most energetic prince; the Angles are without homage from the most energetic prince. *Taliesin, 4 Urien.*

Cyfranc allt a gallit ac echwydd.

The junction of cliff with cliff and the cultivated plain. *Taliesin.*

Aeth i gym'ryd bedydd—

Dias Fab Daw nef yn awfr echwydd.

The true Son of God of heaven went to take baptism in the water of stillness. *Gwalchmai.*

Eboles, s. f.—pl. f. au (ebawl) A young mare.

Ni chaf un man, achwyn mau,
Heb lals fy ebolesau—
I cwyn edwyn cenadwr,
Achwyn yw am na chan' wr.

I get not a single spot, it is my complaint, free from the noise of my fillies; their craving is known to the messenger; it is grief because they can not get a husband.

R. Fynglwyd, i ofyn amws.

Ebolgarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ebawl—carn) Colts foot, a herb, also called alan bychan; ebolgarn y gerddi, asarrabacca; ebolgarn y mor, sea-bindweed.

Eboli, v. n. (ebawl) To become as a colt.

Eboliawg, a. (ebawl) Fit for foaling, or breeding.

Teithi casg yw tynu car yn allt ac yn ngwared, a dwyn pwn traws, a bod yn eboliawg.

The qualities of a mare are to draw a drag up hill and down hill, and to carry a cross load, and to be with foal. *Welsh Laws.*

Eboludd, adv. (eb—goludd) Without let, or hindrance, without delay, forthwith, presently.

Ebran, s. m.—pl. t. au (eb—rhan) Horse provender

Y dystain a ddyl dau ebran i'w farch, a phedair pedol, ac eu to a hoclion unwaith yn y ddyddyn i gan y goflys.

The steward of the household is entitled to two baits for his horse, and four shoes with their sets of nails one in a year from the smith of the court. *Welsh Laws.*

Ebraniad, s. m. (eban) A baiting, a foddering.

Ebranu, v. a. (eban) To bait; to fodder. Ebranu meirch, to bait horses.

Ebranwr, s. m.—pl. ebranwyr (eban—gwr) One who gives provender for horses.

Ebrawl, a. (ebr) Having a tendency to go.

Ebreidiad, s. m. (abred) A passing onward.

Ebreidiawg, a. (abred) Abounding with motion.

Ebri, s. m. (ebr) A going, egress, passage, utterance, a passing a word, surety.

Ac yst didryf didranl ebri;
Ac am i mynwes mynwes helli;
Ynys Fair firain.

And it has a sequestered place not worn by travelling; and around its cuntry is the bosom of the sea; the beautiful island of Mary. *Meilyr, i Eulii.*

Ebriad, s. m. (ebr) A going from or out of.

Ebrifed, a. (eb—rhifed) Without number.

Cad ar wycyched
Gwaewawr ebrifed.

To the conflict there resorted spears innumerable. *Taliesin.*

Ebrill, s. m. (eb—rhill) The month of April.

Ebrilliaidd, a. (ebrill) Like April; springing.

Ebru, a. (ebr) To move, to go from; to utter.

Ebrwydd, a. (eb—rhwydd) Quick, hasty, soon.

A esgyn yn hwyr ebrwydd y disgyn.

He that climbs up late soon he will descend. *Adage.*

Breuddwyd yw ebrwydded oes.

It is a dream how swift is life. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ebrwyddaw, v. a. (ebrwydd) To hasten, to hie.

Ef a ebrwyddodd ei hynt.

He has quickened his course.

H. Car. Mäg.—Mabinogion.

Ebrwyddawl, a. (ebrwydd) Hastening, accelerating

Ebrwyddedig, a. (ebrwydd) Accelerated.

Ebrwyddiad, s. m. (ebrwydd) An acceleration.

Ebrydig, a. (abred) Having power to move.

Ebrydu, v. a. (abred) To move, pass onward.

Ebryfygawl, a. (rhyfygawl) Apt to neglect.

Ebryfygedig, a. (rhyfygedig) That is neglected.

Dadl ebrfyfygedig, a neglected cause.

Ebryfygiad, s. m. (rhyfygiad) A neglecting.

Ebryfygu, v. a. (rhyfygu) To desist from having to do with; to neglect.

Ebryfyguais fywys fy mara.

I neglected to eat my bread. *Dafydd Ddu.*

Ebn,

spe

Ebus

Ebw

Ebw

dre

Ebw

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

Ebyc

3000

Echwyddaw, v. (echwydd) To be still or at rest.

*Ffrewer wen brodyr a'th fa,
Pan glywynt gyfresin iŵ,
Ni echwyddai sy ganthau.*
Fair Frewer thou hadst brothers, when they heard the clashing
together of spears, there would be no stillabode with them.
Llywarch Hen.

Echwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyn) What is taken or given for use; a loan.

Echwyn yw nag.
A denial is what is upon trust. *Adage.*
Ni chynghain cwyn am echwyn.

An action will not accord for what is upon return. *Adage.*
Cas dyn a ddycy yn echwyn mwy nog allo dalu byth.
Odious is the man that shall take upon trust more than he can
ever pay. *Adage.*

Echwynna, v. a. (echwyn) To take upon use; to borrow, to take a loan; to lend. **Echwynna ganddo**, to borrow of him; **echwynna iddo**, to lend to him.

*Chwannawg wyf i echwynna—
A dwyn pauu y dyn penaf.*
I am ambitious for to take upon trust, and to take the peacock
of the chief of men. *D. ab Ieu. Ddu.*

Echwynaw, v. a. (echwyn) To borrow, to take a loan; to lend, or give upon trust.

Cas a echwyno cymaint ag os bo ganddo a'i talu.
Odious is he that shall borrow so much as not to have where-
withal to pay it. *Adage.*

Echwynawl, a. (echwyn) Relating to borrowing.

Echwyniad, s. m. (echwyn) A giving or taking upon trust; a borrowing.

Echwynwr, s. m.—pl. echwynwyr (echwyn—gwr) A lender, or giver upon trust; a creditor.

Dau ddyledwr oedd i'r uw echwynwr.
There were two debtors for the one creditor. *Luc vii. 41.*

Echwynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (echwyn) A creditor

Echwyrrth, a. (ech—gwyrrth) Dull, sottish, foolish.

Echyingawl, a. (echwng) Having aptness to close

Echyingiad, s. m. (echwng) An approximating.

Echyingu, v. a. (echwng) To approximate.

*Echyingodd deigr bardd uch i enau;
Och anhawdd yn ddig gyd a chwyntu!*
The tear of a bard has approached to his cheek; ah, it is diffi-
cult to be angry with complaints! *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Echyr, s. m. (cyr) A reach, or attainment.

Ed, s. m. r. What has aptness to act, or velocity.

It is doubtful whether it is used in its simple form. Compounded with other words it is very generally used, both as a prefix and affix; it is particularly the termination of many verbs

Edaf, s. f.—pl. t. edd (ed—af) A thread, or yarn.

Edafedd, s. m. aggr. (edaf) Thread, or yarn.

Aur a dyf ar edafedd.
Gold doth grow upon the threads. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r banaf.*
Hyd yr edafedd yr oedd oriau, diwrnodau, a blynyddoedd; a
thynged wrth ei lyf yn tori edafedd einlloes, ac yn agor drysau y
wal derfyn rhwng y ddau byd.

Along the threads there were hours, days, and years; and fate
by his hook was cutting the threads of life, and opening the doors
of the boundary wall between the two worlds.
Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Edafeddawg, a. (edafedd) Full of thread; ropy.

*Yr edafeddawg, cudweed; edafeddawg llwyd,
llwyd y ffordd, llwydyn y ffordd, llwyd boneddig,*
common cudweed.

Edafeddn, v. a. (edafedd) To form into thread; to become thread; to grow ropy.

Edau, s. f. (ed—au) Thread, or yarn. **Edau wlan**, woollen yarn; **edau sidan**, silk thread; **edau lin**, flaxen thread; **edau gwyarch**, hempen thread.

*Ni ddodwyd ynddi edau
Na llonion bras, na llin bras.*
There was not put in it thread of crude hem: nor rotten flax.
I. Llwyd, Blydydd, i wasgawd.

Edefyn, s. m. dim. (edaf) A single thread.

Edeifniad, s. m.—pl. edeifniad (deifniad) One that is trained up, educated, or civilized.

*Pan orng Celi celfyddiad dafar,
Dynlodon edeifniad,
Ei gorau a'u gwron yn mhlaidd
Cymmyr.*

When the Mysterious One created the superior ones in know-
ledge of the earth, the polished ones of mankind, he formed one
worthy to support the Welsh. *Ll. P. Moch, i Rodri.*

Eden, s. f.—pl. ednod (ed) A flying creature, a fowl, or a bird.

*Adar a' gaid ar y gwynt,
O'i ddwy angor ni ddiengynt,
Eddilion cwmion yn ran
Eden y bwn dan i binau.*

Birds that should be found upon the wind, from his two grasp-
ples they would not escape, that were crooked pegs shutting a
winged animal the bitterns under his nails. *T. Alce, i Walch.*

*Dof yw'r adar wrth faru,
Diod yr ednod yw'r ia.*

Tame are the fowls to the bread, the drink of the birds is the
ice. *D. ab Ieuon ddu, i clyrch.*

Edenawg, a. (eden) Having winged motion. **s. f.** A hearse, or a bier.

*Cenyu cenid aer;
Aer acrlhawg,
Aer edenawg.*

With us was there not a battle; a harnessed battle, a battle of
the bier. *Anwria.*

*Heddyw hawdd y gallaf wylau;
Cudd-ddd (werthfawr wedd) wrthau,
Ac edenawg y danaw!*

To-day I can easily weep; the gloomy grave (precious the
countenance) near him, and the bier under him. *Gr. ab Gorgeuan.*

Edfryd, s. m. (ed—bryd) The act of restoring.

*Gorwyr Bladdynt—
Heb edfryd y'agweryd wely!*

The great grandson of Bladdynt without return in the bed of
earth he lies! *Gwalchmai.*

Edfryd, v. a. (ed—bryd) To restore, to return.

*Oe o log, neu o adnew, neu o fenthwy, yr holl dy dda, rhaid iti
synegi y dydd y dydd eu hedfryd.*

If with respect to interest, or pledge, or a loan thou dost claim
thy property, it is necessary for thee to declare the day on which
it ought to be restored. *Welsh Laws.*

Edfrydawl, a. (edfryd) Tending to restore.

Edfrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (edfryd) A restoration.

Edfrydwr, s. m. (edfryd—gwr) A restorer.

Edfrydydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (edfryd) A restorer.

Edfudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—budd) Interest.

Edfuddiaw, v. a. (edfudd) To make advantage of

Edfuddiawl, a. (edfudd) Advantageous.

Edfyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ed—myn) Rejection;

the act of going from, a departure.

*Allllam am edfyn
Yw lladd Llywelyn.*

Like the stop of departure is the killing of Llywelyn.
Gwalchmai.

Edfyn, v. a. (ed—myn) To refrain from, to go from, to depart.

Ei angerdd nid edfyn.

His ardency will not depart. *Cynddelw.*

*A'th gyfarchaf naf ni edfyn beirdd
Merys Bardd ar dremyn.*

Chief, I will greet thee, whom bards will not depart from, be-
tag a bard on a journey. *Ll. P. Moch.*

*Melys yw perchawd pan i herlyn digraidd;
Mor drwm yr enaid yn yd edfyn.*

Sweet is sin when the mischievous pursues it; how sad the soul
that refrains not from it. *Merys ab Gwalchmai.*

Edfynt, s. m. (edfyn) The act of refraining, or going from, a departure.

*Am orwyr Bladdynt
Ym gorllawdd llydgynt,
Am edfynant am dyle,
Am adfod arth arind trf be!*

For the grandson of Bladdynt indignation assails me; frequent
the d-parture homeward because of the nonexistence of the bear
of conflict with the bold wcajou. *Gwalchmai.*

1414 Mawredd drawn handd drowa ledgrat;
Eidid eddynt bledydd blaidd ymryiaw.

The offspring of the haughty Mawredd, it is easy to be indignant
for his loss; the departed offspring of Bledydd the wolf of con-
-Bledydd Pardd, m. G. Goch.

Edyllaeth, s. m. (ed—cyllaeth) Separation;
grief, sorrow, wailing.

Gwae ô, o'i galli drwy edyllaeth hydr,
Eidid fydd deigr o hiraeth!

Woe to me from losing him, by the awful separation flowing
as he bears from sorrowful longing! *Frydydd Dychan.*

Edifar, a. (difar) Penitent, Repenting, sorry.
Edifar genyf hynny, I am sorry for that.

Can a wael ddwrg ac ni bo edifar guddo.

Odious to her that doth evil, and is not sorry for it. *Adage.*

Edifariad, s. m. (edifar) A repenting; contrition.

Edifarawl, a. (edifar) Penitential, repenting.

Edifaria, v. m. (edifar) To repent; to relent.

Edifarawr, s. m.—pl. edifarawyr (edifar—gwr)

One who is penitent, or that repents.

Edifaru, v. m. (edifar) To repent, to be sorry.

Edifaru, a. (edifar) Penitent, contrite, sorry.

Edifarwch, s. m. (edifar) Penitence, contrition.

Edifaw, v. a. (tifaw) To succeed to; to possess.

Edifedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tifedd) A successor,

or heir; issue, or offspring; an inheritor.

Edifeddawl, a. (edifedd) That comes in succession

Edifeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (edifedd) A succeeding

Edifeddu, v. a. (edifedd) To succeed to, to inherit.

Edifeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edifar) A repenting.

Edifeiriant, s. m. (edifar) Penitence, contrition.

Edifeiriaw, v. m. (edifar) To repent, to be sorry.

Edifeiriawg, a. (edifar) Repentant, contrite.

Edifeiriawg da Dew a'i celanyn;
Ef oddi cawenysd o'i fydd fochyn.

The good penitent, God will honour him; he shall have favour
as reward of his little faith. *Melior ab Gwilem.*

Edifeiriawl, a. (edifar) Penitent, or contrite.

Edifeirwch, s. m. (edifar) Repentance, contrition.

Goreu edifeirwch edifeirwch gwerth.

The best repentance is the repentance for selling. *Adage.*

Eding, s. m. (ed—ing) Freedom from restraint.

Edies, a. (ed—lles) Slack, or trailing.

Edid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—lled) Irritation.

Dymodochy edid ac edid
Am haelen haelid cymed!

There are come to me reproach and vexation for the generous
one of the stock of generosity. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Mwyfyr yn trawyr tramwr edid—
Llwr ar fy wyneb ni llywr edid!

More and more my travelling with extreme vexation; not the
best colour have been left on my face! *Ior. Pychan.*

Edlin, s. m. (ed—llin) One in the line of suc-
cession; a grandson; an heir; an heir apparent.

Amryddadwedd wedi y brenin ac y frenines yw edlin braint neu
ed.

The most honourable after the king and the queen is the heir
apparent by privilege, or birth. *Welsh Laws.*

Edliw, s. m. (ed—lliw) Reproach, upbraiding.

Edliw, v. a. (ed—lliw) To upbraid, to reproach.

Edliwgar, a. (edliw) Reproachful; contumelious.

Edliwgarwch, s. m. (edliwgar) Contumeliousness.

Edliwiad, s. m. (edliw) A reproaching, a twitting.

Edliwiant, s. m. (edliw) Reproach, contumely.

Edliwaw, v. a. (edliw) To upbraid, to reproach.

Edliwiant, lle gweiniat gwr,
I'm damn o'm ciwyf a'm dolar.

Thou hast reproached, where thou hast seen affliction, to me
such of my distress and pain. *G. ab H. ab Tudur.*

Edliwawl, a. (edliw) Upbraiding, contumelious.

Edliwiad, v. a. (edliw) To upbraid, to reproach.

Edliwiwr, s. m.—pl. edliwiwyr (edliw—gwr) An
upbraider, or reproacher.

VOL. II.

Edllwg, s. m.—pl. edlygon (ed—llwg) A review,
or observation. *Bwrw edllwg*, to cast a look.

Edlygawl, a. (edllwg) Reviewed, observing.

Edlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edllwg) A reviewing.

Edlygu, v. a. (edllwg) To review, to observe.

Edlym, a. (ed—llym) Pungent, piercing, acute.

Mewn hanegeirdd—bydded yr adroddiad yw edlym a nwyfau.
In narrative poetry let the description be acute and vigorous.
Berddau.

Gwae fardd oher-ddwyg edlym
Afrwydded fê'r dynged ym!

Woe to the bard of acute learning that is useless, that fite should
have been so adverse to me! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Edlymawl, a. (edlym) Tending to make sharp.

Edlymiad, s. m. (edlym) A making acute.

Edlymu, v. a. (edlym) To make acute or sharp.

Edlynawl, a. (ed—glynawl) Besmeared, daubed.

Edlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ed—glynawl) A smearing

Edlynn, v. a. (ed—glynaw) To besmear, or bedaub

Ac oes a edlyniad ei lygaid & gweryd y bodd.

And he was wont to besmear his eyes with the dust of the grave.
H. Parodur—Mabingion.

Edmyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—myg) Honour, re-

verence. *Clod ac edmyg*, fame and honour.

a. Honoured, revered.

Henbych well penteyrnudd;—Boed cyflawn dy rad dithau, a'th
gled, a'th edmyg yn yr ynnu hon.

All health to you supreme of kings!—Be thy favour also perfect,
and thy fame, and thy honour in this island.
H. Culhwch—Mabingion.

Edmygawl, a. (edmyg) Honouring, reverential.

Edmygedd, s. m. (edmyg) Honourableness, re-

verence, solemnity.

Edmygiad, s. m. (edmyg) A honouring, revering.

Edmygu, v. a. (edmyg) To honour, to reverence.

Edmygiat ei fêb Tegfan,
Wrth rif, ac wrth ran,
Wyr Calvan graid.

Honoured will be his son Tegfan, at numbering, and at parti-
tion, the grandson of the fiery Calvan.
Taliesin.

Edmygafradas rhies rhadlawn,
Rhad wahyn—

I will honour the endowments of gracious lords, dispensing hap-
piness.
Cynaddell, m. Cad. ab Madawg.

Edn, s. m.—pl. ednod (ed) A flying creature, a

bird.

Hoff gan bob edn ei lais.
Every bird loves his own voice.

Adage.

Edn eddig, wyd anoddwyn;
Adraf! drwg ei laf o'r llynn.

Jealous bird, thou art disagreeable; go home! with thy ugly
note, out of the grove. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ednain, s. pl. aggr. (ednan) The winged tribe.

Ednaint, s. pl. aggr. (ednain) The winged tribe.

Y gwr a oreu awyrawl ednaint,
Ac adneu danrawi—Ef moiaf.

The being that formed the mortal winged tribe, and the terres-
trial flocks—Him I sing. *Elder Sais.*

Ednan, s. f. dim. (edyn) One of the winged tribe.

Carad yr ednan a'i llaryn llus,
Cathl-fodliaw coed cad ei bethau.

I love the little winged one with her milkily soothing voice, that
solaces the wood with hymns, whose spreading nest is strong.
Gwilem.

Ednarnes, s. m. (edn—arnes) Augury.

Ednarnu, v. a. (edyn—arnu) To augurize.

Ednawg, a. (edyn) Having the power to fly;

elated. **s. pl. Ednogion**, winged ones.

Ednawl, a. (edyn) Relating to birds or fowls.

Ednid, s. m. (nid) Entanglement.

Ednogaeth, s. m. (ednawg) Ornithology, a des-

cription of winged creatures.

Ednogyn, s. m. dim. (ednawg) A fly; a gnat.

Ni ddell yr aryr ednogyn.

The eagle will not catch the fly. *Adage.*

B

Lladd a wna onig lludd nos
Ednogyn, o dor'n agos.

He would kill, except hindered by the night, a fly, if it came near.

Ednydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—nydd) The withe by which a rustic gate is swung to the post.

Ednyddawl, a. (ednydd) Wreathing backward and forward, retortive.

Ednyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ednydd) A writhing back, a retortion.

Ednyddu, v. a. (ednydd) To wreath back.

Ednyfed, s. m. (nyfed) What is repurified, what is very pure, or bright; essence.

Ednyfedawg, a. (ednyfed) Full of purity, or essence; spirited, vigorous, animated.

Tri gwydd elylli Ynys Prydain: yr elylli banawg, elylli ednyfedawg drythyl, ac yr elylli melyn.

The three wild monsters of the isle of Britain: the spotted monster, the high spirited wanton monster, and the yellow monster.

Ednyw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ed—nyw) Essence, spirit, purity, vigour, life.

Rhaid bod hyn oll o gampau, a theithi, ac ednywiau, a rhinweddau ar y Gymmrig.

There must be all these excellencies, and qualities, and essences, and virtues in the Welsh language.

Ednywed, s. m. (ednyw) The state of being repurified, the essential, pure, or spiritual state.

Gwyn i fyd a fydd o foddidd
Men y trig gwledig gwlad ednywed.

Happy his state who shall be partaking the joy of the place where dwells the sovereign of the region of reanimation.

Llywelyn Fardd, i Gadsan.

Edrif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhif) A reckoning.

Edrifaw, v. a. (edrif) To recount, to reckon.

Edfynt edryfent wrth edrifaw rhodd
A gefnau o'i fodd o fudd ganddaw.

A sign they would return in recounting the gift which I received with his good will and of profit from him.

Cynnddu.

Edrifawl, a. (edrif) Relating to reckoning.

Edrifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrif) A recounting.

Edrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhin) A remurmur.

Brythwch gwaaf garw—
Brydir edrin brein brais naf.

Like the tumult of blustering winter the clashing of the conflict of the king our mighty sovereign.

Cynnddu.

Edrinaw, v. a. (edrin) To reverberate, to echo.

Twr Cyfael yn cwyddaw,
A fmanau odrum yn edrinaw,
Ac awgudd ac ongyr yn llaw.

The tower of Cyfael falling, and fiercely rising flames murmuring echoes, and violence and spears in hand.

Cynnddu.

Enychaf Geraint Caranwys a'i fyddin yn dawed, a Bosso o Rydychain; ac yn ddianod eu tyllia; ac o hynny allan ni allai un reol arnoddyst, namyn ynnust yn greslawo, oni glywid eu sain yn edrinaw yn yr awyr.

Behold Geraint Caranwys with his host coming, and Bosso of Rhydychain; and immediately breaking through them; and from that time forward not the least order could be kept amongst them, whereupon a furious combat took place, so that their noise was heard echoing in the sky.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Edrinawl, a. (edrin) Reverberating, echoing.

Edriniaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrin) Reverberation, a climbing.

Edring, s. f.—pl. t. au (dring) A lease; also called *goresgyn Gwent*.

Edrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rith) A simulation.

Edrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrith) An appearing.

Edrithiaw, v. a. (edrith) To put on appearance.

Edrithiawl, a. (edrith) Under an appearance.

Edrwyth, s. m. (trwyth) A solvent, a solvent.

Edrybod, s. m. (rhybod) A history, or a story.

Edrych, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhych) The appearance.

Ba ruid i ral bert drych
A'i hddwydrwydd i'w edrych.

What necessity is there that some should procure a mirror whilst thy sincerity is on thy countenance.

T. Alad.

Edrych, v. a. (ed—rhych) To look, to behold, to see, to view.

Edrychator, ger. (edrych) Being in the act of looking.

Edrychedig, a. (edrych) That is viewed or observed.

Edrychedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrychedig) The act or state of seeing; appearance. *Dwy-fawl edrychedigaeth*, divine appearance.

Edrychgar, a. (edrych) Speculative, observant.

Edrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrych) A seeing, or beholding, vision, appearance, or sight. *Dyn ag edrychiad drwg*, a man of a bad aspect.

El hedrychiad oedd nwyfoc ac sawadal, ac yr oedd yn troi ei golygon o bob ffordd.

Her appearance was presumptuous and volatile, and she was turning her eyes every way.

Marchawg Cwydrad.

Edrychiawl, a. (edrych) Observing or looking.

Edryd, s. f.—pl. t. au (ed—rhyd) A resource, what has the power to restore, or to renew; a source, or origin; a stock, family, or kindred.

Uchdryd, un o'ch edryd oedd.

Uchdryd, one of your tribe was he.

T. Alad.

A gyr y sarff, a'i gwres oedd
A'i un edryd a'r nadroedd.

And the motion of the serpent and her heat were of the same origin as the snakes.

T. Alad.

Edryd, v. a. (ed—rhyd) To restore, to return.

Dynlon anghysfethus a fwrter o long i dir, hyd yn mhen tair nos a thridiau, yn i wpynt gyfraith y wlad, ni ddylir arnynt am eu lledrad angen nos edryd i'r colledig yr eiddaw.

Men of strange language that shall be cast from a ship on land, to the end of three nights and three days, so as to know the law of the country, nothing shall be required of them because of their theft, otherwise than to restore to the loser the goods.

Welsh Laws.

Edrydawl, a. (edryd) Restoring, restorative.

Edrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryd) A restoration.

Edrydu, v. a. (edryd) To restore, or to return.

Edryf, s. f.—pl. t. au (ed—rhyf) A resource, a source, or origin; a stock, a tribe.

Edryfawl, a. (edryf) Tending to reassume.

Edryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryf) A reassuming.

Edryfu, v. a. (edryf) To reassume, to assume.

Edrysedd, s. m. (ed—rhysedd) Superfluity, excess, abundance.

Cyfoethawg torfawg, nyw terfwr i gledd,
Cyfodd edrysedd ef ni ddratir.

Wealthy and of a numerous train, his sword will not be made to run away, feasting in abundance he will not be oppressed.

Ll. Brydydd Bodnant.

Edryw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tryw) Instinct, perceptions, knowledge by the sense of smelling.

Edrywan, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryw) What is found out or followed by scent; a scent.

Ar gnawd y cygliu adawu edrnau,
Ar edrywan gwan gwawu yn adain,
Ar edryfoedd gwael gwaddol gigrfain
Marchuognt i'w ar fil frain.

On a corpse was beheld the flocking of birds, on the scent of the wound of the spear in the wing, on the sources of blood the ravens were calling out, the dead were riding on a thousand crows.

Cynnddu, i O. Gwynedd.

Edrywant, s. m. (edrywan) A scent, a trace.

Edrywedd, s. m. (trywedd) Knowledge or information obtained by the scent; a scent.

Gorddyr adar ar edrywedd,
Ban llef cwn yn ddiffaith,
Gorddyr adar eilwaith.

Cismorous the birds on a scent, loud the cry of dogs in a desert; again cismorous the birds.

Llywarch Hir.

Edryweddawl, a. (edrywedd) Tracing by scent.

Edrywediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrywedd) A tracing by the scent; a smelling out.

Edrywedu, v. a. (edrywedd) To trace by scent.

Edw, a. (ed) Dying away; faded; withered.

Edwad, s. m. (edw) A fading, a decaying, a passing away, a consuming.

Edwaint, s. m. (edw) Decay, a passing away.
Edwedd, s. f. (edw) What is in a state of decay.

O edwedd Morial,
 A gwedy Rhys mawr y sonial.

Of the faded remains of Morial, and after Rhys great is the
 sitting. *Llymarch Hen.*

Edwi, v. m. (edw) To pass away; to consume, to
 decay; to grow faint; to turn stale; to wither,
 to fade.

Dyn fal corbedw yn edwi.

Man like the tender Birch decaying. *D. ab Owlym.*

Calan hydrefr tymp dydd yn edwi.

The beginning of October is the time of the day's dying away.
L. F. Mech.

Edwica, v. a. (gwica) To extort; to forestall.

Mi ddaw f'r cybydd o'i dda
 Ond oer ac i edwica.

There will not come to the miser from his wealth but woe, and
 to forestall. *Gr. Grgg.*

Edwicwr, s. m.—pl. edwicwyr (gwicwr) A regra-
 tor; a forestaller, a monopolizer; an extor-
 tioner; an itinerant dealer.

Edwin, a. (edw) Fading; withering; faded; faint

Edwiniad, s. m. (edwin) A fading, a withering.

Edwinaw, v. n. (edwin) To fade, or wither; to
 waste away; to decay, to consume.

Edwinawl, a. (edwin) Fading, or withering.

Edyl, a. (ed) Symmetrical, shapely.

Edyrn, s. m. (ed—gyrn) Sovereignty, supremacy

O freithell Calfraeth pan adroddir,
 Nidun dycharnat eu hoes be hir,
 Edyrn ddyrn, a mygu dir.

Of the conflict of Calfraeth when it shall be related, the multi-
 tude shall bewail, their grief long has been, a government without
 a sovereign, and a woful land. *Aneurin.*

Edd, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion. A moment; a present
 time of motion; a going, or moving; a glide; a
 tranquil state. It is used as a prefix in com-
 position; it is also the termination of nouns, as
gwirnedd, caredd, or the like; and it forms
 the plural of some others, as *teyrnedd, rhianedd*
 and *gworsigedd*.

Eddain, s. m. (edd) A moving or gliding onward.

Orig a marfa
 O daryn chwefra
 Ielfhoedd eddain.

Pickle and dissolving from the many boundary are the flowing
 languages. *Taliesin.*

Nid dyngethrin drud,
 A dd eddain allud.

Let the daring be blustering, and let the exile be wandering.
Llymarch Hen.

Eddain, v. a. (edd) To move, glide, or pass on.

Mach gwelyf, a'm awyff yn eddain i wrthaw,
 Ac f'm llaw fy llain
 Llaser gwaer.

Soon may I see him and my vigour in motion on his account,
 and my blade in my hand, a bright gleam. *H. ab Owain.*

Eddaint, s. m. (eddain) A motion, a passing on.

Eddest, s. m.—pl. t. on (edd—estl) A quick
 mover, or fleet runner, a steed.

Blawr eddestlawr pasg a'lgwarchol.

The van of the fattened steeds would deliver him. *Aneurin.*

Eddeifniad, s. m.—pl. eddeifniad (deifniad) He
 that imbibes, or sucks, a sucker.

Eddestr, s. m.—pl. t. od (estr) A steed; a draft
 horse, a chariot horse.

Rym a fal bwr blith yr haf,
 Rym a fal eddestrod y gwasf.

To me might there be much kine in summer, to me might there
 be steeds in winter. *Taliesin.*

Addwyn eddestr y'nghebystr lleidrin.

Beautiful the steed in a leather's halter. *Taliesin.*

Pedest o eddestr addwyn.

A pacer that is a gentle steed. *Gute'r Ulym.*

Eddëu, v. a. (edd) To give impulse to, to impel.

Eddewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (addaw) A promise.

Eddewidlaw, v. a. (eddewid) To make a promise

Eddewidiawl, a. (eddewid) Promissory.

Eddi, s. pl. aggr. (edd) Thrums, or the ends of
 weaver's threads; fringe.

Mai yr eddi am y garfan.

Like the thrums about the loom.

Adage.

Eddiawg, a. (eddi) Having thrums, fringed.

Eddrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (edd—rhin) A whisper-
 ing. a. Secretly whispering or gossiping.

Gwylais yn gwre ar weyl llaith,
 Llaithion eu plawr, picllaw edrin.

Sea mews playing on a bed of torrent, polished their plumage
 the secret gossiping groups. *Gossicmael.*

Eddrin, v. a. (edd—rhin) To whisper together.

Eddrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (edd—rith) A moving
 or variable appearance.

Tudwedd tdydd eddrith fyth fydd Cymru
 A Chymru a chymruwyr.

A land with aspect of varied appearance Wales shall ever be,
 and the Welsh united in affliction. *Gwalchmael.*

Eddu, v. a. (edd) To go. **Eddwyd**, thou art gone;
o na i un eddynt oll, one by one they are all
 gone; *y dydd eddyw*, the day going on, or this
 day.

Eddw, a. (edd) That is become cause of motion.

Eddwil, a. (dwl) Covered over; submissive.

Eddyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyl) Duty, incumbency;
 intention; purpose; attribute.

Hyn a oedd gyfruth yn ddiodor: angan, clefyd gorwaddlawg,
 na by hydryn iddo ei wlad nag i'w gened, neu fod mordwy gwell-
 gi rhynghe a'i eddyl.

The following shall delay law proceedings always: death, illness
 so as to keep the bed, that is hindered from entering his country,
 or sending his messenger, or that there should be an overflow of
 the sea between him and his duty. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyll dyn draf eldad o rybuddlaw gorwlad rhag eddyl arglwydd
 ei genedl.

A person shall lose his patrimony by warning another country
 of the purpose of the sovereign of his own nation. *Welsh Laws.*

Tri angan eddyl beirdd Ynys Prydain: amlygu gwir a'i ddoe-
 barth, cynnal cof mawrion a fo ddionus a rhagor, a gyra hoddwch
 ar ddelfradw ac arddiaith.

The three necessary duties of the bards of the tale of Britain:
 to make truth manifest and to diffuse it, to perpetuate the praise
 of all that is good and excellent, and with peace to prevail over
 the lawless and deprecatory. *Barddas.*

Cynarch dydd da gwae a'i gwyll,
 iddyl, ddelfradw eddyl.

Woe to him that shall see a good day greeted to them, the most
 worthless duty. *T. Pry.*

—Pa oballh

A ddél i mi, eddyl maith.

What hope shall come to me, extensive the duty. *Ref. at Robert.*

Eddyllder, s. m. (eddwll) Humility, submission.

Oeraf maith farw-daith fu ar fynder;
 Arwydd yw na'm llwyd llwydd eddyllder.

The most sad and long death-journey suddenly took place; it is
 a sign that perfect submission will not avail to me. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Eddyllu, v. a. (eddwll) To cover over; to be co-
 vered over; to be submissive, or humble.

Eddyrn, a. (edd—gyrn) Supreme, pre-eminent.

Nedd eddyrn teyrn hyd lan Tuedd.

Is not the prince supreme as far as the bank of Tuedd.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Eddyw, part. (edd—yw) That is going on, going
 or passing. *Y dydd eddyw*, the day passing on.
EF, s. m. r. It is often used for *E*, the pronominal
 agent governing the action of a verb, without
 the discrimination of person; *pron.* him.

Nid ef enir pawb yn ddoeth.

Every body will not be born wise.

Lleford.

Ef a ddaw haf i gi.

Summer it will come to a dog.

Adage.

Pob llais diwael yn ael nant,
A gau o o gu awylant.

Every masterly note; on the side of the brook, he doth sing from
amorous love. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r ymroddia.*

Gyd ag ef y cartrefus,
Nef yn ei gartref a gaf.

With him I will dwell, heaven in his dwelling I shall obtain.
L. G. Cuth.

Efa; v. a. (ef) To cause motion; to agitate.

Efain, v. a. (ef) To move about; to be moving.

Efan, s. m. (ef) A motion; a course, a career.

Eryr Pengwern pengam llywd,
Aruchel ei efau,
Eiddig am gig Cynddylan.

The eagle of Pengwern with the grey wry head, very high his
flight, jealous for the flesh of Cynddylan. *Llywarch Hen.*

Efe, pron. (ef—e) He. Efe a biau, he doth own.

Efe a ennydd o'i chwant hi, canys mwy rhagoraw! codd hi nog
y clywaf efe son am dangau y beirdorion.

He burnt with a desire to obtain her, for more excellent was she
than the report he had heard of her from the bards. *Car. o Llangarfen.*

Efel, a. (e—mal) That is like, or similar.

Efelwch, s. m. (efel) Similitude, or likeness.

Efelychadwy, a. (efelwch) Imitable; comparable.

Efelychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (efelwch) Imitation.

Efelychu, v. a. (efelwch) To imitate, to do the
like; to resemble.

Gwedi marw Eiddyr War y doai Rhys fab Goryfion yn ffron;
a'i ewythr a effelchus ef o synwyr, a phridd-der a doethluch.

After the death of Eiddyr the mild, came Rhys the son of Gor-
fynion to be king; and he resembled his uncle in sense, and dis-
cretion, and wisdom. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Efelly, adv. (efel) In that wise or form; so.

Ac fai yd codd Arthur ya en gwarchus efelly enychaf Giliamwri,
brwain Ywerddon, yn dawed a llynges gantho, ac amlder o bobl
codd angylfaith.

And as Arthur was besieging them in that wter, beheld Giliam-
wri, king of Ireland, coming, having a fleet with him, and a mul-
titude of people of strange language. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Efengyl, s. f.—pl. t. au (ef—eng—yl) What is
spread abroad, manifested or declared; the
gospel.

Da yw y maen gyd a'r efengyl.

The touchstone is good with the gospel.

Adage.

Efengyliaidd, a. (efengyl) Evangelical.

Efengyls, s. f.—pl. t. au (efengyl) A female
preacher of good tidings.

Dring rhagot, yr efangylia Sion, i fynydd uchel; dorchafu dy
lef trwy nerth, O efangylia Ierusalem, dorchafu; nag ofn!

O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high
mountain; lift up thy voice with strength, O Jerusalem that bring-
est good tidings lift it up; be not afraid. *Isaiah xl. 2.*

Efengylu, v. a. (efengyl) To preach the gospel.

Efengylwr, s. m.—pl. efengylwyr (efengyl—gwr)

An evangelist, or preacher of the gospel.

Efengyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (efengyl) An evan-
gelist; one who brings good tidings.

Efnys, s. pl. aggr. (afn) That comes forward, or
in opposition; foes, or enemies.

Brwain brwydr, efysa gwrys gwellyniawg,
Pen rhinu perau anoteithawg.

King of conflict, the correction of the foe, chief of princes
with spears not sparing of havoc. *Meisyr, i Gr. ab Cyman.*

Ni throes ai gefn ar efysa.

He turned not his back upon the foe. *J. ab H. Bardwal.*

Efo, pron. (e—mo) He, or him. Dos gyd ag efo,
go along with him.

A fydd efo a fydd yn ei fro.
A'r hys a fydd m bo ni bydd.

What he willeth will be in his country, and what he willeth that
it be not will not be. *L. G. Cuth.*

Efo, conj. (ef) With. Dos efo fo, go with him;
af efo ag ef, I will go with him.

Efory, s. m. (mory) To-morrow. adv. To-mor-
row, or on the morrow.

Efr, s. m.—pl. t. au (ef) A tare, among corn.

Efrad, s. m. (brad) Crime, or transgression.

Efrals, a. (brais) Powerful of body; muscular.

Gwr efrals yn ahrals, yn ahracodd;
Gwr ahrad! farw-said i fodd.

A man powerful in oppression, and in transgression; a man
whose dying course to the grave was premature.
Cynddylan, m. O. Gwynedd.

Efras, s. m. (bras) Plumpness or growth of youth.

Y dref wen yn mron y coed,
Ys ef yw i hefrus erioed
Ar wys eb gwellt y gwaeod.

The white town in the bosom of the wood, the blood of its youth
at all times has been running over the grass. *Llywarch Hen.*

Y dref wen e hefrus e glas fyfyr.

The white town its youth's its blue sons of contemplation.
Llywarch Hen.

Efras, a. (bras) Plump, in a state of growing.

Maenwys, tra fam i efras,
Gwawna weithred gwr tra byddwn gwas.

Maenwys, whilst I was young and sleek I would perform the
feats of a man whilst I was but a youth. *Llywarch Hen.*

Arddwyresf glaw, llaw lluch efras.

I will extol the brave, the sprightly young lion. *Gwalchmai.*

Efresiad, s. m. (brefiad) A lowing, a bleating.

Efresu, v. a. (brefu) To low, or to bleat.

Efren, v. a. (brên) To low, or to bleat; to cry.

Pan ymchweirys
Nid efresys bach wrth eilio.

When he returned the cow did not low to her calf. *Tallies.*

Efrlilid, s. m.—pl. t. au (af—lilid) Merit.

Ehai Owallit, plygwu ein gylalas, a gwaddiwn—ein rhyddan y
gau syberw la y Frydeiniad—Ac efelly pan ddol y dydd y cych-
yn en geilyn; a herwydd efrlilid eu dydd hwynt, a gefynt y
fuddygollath.

Owallit said, let us bend our knees, and let us pray to be deli-
vered from the hungry army of the Britons; and so when the day
came they attacked their enemies; and because of the merit of
their faith they obtained the victory. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Mynach ydd ymladdyt a mi o'm teacoddid, dywoded Israel yr
awr hon ya en hefrlilid.

Many times have they fought against me from my youth, let
Israel say at this hour in their meritoriousness.

D. Ddu, Ps. cxxix. 1.

Efryd, s. m.—pl. t. ian (bryd) Study, meditation.

Efrydiaw, v. a. (efryd) To purpose; to study.

El anethen—

Belwoid, efryddodd i'f fud,
Bel-dig hir, talw daww carid.

His arrows he pointed, he meditated treachery to me, with a
long angry look, the puny god of love. *S. Tudor.*

Efrydiawl, a. (efryd) Studious; meditating.

Efrydd, a. (brydd) Maimed, lame; defective in
any limb. Efrydd gwyllt, out of all order.

Aeth an yn rhydd, a'r lliall yn efrydd yn y fynon.

One became perfect, and the other disabled in the spring.
D. Jones, o Lanfair.

Efryddawl, a. (efrydd) Tending to maim or hurt.

Efryddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (efrydd) A maiming.

Efryddlawn, a. (efrydd) Full of maims or defects.

Efrydda, v. a. (efrydd) To maim, to disable.

Hennai a ddaw fai hoonyu

A'i dwyll i efrydda dyn.

Old age will come like a snare with its deceit to disable man.
D. ab Gwilym.

Efwr, s. m. (bwr) The cow-parsnep. It grows
profusely about Dinewr, where it is the name
of the plant.

Melyn ethla, cris efwr.

The furze is yellow, the cow-parsnep is dry. *Llywarch Hen.*

Oglaug blaen derw, chwerau chwaeth on,
Cwerau efwr, chwerau thind ton;
Ni chel graddi cysudol calon.

Fall of branches the top of the oak, bitter the taste of the ash,
sweet the cow-parsnep, the wave is blistering; the cheek cou-
rante not the affliction of the heart. *Llywarch Hen.*

Efwrn, s. m. (bwrn) A swell, or spreading out.

Efydd, s. m. (mydd) Copper; tempered copper.

*Y mofel am wawr efydd,
Am nad gwyf meddwl y gwylod.*

*Solicitors for a spear of brass, for it was of no moment how
shelter the wood.* *Irish Dialects.*

Efyddaid, s. (efydd) Done with copper.

Prwyne efyddaid, pedair cwtinawg a del.

Brilliant done with copper, the value four-pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Efyddaiddd, s. (efydd) Of the nature of copper.

Efyddawg, s. (efydd) Having copper, coppery.

Efyddawl, s. (efydd) Of copper, coppery; brassy.

Efydden, s. f.—pl. t. au (efydd) A copper pan.

Efyddu, s. a. (efydd) To do with copper.

Efyddwaith, s. m. (efydd—gwaith) Copper-work.

Efyddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (efydd) A copper vessel.

Efyntus, pres. (ef—yntan) He also; and him.

Efyraig, s. f. dim. (efwrn) A young goat, or that
is with young the first time.

*Tystid efyrraig cwtinawg a dimat—cwtinawg hanner cerdded gaff yw
yr eidd.*

*The qualities of the pryorling goat are valued at one penny and
halfpenny; for here be half of that of the goat.* *Welsh Laws.*

Efyrllys, s. m. (efwr—llys) Cow-parasit.

Effaith, s. f.—pl. effeithiau (ffaith) An effect.

Effeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (effaith) Effectuation.

Effeithiadwy, s. a. (effeithiad) Effectible, or feasible.

Effeithiaw, v. s. (effaith) To effect, to effectuate.

Effeithiawli, s. a. (effaith) Effectual, or efficient.

Effeithiedig, s. a. (effaith) Efficient, effectuated.

Effeithiolacth, s. m. (effeithiawl) Effectuation.

*Fu beth a ddichon grynol yr ybydd, namyn anadi Daw, trwy
deymawd grynawr, ac effeithiolacth ddifaid a bythawl!*

*What is there that can support the spirit, except the breath of
God, by an agreeable replenishing, and incessant and ever effec-
tuation!* *I rr. Owa in.*

Effeithioldeb, s. m. (effeithiawl) Efficaciousness.

Effeithioli, v. s. (effeithiawl) To make effectual.

Effeithiolrwydd, s. m. (effeithiawl) Efficaciousness.

Effeithiwr, s. m.—pl. effeithwyr (effaith—gwr)

One who effects, or brings to pass.

Eflus, s. (plan) Splendid, bright, or glittering.

Eflusawl, s. a. (efflan) Resplendent, coruscant.

Eflusiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (efflan) A coruscation.

Eflusau, v. s. (efflan) To coruscate, to glitter.

Eflurth, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth) An effort to aid.

Eflurhawli, s. a. (efforth) Tending to help or aid.

Eflurthi, s. a. (efforth) To make effort to aid.

Eflurthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (efforth) Exertion.

Eflraw, s. (ffraw) In motion; awake, or wakeful.

*Kryddid rei fy mhon i lawr: no yn llad eflraw, mi a giynw bywn
maer yn dawnd arnaf yn lladraddiad.*

*Having just laid my head down, and being partly awake, I could
find a great weight coming slowly upon me.* *Allu Wyn, B. Cwyr.*

Eflroad, s. m. (effraw) A stirring about; a waking.

Eflroi, v. s. (effraw) To stir up; to awake.

Eflrwm, s. (ffrom) Swelling up; towering; stiff,

sturdy; haughty, stubborn, pertinacious.

Eflros, s. pl. aggr. (ffros) The herb eye-bright.

EG, s. m. r. What is open, plain, or clear; what

is opened; what is discriminated; the quanti-

ty of land ploughed, or opened in a day; an

acre.

Egais, s. m. (cain) That is splendid; a lord.

Egalen, s. f.—pl. t. au (galen) A whetstone.

Egawr, v. s. (eg) To open, to expand; to widen;

to display.

Gwell egawr no chynawyr.

It is better to open than to contain.

Adapt.

Egel, s. f. (eg—el) The sow-bread.

Egfaen, s. m.—pl. egfain (eg—maen) The haw,

or white-thorn berry.

Egfaenrwydd, s. m. (egfaen—gwydd) Hawthorn.

Egin, s. pl. aggr. (cin) A crop, or what covers the
surface, the first shoots, or blades of vegetation.

Ni chel dryg-dir ei egin.

Bad land will not conceal its vegetation.

Adapt.

Eginad, s. m. (egin) Germination, springing.

Eginaw, v. s. a. (egin) To germinate, to spring, to
sprout forth, or to shoot up.

Ac un hygydd i hwyd

Yw dynion heilchion y byd;

Ar eginio gogoniant,

Ys da nerth, drwy Grist a wnant.

*And of the same corruption as the seed corn are the proud men
of the world; and if the soil is good, they will, through Christ,
shoot forth glory.* *T. Aded.*

Eginawl, s. a. (egin) Germinant, shooting, sprouting

Eginyn, s. f. dim. (egin) A germe, a sprout.

Eglaen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (eg—glaen) An opening
shore, or bank, a gulf.

Addfryn gwr y sydd yn yr eglaen,

Addfryn y rhoddir i bawb d ran.

*A pleasant fort there is in the gulf, there pleasantly is given to
every one his share.* *Taliesin.*

Eglawg, s. a. (eg—llawg) Widely gaping, yawning.

Kr yfais o win o gawg,

Gan rian ryfel eglawg,

Myrddin yw fy enw ambeilawg.

*For what I have drank of wine from a goblet, from lords of de-
vouring war, Myrddin is my prudent name.* *Myrddin.*

Eglur, s. a. (eg—llur) Bright, clear, plain, visible.

Eglurad, s. m. (eglur) Explanation, illustration.

Eglurawl, s. a. (eglurawl) Exegetical, explanatory.

Egluradwy, s. a. (eglur) Demonstrable, explicable.

Eglurain, s. a. (eglur) Illustrous, conspicuous.

Egluraint, s. m. (eglurain) Illustrousness, glory.

Method—

A'i larch-lwys eglwys egluraint.

Method with its proudly solemn temple of splendour.

Cynddda.

Eglurân, v. s. a. (eglur) To make clear, or plain.

Egluraw, v. s. a. (eglur) To make clear, or appa-
rent, to manifest, to discover, to explain.

*Morgan Ab Arthwl—o ddwyg at riant a wnaid lawnder, ac a eg-
luraw gonedd Prydain o weithrededd da.*

*Morgan the son of Arthwl, from the instruction of his parents,
did equity, and he rendered conspicuous the people of Britain for
good actions.* *Gr. ab Arthwl.*

Eglurawl, s. a. (eglur) Explanatory, illustrative.

Eglurdeb, s. m. (eglur) Clearness, perspicuity.

*Tair colofn eglurdeb; y gair a fo raid, y maint a fo raid, ac y
ddull a fo raid.*

*The three bases of perspicuity; the word that is necessary, the
quantum that is necessary, and the form that is necessary.*

Barddas.

Egluredig, s. a. (eglur) Exemplified, demonstrated.

Egluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eglur) Illustration, ex-
planation, exemplification, manifestation.

Egluriadawl, s. a. (egluriad) Explanatory, demon-
strative, exemplifying.

Eglurwr, s. m.—pl. eglurwyr (eglur—gwr) An
illustrator, exemplifier, or explainer.

Egluryn, s. m. (eglur) An exemplar, an exempli-
fier; a manifesto.

Eglwg, s. a. (eg—llwg) Bright, clear, manifest.

Llennid i lam o lam eglwg;

Hensid da ni'r gao ddwrg;

Mygedorth Eban ys ef ddwrg.

*I have leaped a leap, a clear leap; good has been dispersed
abroad if a person finds no evil; the funeral pile of Eban is an
explanation.* *Taliesin.*

Eglwys, s. f.—pl. t. au, i, ydd (eg—glwys) That
is hallowed or sanctified; a church.

Eglwys, s. a. (glwys) Hallowed, solemn, fair.

Eglwysaid, s. a. (eglwys) Of a hallowed nature;
like the church; of the church.

Eglwysaw, v. a. (eglwys) To hallow, to sanctify, to purify; to church.

Eglwysawl, a. (eglwys) Tending to holiness; belonging to the church.

Eglwysiad, s. m. (eglwys) A hallowing; sanctification, or purification; a churching.

Eglwysig, a. (eglwys) Hallowed, sanctified; solemn; belonging to, or of, the church. *Gŵr eglwysig*, a man of the church, a clergyman.

Eglwyswr, s. m.—pl. eglwyswyr (eglwys—gwr) A churchman, a church minister.

*A lachawerianth, madd Dew maf,
Y gwlad a'i hysgyswr.*

With salvation, saith God the Lord, I will clothe her minister. *E. Frys.*

Eglyd, a. (eg—glyd) Hovering over, wavering.

Eglydger, s. m. (eglyw) Brightness, clearness.

Eglyn, s. m. (eg—lyn) The golden saxifrage.

Egri, s. m.—pl. t. on (eg—gri) Strength, force, vigour, effort. *A'i holl egri*, with all his might.

*Drys gred, nid oes gredwr—
Gymaint a'ih wael ya clyd,
Egri ddot, ag i gwan oya!*

Momentous the thought, there is not a creature that so greatly makes thee a foe as doth man, afflicting is the impetus. *Gr. Ll. ab D. ab Elinor.*

Egriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (egri) A making effort.

Egriaw, v. a. (egri) To make an effort, to use exertion, to endeavour.

Egriawl, a. (egri) Forcible, vigorous, impetuous.

Egrius, a. (egri) Vehement, impetuous, forcible.

Egriwr, s. m.—pl. egriwyr (egri—gwr) One that makes an effort, or endeavour.

Egored, a. (egawr) Open, expanded, exposed.

Eldi ei i gell egored.

Let the dog go to an open chamber. *Adage.*

Egoredig, a. (egawr) Opened, spread out, displayed.

Egoredigaeth, s. m. (egoredig) The act of opening

Egori, v. a. (egawr) To open, to disclose.

Egoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (egawr) A making an aperture; an opening; a key.

Egoriadawl, a. (egoriad) Aperient, apt to open.

Egorwr, s. m.—pl. egorwyr (egawr—gwr) An opener, or one who opens.

Egr, a. (eg) Sharp, sour, tarting, biting, severe, poignant, eager.

Llyn gwin egr, llaw gwinsogoch.

A puddle of stale wine, a flood of murky red.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r mownt-hill.

Egraid, a. (egr) Tending to be hard, or stale.

Egrawl, a. (egr) Tending to harden or make stale.

Egredig, a. (egr) That is hardened, or made stale.

Egredd, s. m. (egr) Hardness, flatness, staleness.

Egri, s. m. (egr) Hardness, staleness, sharpness.

Egriad, s. m. (egr) A making, or becoming stale.

Egriff, s. m. (eg—griff) The spawn of frogs; a tadpole; also a fabulous animal the griffon.

Egroes, s. pl. aggr. (egr) Hips, or berries of the dog-rose; called also *Aeren mair Mair*.

Egroeswydd, s. m. (egroes—gwydd) The dog-rose.

*Minnau wnaif, o byddaf hen,
Dy groed, bryd egroeson.*

And I will cross thee, if I shall be old, those of the hue of the radiant berry. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r corse.*

Egrwydd, s. m. (egr) Sourness, sharpness, acidity.

Egru, v. a. (egr) To become sharp, sour, or stale; to turn to acid. *Diard wedi egru*, stale drink

Egryd, s. m. (cryd) Tremulation. *a. Trembling.*

Egrygi, s. m. (crygi) Hoarseness, roughness.

*Archaf ym Argyddid onwydd celi,
Nid o'r archaf arch crygi.*

I will intrust of my Lord, the love-prospiring mysterious one, I will not crave of him a position of roughness. *Rin. ab Gwalchmai.*

*Gwladis feirdd ya crygi, nid crygi,
Gal fawdd, ym mawdd dy writydd.*

I have seen a throng of birds, not with the roughness of the hoarse throat, recommending thy gallantry. *Ll. F. Mech, bygwth D. ab Owain.*

Egryn, s. m. (cryn) Fear, trembling. *a. Trembling*
Egrynedig, a. (egryn) Trembling. *Egrynedigion*
gawen, trembling steps.

Egwal, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwal) A cot, or hut.

Egwan, a. (gwan) Feeble, drooping, or flagging.

*Rhon' iddo—
Wladod o'ia wael egwan.*

They will give to him, Judas that are poor and flagging. *E. Frys.*

*Ua wael egwan, un ddygwydd,
Ydyw gwr a blodau gwydd.*

Of the same feeble appearance, of the same end, is man as the blossom of trees. *Iſon Llwyd Dafre.*

Egwanaeth, s. m. (egwan) Feebleness, imbecility.

*Gwyn on hyd, bolloch darfa'r achwyn,
A phob egwanaeth, a phob gwaneth!*

Happy their state, at length complaining is ended, and every feebly, and every imbecility. *Egrydd, a. Llwydd.*

Egwander, s. m. (egwan) Feebleness, or debility.

Egweddi, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweddi) A portion, a dowry, what is given by the husband for a wife, a settlement, or jointure.

Egweddi yw y da a reddo gwr i'r wraig y bore cyn cyffodi o'i twely.

The jointure is the goods which the husband shall give to the wife the morning before rising from her bed. *Welsh Laws.*

Ou gwr a gwaig a egruad cyn pwy y mith mlynedd, taler iddi ei hogweddi, a'i haryffan, a'i chowyll, os yn forwyn y deuth; ond os yn y mith mlynedd yr ymad hi a'i gwr, hi a gyll y cwbl ond ei chowyll.

If a man and woman shall separate before the end of seven years, let there be restored to her her portion, and her paraphernalia, and her maiden fee if she came a virgin; but if before the end of seven years she shall part from her husband, she shall lose the whole except her maiden fee. *Welsh Laws.*

A threawth y bore ydd eirch y forwyn ei hogweddi, am ei chafael yn wryf.

And the next day morning the maid demanded her jointure for leaving her a virgin. *Dr. M. Wladig—Welsh Laws.*

Egweddiawl, a. (egweddi) Relating to a jointure.

Egwy, s. m. (eg—gwy) Watery eruption; a plague.

Egwya, v. a. (egwy) To break out in blotches.

Egwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (eg—gwyd) The small of the leg, the fetlock.

*Migi gwiw rhwng rhin a rhyd,
Mae egwyd-law, min gwadwyd.*

A greyhound that is moorish between the neck and the fore, with a small low fetlock, and bloody lip. *H. ab Rethall.*

Egwydded, s. m. (egwyd—lled) The small of the leg.

Egwyddawr, s. f.—pl. egwyddorion (eg—gwyddawr) A first principle, a rudiment; an alphabet. *Egwyddorion crefydd*, the first principles of religion.

Egwyddorawl, a. (egwyddawr) Elementary, elemental; initiating; intuitive; alphabetical.

Egwyddoredig, a. (egwyddawr) Grounded upon rudiments; initiated, instructed in the alphabet

Egwyddori, v. a. (egwyddawr) To instruct in rudiments, or elements; to initiate.

Egwyddoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (egwyddawr) The initiating in rudiments; initiation.

Egwyddorig, a. (egwyddawr) Having rudiments, or elements; grounded upon an alphabet. *s. c.* A learner of the alphabet, an Abecedarian.

Egwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (e—gwy) Convenience, at time, opportunity. *Egwyl dda*, a good season.

Egylt, s. m. (eg) The herb crowfoot.
Egyr, s. m. (eg) An acre; also called *erw*.
Ehagr, a. (hagr) Ugly, unsightly, deformed.
Ehagrawl, a. (ehagr) Tending to render ugly.
Ehagriad, s. m. (ehagr) A making unsightly.
Ehagru, v. a. (ehagr) To make ugly, to deform.
Ehagrwch, s. m. (ehagr) Ugliness, unsightliness.
Ehed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hed) A flight. *a. Flying.*
Maen ehed, neu ehedfaen, a loadstone.
Ehed, v. a. (hed) To fly. *Ehed fry, fly upward.*

Mygedawg farchawg feirch yn ehed.

An honourable rider of steeds a flying. Cynddelw.

Ehedawg, a. (ehed) Having flight; flying.
Ehedawl, a. (ehed) Relating to flight; flying.
Ehedbyag, s. pl. aggr. (ehed—pyag) Flying-fish.
Ehedeg, v. a. (ehed) To fly. *Ehedeg trwy yr awyr, to fly through the air.*
Ehedfaen, s. m.—pl. ehedfain (ehed—maen) A loadstone, or magnet.

*Llawn o had llun ehedfaen,—
 Yw'r drych.*

*Full of deception, of the form of a magnet, is the mirror.
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Ehedfan, v. a. (ehed) To fly about, to hover.
Ehediad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ehed) A flying, a flight.
Ehediad, s. m.—pl. ehediad (ehed) What flies.

*Llywodraeth dyn—bell dda mae,
 A'r adur llawr o hegryl,
 Ehediad a'r, o'r pyg o'r dda
 Sy'n trawyr'r eigion erebryl.*

Under the dominion of man are all the beasts of the field; and birds of extending wings; the flight of heaven, and the fish of the wave that travel the awful ocean. E. Pryr.

Ehedion, s. pl. aggr. (ehed) The refuse of corn.
Ehedwr, s. m.—pl. ehedwyr (ehed—gwr) A man that flies, a flyer.

Ehedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ehed) A flyer; the lark. *Ehedydd y coed, neu esgudogyll, a wood-lark; ehedydd coch, red-lark; ehedydd cribawg, neu gawich, grasshopper-lark; ehedydd yr helyg, willow-lark; coeg ehedydd, neu côr ehedydd, titlark.*

Ehedyn, s. m. dim. (ehed) A winged creature.

*Eheiniad, mor by ydyd,
 Hyd y nos, ehedyn wyd.*

Thou hast flown, so daring thou art, up to heaven, thou art a flyer. Iolo Goch, i Edward III.

Ehegr, s. m.—pl. t. on (hegr) The staggers.

Ni phellir'r ehegr nob tlawd.

Prostitution will not drive any poor one far. Adage.

A dan dri buaid y dyly'r bod am deithi march; rhag yr ehegr, dri gwlith; rhag yr ygythaint, dair lloer; rhag y llynnau, dwyddyn
Against three diseases there ought to be warranted the qualities of a horse; against the staggers, three downs; against the glanders, three manes; and against the spavin, a year. Welsh Laws.

Ehegrawl, a. (ehegr) Tending to be swift.

Ehegriad, s. m. (ehegr) A becoming quick.

Ehegru, v. a. (ehegr) To go rapidly or wildly.

Ehegyr, a. (hegyr) Swift, speedy; abrupt; wild.

adu. Quickly, forthwith.
*Aer gynallid cyrchid och en hegyr,
 Trais erwy: yn ffwr ffaw ehgyr.*

The first ones in the onset of slaughter with reddened spurs, of darting violence in the pursuit of rapid course. O. Cyfelliawg.

Ni wyddont pa bryd y bydd hyn, al yn bwyd al yn ehgyr.

Those knowest not what time that will be, whether late or speedy. Lk. O. Heryn.

Ehelaeth, a. (helaeth) Extensive; expansive; spacious, large, wide; abundant.

Ni baidd llwyr llaw ehelaeth.

The coward will not dare the extended hand. Adage.

Ehelaethawl, a. (ehelaeth) Tending to amplify.

Ehelaethiad, s. m. (ehelaeth) A making spacious.

Ehelaethrwydd, s. m. (ehelaeth) Spaciousness.
Ehelaethu, v. a. (ehelaeth) To amplify, to enlarge.
Ehelaethwr, s. m.—pl. ehelaethwyr (ehelaeth—gwr) An amplifier, or enlarger.

Ehöeg, s. m. (höeg) Green colour. *a. Green.*

*Nid ynddug dillad, na glas, na gwyr,
 Na chock, na ehöeg.*

He will not wear cloaths, nor of blue, nor brown, nor red, nor green. Taliesin.

*Addwyn grag pan fo ehöeg,
 Arall addwyn morfa i wartheg.*

Pleasant is the heath when it is green, again pleasant is the sea beach for cattle. Taliesin.

Ehofn, a. (hofn) Daring, gallant, intrepid.

*Mynw ehofn colofn cyfwrain;
 Mir meddgyrn mychedyn Mechain.*

A gallant person like a towering column; fair the mend-horns of the potent prince of Mechain. Cynddelw, i O. Cyfelliawg.

El yw'r ehofn o'r gwyr ehofnion.

He is the most gallant of the gallant ones. Eiddon O'friad.

Ehofnawl, a. (ehofn) Intrepid, daring, bold.

Ehofnder, s. m. (ehofn) Intrepidity, boldness.

Ehofnodd, s. m. (ehofn) Intrepidity, prowess.

Ehofni, v. a. (ehofn) To act daringly; to be bold.

Ehorth, a. (horth) Diligent, assiduous, attentive.

Ehorthedd, s. m. (ehorth) Diligence, assiduity.

Ehud, a. (hud) Easy to be deceived, rash, unadvised, foolhardy; heedless.

Baan barn pob ehud.

The judgement of every one rash is hasty. Adage.

Anwadal ehud.

The heedless is inconstant. Adage.

Ehudrwydd, s. m. (ehud) Rashness, heedlessness.

Ehydr, a. (hydr) Magnanimous, brave, great.

Ehyriad, s. m. (ehydr) A making, or becoming great, grand, or magnanimous.

Ei, pron. (e) His, her, its. It strictly implies possession by the third person without denoting the gender, which is shewn by form of construction. *Ei dad, his father; ei thad, her father.*

Deubarth cerdd ei gwrandaw.

Two parts of a song the hearing to. Adage.

Cas dyn a fgythio bawb, ac ni bo ar neb ofn.

Odious is the person that threatens every body, and whom no body is under his dread. Adage.

Eich, pron. (ach) Your; you. *Eich lle, your place;*

eich dan, you two, m. eich dwy, you two, f.

Eichiad, s. m. (alch) A crying out loudly.

Eichiaw, v. a. (alch) To sound, to utter noise.

Eichiawg, a. (alch) A bounding with noise; loud.

s. c. What is loudly uttered; loud fame.

*Cog iafar a rae gha ddydd,
 Cyfren eichiawg yn seiydd.*

The loquacious cuckoo sings with the day, the noisy jewel in the daisy. Llywarch Hir.

*Cyn gole gweryd ar y graidd hael eddynt,
 Doeth dygyrched e gos, a'i giod, a'i eichiawg.*

Before the earth was covered over the cheek of the generous departed one, wisely collected was his treasure, and his praise, and his high sounding fame. Anwyn.

Eichiawl, a. (alch) Tending to be noisy or loud.

Eidlau, v. a. (aid) To give life, or briskness.

Eidiawg, a. (aid) Full of life, lively; vigorous, mettlesome, brisk; wanton.

*Dybiawg ac eidiawg ydyw—
 Y march.*

Lively and vigorous is the steed. T. Alod.

Eidiawl, a. (aid) Lively, animated, vigorous.

*On deuth wyd, ytwyth, eidiol,
 Y nghanw ffyr, gwna gyngor fol.*

If thou art wise, my lusty stag amble and vigorous, do according to the advice of the simple. W. Cynwal.

Eidlegi, v. a. (eidiawg) To invigorate; to wanton

Eidiogrwydd, s. m. (eidiawg) Liveliness, briskness
Eidion, s. m.—pl. t. an (aid) A beast; a neat; a bullock; a beef; a steer. *Eidion moel*, a beast without horns.

Nid gwas ond ych, nid talawg ond eidion.

Nothing so gentle as an ox, nothing so unruly as a steer.

Adage.

Eidionyn, s. m. dim. (eidion) A beast, one of the horned cattle.

*Yn hael ni bu yn hillaw neb
 Eidionyn un odineb.*

Liberally there has not been procreating a *beast* of so much wantonness.

D. ab Iwan Llan, i dorn.

Eidral, s. m. aggr. (eidr) Ground-ivy; called also, *eiddew y ddaiar*, and *y feidiaing las*.

*Eidral, ac iagell nadroedd, a llelaw
 A llyslau mynyddoedd—
 Yr cwrw Dinbych.*

Ground-ivy, and viper broth, and urine, and mountain herbs make Deubig's ale.

S. Tudur.

Eidr, s. m. (aid) What has a tendency to creep.

Eidran, s. m. (eidr) The marjoram.

Eiddaw, s. m. (aidd) One's own; possession; chattels. *Eiddof*, my property, or mine; *eiddot*, thine; *eiddo*, his property; *eiddi*, hers; *eiddom*, ours; *eiddoch*, yours; *eiddont*, *eiddynt*, *eiddudd*, theirs.

Hirias nai Bedwyr, yn gyffroedig o anghydwyl, a gymyrrh y gyd ag ef tri-channer o'r rhat eiddaw; a merys baedd cened yn mhlith torf o'r cwn, efully y cerddwas o'r wry y gelyniawl fyddioedd

Hirias the nephew of Bedwyr, being agitated for the death of his uncle, took with him three hundred men of those who were his own; and like a wild bear amongst a pack of dogs, so he passed through the hostile legions.

Gr. ab Arthur.

I efrnyg y mae trithi; ranya hanner cerdded gafr yw yr eiddi—sef un geinlawg am ei bithi, a diamael am ei myn.

To the young goat there are legal qualities; for half of what is upon the goat is *hers*; namely one penny on account of her milk and a half-penny for her kid.

Welsh Laws.

Eiddawl, s. f.—pl. eiddolon (addawl) An idol.

Eiddew, s. m. aggr. (aidd) Ivy; called also, *eidd-torwg*. *Eiddew y ddaiar*, ground-ivy.

Eiddiad, s. m. (aidd) A taking to; a possessing.

Eiddlar, s. m. aggr. (aidd) Heath, ling, or heather.

Eiddlaw, v. a. (aidd) To take to one; to possess.

*Duw ni eiddlod (dawn iidd)
 Merch i'w ora iur wrych a thi.*

God possessed not (grace be to her) a maid in thy time so fair as thou.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwraig y bo marw ei gwr, hi a ddylly fod yna uwch ben elarlwyd hyd yn mhen y nawfed dydd; ac yno ar ol y geinlawg ddiweddaf o'r eiddiad.

A wife whose husband shall die, she ought to be there over his hearth until the end of the ninth day; and then till after the last penny that she should have possession of.

Welsh Laws.

*Brenin tir rhywyr, rhyfeid ydd eiddw
 Nael eiddlo fo Wynedd.*

The undoubted king of the land, it is wonderful that he doth not possess Wynedd.

Simon Hun.

Eiddlawg, a. (aidd) That is possessed. *s. m.* One that is possessed, a slave.

Da ongu ar eiddlawg.

Death is a blessing to a slave.

Adage.

Eiddlawl, a. (aidd) Relating to possession.

Eiddlawr, s. m. (aidd) That adheres, or closes to.

Eiddig, a. (aidd) Jealous. *s. m.* A jealous one.

Dewin pob eiddig.

Every jealous one is a conjurer.

Adage.

Eiddlawl, a. (eiddig) Apt to incite jealousy.

(eiddig) Jealousy; zeal; solicitor eiddigedd daioni, from ex-goodness.

(eiddigedd) Tending to create

m. (eiddigedd) A being jealous.

Eiddigeddu, v. n. (eiddigedd) To be jealous; to be zealous, to have zeal.

Eiddigeddu, a. (eiddigedd) Apt to be jealous.

Eiddigeddwr, s. m.—pl. eiddigeddwy (eiddigedd—gwr) One who is jealous.

Eiddiges, s. f.—pl. t. au (eiddig) A jealous female

Eiddigiad, s. m. (eiddig) A becoming jealous.

Eiddigor, s. m. (eiddig) One that is a possessor, or guarding; a lord, or master.

Eiddigus, a. (eiddig) Jealous; cautious; zealous.

Eiddigyn, s. m. dim. (eiddig) A jealous person.

Eiddil, a. (aidd—ll) Slender; small, diminutive.

Cwm eiddil moch eilwng.

A weak knot will soon loosen.

Adage.

Ni be eiddil hen yn was.

The aged was not slender when a youth.

Adage.

Lluddedig eiddigion;

Gawd ar eiddil ofalon.

Wearied the jealous ones; the enfeebled is used to cares.

Llywarch Hen.

Eiddilhad, s. m. (eiddil) A lessening, a making slender; extenuation; enervation.

Eiddilhaw, a. (eiddil) Tending to reduce small.

Eiddilau, v. n. (eiddil) To reduce, or make slender; to become reduced, or feeble.

Eiddilaw, v. a. (eiddil) To make slender, to lessen; to extenuate; to become small.

Eiddileb, s. f. (eiddil) Diminution, or extenuation; the *Meiosis*, in rhetoric, in which a thing is spoken of in slighter terms than it deserves.

Eiddiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiddil) A making slender; extenuation, diminution.

Eiddilwas, s. m.—pl. eiddilweis (eiddil—gwas) A slender, or emaciated youth; a fribble.

Eiddilwch, s. m. (eiddil) Slenderness, smallness.

Eiddilwr, s. m. (eiddil—gwr) A slender-man.

*Pian y bedd yn y clydwr,
 Tra fu ni bu eiddilwr:
 Bedd Ebediwr am Maelwr.*

He whose grave is in the sheltering slope, whilst he was he was no slender person; it is the grave of Ebediwr the son of Maelwr.

E. Beddau Milywr.

Eiddion, s. pl. aggr. (aidd) Personal property.

Eiddionydd, s. m. (eiddion) An estate which a man holds in his own right, a demesne.

Eiddiorwg, s. m. (eiddiawr) What clasps round; ivy.

*Neus endewals i gog ar eiddiorwg bren,
 Neur iacwys fy nghylchwl;
 Eidd a gerai, neud mwyl!*

Heard I not a cuckoo on the tree that is bound with ivy, which made me trail my sulcid, because whom I loved, hence it shall be no more!

Llywarch Hen.

*Yr oedd yn berwi (wb o'r berwan)
 Sath gan mllpriraid o eneidiau;
 A berau hir-ddwrg, a phob eiddiorwg,
 A phawb heb olwg ar vi balfau.*

There were boiling (horrid the boilings!) seven hundred thousand cauldrons-full of souls; and long wicked spits, and every clinging thing, and every one without sight and crawling.

Gr. ab Rhydderch Goch.

*Llafnau dar o gur, ac eiddiorwg a'i casso,
 Lleidr cefyl diddrg.*

May steel blades of pain, and grapple lay hold of him, the thief of the harmless nag.

S. Meirion.

Eiddo, s. m. (aidd) One's own; possession; chattels. *Eiddof*, my property, or mine; *eiddot*, thine; *eiddo*, his; *eiddi*, hers; *eiddom*, ours; *eiddoch*, yours; *eiddynt*, *eiddont*, *eiddudd*, theirs. —*Eiddo Duw i Dduw*, the things that are God's to God.

*Y da nid eiddo'r cybydd,
 Yr hael a'i rho pieufydd.*

Wealth is not the property of the miser, the generous that gives it is the one who owns it.

Adage.

Eiddoed, s. m. (aidd—oed) A point of meeting; a banner, or a standard.

*Aforewies Urien, ydd yr ecliwydd,
O bydd ymgyfart-d, am gaeunydd,
Derchafwn eiddoed odduch mynydd.*

*Urien answered again if there should be a meeting because of
Aidred, we will lift up a banner above the mountain. Taliesin.*

*A weles Llywelynodd afydd cygyrra
Yn eiddoed cyhoeddi, yn ail meyn,
Cad yn Rhyd Aelfydd, cad yn Yafet.*

*Humble and trembling that saw Llywelynodd, a conspicuous banner,
in the second place, a battle in the ford of Aelfydd, a battle
to the confidence. Taliesin.*

Eiddolfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (eiddawl) A temple, a place of worship.

Eiddoli, v. a. (eiddawl) To worship, or to adore.

Eiddun, a. (aidd—un) Tending to raise a desire.

*Yngedig rhag carid cerdd oron deyrn,
Cleir cedeira cad eiddun.*

*Thirsting from disgrace the load of song of the prince, the stay
of the mighty ones food of battle. Cynddelw, i O. Cysylltwng.*

Eiddunadwy, a. (eiddun) That may be wished.

Eiddunaw, v. a. (eiddun) To desire, or to wish.

Eiddunaf na fyf ganulwydd.

I pray that I be not a hundred years old. Llywarch Hen.

Eiddunawd, s. m. (eiddun) The act of wishing.

Eiddunawl, a. (eiddun) Having a wish, delectable

Eidduned, s. f.—pl. t. au (eiddun) A wish; a desire, an option, or choice.

Eidduned herwr hir-nos.

The desire of one on the scout is a long night. Adage.

Eiddunedig, a. (eiddun) That is wished.

Eiddunedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiddunedig)

The act of wishing, or desiring.

Eiddunedigawl, a. (eiddunedig) Optative, optional.

Eiddunedu, v. a. (eidduned) To wish, or to desire.

Eiddunfryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiddun—bryd) A longed for purpose, or intention.

*Am wrthas addas eiddunfryd Cymru,
Daeth cymruaw a thristyd!*

*Upon the appropriate honour of the choice reliance of the Welsh,
Came came dejection and sorrow. Bledyn Fardd.*

Eidduniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiddun) A desiring, wishing, or longing.

Eiddunwr, s. m.—pl. eiddunwyr (eiddun—gwr)

One who wishes, or desires; an intreater.

Eiddunydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eiddun) A desirer.

Eiddwch, s. m. (aidd) The state of being near, or within reach; proximity.

Eiddwg, s. m. (aidd) Nearness. a. Contiguous.

*Y dydd hwnw, nid eiddwg,
Coffa dior, i caiff y dwg.*

*On that day, which is not near, the memorial is certain, he
shall obtain the benefit. Iwan Ieu.*

Eiddwng, a. (aidd—wng) Hard by, near, contiguous. s. m. A neighbour.

*Ei yw—
Un heb eiddwng heb iddo.*

He is one without any body a neighbour to him. Ced. Dafydd.

Eiddu, v. a. (eiddwg) To approximate.

Eidduanawl, a. (eiddu) Approximating.

Eidduanriad, s. m. (eiddu) Approximation, a drawing near, or approaching.

Eidduan, v. a. (eiddu) To approximate.

*Yr aelwyd hon, neu chdd cywen,
Nid eidduanawl aghon
Yn myw ōwan ac Urien.*

*This hearth, is it not stretched up by the fowl, want would not
approach towards it in the life of ōwan and Urien. Llywarch Hen.*

Eiddu, s. m. (aidd) The state of being close to, or set upon, or against.

*Bem geillawg rhedyn
Ar feir yn eiddyn.*

VOL. II.

I have been a cock grasshopper upon the hane in a contact state. Taliesin.

Eigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aig) A bringing forth.

Eigiaeth, s. m. (aig) The state of teeming, fullness.

Eigian, s. m. (aig) A bringing forth, or producing; a forcing out; force. *Mae yn gweiddi o eigian ei ben*, he is calling with all the force of his head; *gweithia o nerth eigian dy freichiau*, work with the power of the force of thy arms.

Eigian, v. a. (aig) To bring forth; to force out; to sob.

Eigiaw, v. a. (aig) To bring forth, to generate.

Eigiodd llyfaint haint egwan.

Frogs generated an enfolding contagion. W. Middleton.

Eigiawl, a. (aig) Generative, prolific, teeming.

Eigiawn, s. m. (aig) The great source; the middle; the abyss, or the ocean.

*Oeddynt yn mwynia rhyddid—wrth eu bod mewn eigiawn oddi-
eith y byd yn prawywaw.*

They were enjoying liberty, by being in an ocean dwelling separated from the world. Gr. ab Arthur.

Eigion, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (aig) The great source; the middle; the abyss, or great deep; the ocean. *Naw ion eigion*, the nine waves of the ocean.

Trwy eigion byd trig yn ben.

Through the midst of the world he will continue the thief. Iwan Brydydd.

Eigr, s. f.—pl. t. ion (aig) A maid, a virgin.

*Gwell eigr ddoeth yn ofni Daw,
A 'chydig bach o fodd i fyw,
Nof—oludawg fol.*

*Better a discreet maid that feareth God, with a very little means
to live, than the silly one with wealth. R. Pritchard, o Lanymddyfri.*

Eigraeth, s. m. (eigr) The state of a virgin.

Eigraidd, a. (eigr) Like a virgin, maidenly.

Eigran, s. pl. (eigr) Stockings without feet.

s. Eigran. They are otherwise called *bacsau*, and *hosanau pen geist*.

Eigraw, v. a. (eigr) To make fit, to generate.

Eigrawl, a. (eigr) Proper for generating.

Eigriad, s. m. (eigr) A forming for generation.

Eigryn, s. m. (eigr) Quaking grass.

Eil, s. c. (ail) A second, or next in succession; a successor; a son; as, *Morfran ail Tegid, Dylan ail Ton*, and others.

Eilar, s. m. (ail—Ar) A second ploughing.

Eilaru, v. a. (eilar) To plough a second time.

Eilchwaith, s. f. (ail—chwaith) The second time.

adv. A second time, or once more.

Eilchwyl, s. f. (ail—chwyl) The second turn.

adv. A second time, once more, again.

Eilewydd, s. m. (alaw) A musician; a minstrel.

*Can yw y daethan!
Can eilewydd gant,
Efa'n darogant.*

*Since it is they are come, a hundred with the master of har-
mony, he will foretell of them. Taliesin.*

*Eilewydd ceiffyd
Pyr na'm dywydd!*

The ingenious minstrel why doth he not inform me! Taliesin.

Eilfaint, s. m. (ail—maint) Second rate. a. Second rate, of the second magnitude.

Eilfam, s. f. (ail—mam) A second mother.

Eilfam modryb dda.

A good aunt is a second mother. Adage.

Eilfydd, a. (ail—hydd) Being second to or like.

Eilfyddu, v. a. (eilfydd) To imitate, to resemble.

Eiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ail) A placing alternately, or putting together in order, a constructing.

*Eilto'r lath fal Iolo'r oedd,
Eiltoad awl Aled ydodd;
Awen ddafn o'r un ddeffydd
A'r gawod fel ar yodd fydd.*

C

He was harmonizing the language like Iolo, it was the ode construction of Iolo; it was a profound gift of the same matter as money dew which on trees is found.
Gr. ab I. ab Llywelyn Fychan.

Eilant, s. m. (ail) Constructure, concordance.
Eilias, s. f.—pl. t. au (al—ias) Harmonic influence or power.

Eiliasaf, s. m. (eilias) The flow of harmonious influence or power.

Urten yd gyrchaf—
Cynnwys a gaffaf
O'rh parth goreuaf,
Ydan eiliasaf.

To Urten I will resort, reception I will meet with, in the best of situations under the flow of sweet music. *Taliesin.*

Dinas ei dinas ar led eithaf,
Dor angor byddin budd eiliasaf.

A city whose fame extends to the remotest parts, the straying shelter of the host; the benefit of the flow of pervading melody. *Ancurin.*

Dygoglawdd ton hefr berierin
Men ydynt eiliasaf eilain.

The bright wave on her pilgrimage rolls down where the young deer are in full melody. *Ancurin.*

Eiliaw, v. a. (ail) To put in succession, or order; to harmonize; to construct; to build, or to erect; to plait; to wattle.

Eilaf's erod glod, gloew-deg Wenlliant;
Eilodd dy foliant fl ychwaueg.

I have constructed a panegyric for thy sake, Gwennlliant brightly fair; a thousand more have constructed thy praise. *Carnodyn.*

Eiliawd, s. m. (ail) The act of placing alternately, or constructing.

Eiliawg, a. (ail) Placed together, or constructed.

Eilier, s. m.—pl. t. au (ail) What makes, or undergoes, changes; the butterfly. It is also called, *eilir, ilir, pila, pilai, and gloyn byw.*

Eilig, a. (al) Having aptness to glide or flow.

Gorwyn blaen helyg, eilig pyg yn llyn;
Gochwiban gwynt uwch blaen gwyrng man;
Trech snian nog adlyg.

Glistening the tops of the willows, playful the fish in the pool; whistling the wind over the small branches; nature is more powerful than precept. *Llywarch Hen.*

Eilir, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ail—ir) Regeneration, reanimation, a return of moisture; a butterfly. **Alban eilir**, the vernal equinox.

Mwy na'r eilir yn min drych
Ni wnaent ond edrych sroo.

Like the butterfly on the side of the mirror they will do nothing but gaze upon him. *H. Daf.*

Eiliw, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ail) Appearance, colour, pretence, form, or figure.

Dwyn eu helliw eu hun oddiarnyt, a dod eiliw arall arnynt, fl na adnepid, a orug.

He took away their own form from them, and gave another form to them, so that they were not known. *H. P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.*

Eiliwed, s. m. (eilw) Reproach, or disgrace.

Crefydd y Creadwr a gyfrifed
I Ralfudd, gloew odd a'i cudd iadwed,
Hyd na's gwneid pechawd pell eiliwed,
Pedrydawg deyrn uch cyrn coed.

Faith in the Creator is attributed to Ralfudd, the exalted chief, who is concealed in earth, so that sin shall not cause distant reproach, he that is a powerful prince over the horns of exultation. *Meilyr.*

Eiloes, s. f. (ail—oes) A second age, or life; a second time. *adv.* Again.

Eilon, s. m. (al—on) Music, harmony, melody; also the hart, or roebuck. **Eilon mynydd**, a wild roebuck.

Yr ydyf yn gynt—I dal'r ddan—
Na'r eilon i'r lan, na'r elain i'r coed,
Nag o droed a roel i oradin.

I am swifter to the houses of the two, than the roebuck to the bank; than the hind to the wood, or than the speed that is kind to the swiftest wing. *L. G. G. G. G.*

Quana parchellian, andaw di'r eilon
A gread adar cer Caer Rheon.

Listen, little pig, hear thou the melody which the feathered tribes are making by Caer Rheon. *Myrddin.*

Caraf eaws fal forehun ludd,
A golygon hwyr hir-wyn i gradd;
Caraf eilon mygr maith arnadudd,
Eiliwed aewr, a seirch cystudd.

I love the nightingale the obstruction of the morning sleep in May, with downcast looks, and long white-sided head; I love the sweet melody, heavy upon her the reproach of shining in solitude, with the trappings of affliction. *Gwalchmai.*

Eilpai, adv. (ail—pe) As if.

Eilsaig, s. m.—pl. eilseigiau (ail—saig) Second course, or portion of victuals.

Eilun, s. m. (ail—un) A copy, image, or resemblance; a representation, picture, or portrait, an idol.

Y mae delw ac eilun Daw mewn dyn.

There be the form and image of God in man. *L. G. Hergest.*

Eilunaddolaidd, a. (eilun—addolaidd) Idolatrous.

Eilunaddolgar, a. (eilun—addolgar) Idolatrous.

Eilunaddoli, v. a. (eilun—addoli) To worship images, or idols, to commit idolatry.

Eilunaddoliad, s. m. (eilun—addoliad) A worshipping of images; idolatry.

Eilunaddoliaeth, s. m. (eilun—addoliaeth) Idolatry.

Eilunaddoliant, s. m. (eilun—addoliant) Idolatry.

Eilunaddolwr, s. m.—pl. eilunaddolwyr (eilun—addolwr) A worshipper of images.

Eiluniad, s. m. (eilun) A copying, a portraying.

Eiluniaeth, s. m. (eilun) A copy, or resemblance.

Eiluniant, s. m. (eilun) A portraiture, a picture.

Eiluniaw, v. a. (eilun) To copy, or to represent.

Eilunid Danawd Deheuant,
Aer ei enw, ei arfau o Ffrainc.

Danawd let him resemble Deheuant, whose name is slaughter, and his arms from France. *Meigant, m. Cynddylan.*

Eiluniawl, a. (eilun) Having a resemblance.

Eiluniwr, s. m.—pl. eilunwyr (eilun—gwr) One who makes a copy, or resemblance.

Eilw, s. m. (al) Melody, harmony. **a. Melodious.**

Eilwaith, s. f. (ail—gwaith) A second time, or turn. **a. Second time, or again.**

Prya hen, pryn eilwaith.

Buy what is old, and buy a second time. *Adage.*

Eilwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (al) That makes melody, or harmony; a musician; a minstrel.

Agores ei lys i les eilwyon byd;
Eilid i esbyd ei ysborthion.

He opened his court for the benefit of the minstrels of the world; to the guests are given his provisions. *Cynddelw, i Godwallawn.*

I gerddawr am breiddiawr, am brain;
I eilwyon am elrchion archfain;
I ffaidd rhodd i urddaw bodd i frain;
I feirdd dwfn dyfod a gofain.

To a songster looking for the fruit of the chase, and for a delicacy; to the sons of melody for slender-boiled gifts; to a ruddy wolf to prepare a treasure for ravens; to the profound bards will come what will be kept in memory. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Eilwydd, s. m. (al—gwydd) Harmonic presence, a love meeting, or assignation.

Ebrwydd—ydd af,
Lle fym ilwydd eilwydd arwydd araf.

Quickly I will go where I shall prosper in a meeting of harmony, a gentle sign. *L. P. Moch, i ferch.*

—Gwneuthum
Dywlton oed a ban lle bum,
Lle gwelais hen geirw traie trai;
Ddywaul y bi addawai
Ddyfod i eilwydd ofyn,
Lle ni ddacth llawen o ddyn.

I made on Monday an assignation with the fair where I have been, where I have seen her of the hue of the foamy waves of the straining ebb; on Sunday she had promised to come to seek an assignation where the blithesome nymph never came. *L. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Eilwys, s. pl. (al—gwys) Powers of harmony.

F a wnaeth eilwys,
Yn llys paradwys,
O asen awys
Ieslin ffeulna.

The powers of harmony, in the court of paradise, did form, out of a left rib, a beautiful female. *Ardl ffrainc.*

Elydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (al) One who produces harmony; a musician.

*Rhyddhaf dincier nad yw,
Yn at elydd ceilydd ciyw.*
I wonder that he is not a more poetaster, following a musician of correct ear.

Mab cadr Cadwaladr celdw elydd hael.
The mighty son of Cadwaladr he keeps a liberal minstrel.
Spyyn Cyfeiliang.

Elyg, s. m. (al) Harmony, melody, delight.

*Gwynedd, argyrman, nor gynnygn robydd,
Gwyeti bedydd, byd ellyg.*
The famed one of Gwynedd, the battle supporting leader, the pledge of the faith, the delight of the world.
Cynddelio, m. O. Gwynedd.

Elyrth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (al—yrth) The touch or impulse of melody.

*Llef a glywaf, gloew ellyrth;
Llef elion yn ellydd ferth!
Llef hwn cora blaes cad eorth,
Llef hwn, a llef hwn Talgarth.*
I hear a sound, the clear touch of melody; the sound of music to hollowed harmonic prunings; the loud sound of the horn before the mighty battle; an awful voice, the call of the bull of Talgarth.
Cynddelio.

Elyw, s. m. (al) Harmony; melody; music.

Elywiant, s. m. (eltyw) The profession of music.

*Arnaf ardwaf ardwaf a'm elwyf;
Am gedydd-radd rwyf yn rhyddodd;
Cuddiant ellywiant rhag allwedd;
Elyw a'm dodydd, Dew yn gwared!*
I am afflicted with affliction that wounds me; for the chief with the ruddy sword I have been over anxious; the anxiety of mis-
serving for fear of disgrace; disgrace is come to me, may God save me!
Cynddelio, m. Cad. ab Madaug.

Ell, pron. (ill) They, those. **Ell dau,** they two.

Ellen, s. m. (ail—tu) The outward side.

Ellby, s. m. (ail—ty) A shaving house.

Elliad, s. m. (ell) A cutting close, a shaving.

Ellineth, s. m. (ell) The act of putting out; the state of being out, excommunicated.

Elliw, v. a. (ell) To part from, to sever; to cut off from, to exterminate; to shave.

*Gwedi caffael a Gwalwalon y fuddrygolath, cerdded a orag
arwyrtedd y Saxon;—ac nid arbedu nag i wr, nag i wraig,
nag i fab; canys ef a fyna i llwyr elliw caned y Saxon o'r
ypa.*

*After obtaining the victory of Caswallon, he went through the
country of the Saxons; and he spared neither man, nor woman,
nor a youth, nor a boy; for he was determined utterly to exter-
minate the nation of the Saxons out of the island.*
Gr. ab Arthur.

Elliedig, a. (ell) That is cut off, or shorn.

Elliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (elliad) A shaver; a
razor; a plough for cutting paper.

Elliwyr, s. m.—pl. eillwyr (ell—gwr) A shaver.

Eillwraig, s. f.—pl. eillwreigedd (ell—gwraig) A
shaving woman.

Ein, pron. (ei) A sign of possession; property of;
our property, ours; our. **Einaf, eiawf,** mine
cimet, cimet, eiawyd, thine, eino, his property,
cisi, hers, ein, cism, cism, ours, einoch, yours,
cimet, cism, theirs.

*Medd y ddwy Wynedd einym;
De yw a gwaw Daw ym.*

*The mood of the two Wynedd is ours; it is good what God pre-
serves for me.*
Iolo Goch.

Einaur, s. m. (ein—awr) The hour that is ours,
the present time, or now. **adv.** Now, at present.

Einioes, s. f. (ein—oes) One's life; the whole
time of a man's life; life. **Diwedd einioes,** the
end of life; **hir einioes,** long life; **"Einioes dyn
yn eitynn,"** the life of man drawing onward.

*Einioes fyth i yys Yon,
A dwy einioes i'w dydd.*

*Everlasting existence be to the Isle of Mon, and two ages to its
people.*
*Tair marchod, tair tynged ton,
Y cyf a dwyn einioes y dynion.*
L. G. Coth.

*Three females, three cutting destinies, there be taking away the
life of men.*
Owto y Glyn.

Einglaw, v. a. (ang) To cause to expand or dilate.

Einglon, s. f. (ang) An anvil, a forging utensil.

Eira, s. m. (air) Snow. **Casg eira,** a snow-ball.

*All i'r alarch ar y don
Llwy'r eira ar ffon fynyddig;
Llawer gwaith, cyd ganu'r gog,
Y rhod ym clog am danu',
Ac a'm telyn gyd a mi,
I gann i ti, llwy'r eira.*

*Like the swan upon the wave is she of the hue of snow on the
mountain side; many a time before the singing of the cuckoo have
I wrapt my cloak around me, and my harp along with me, to sing
to thee who art of the colour of snow.*
Fewell.

Eiras, s. m. (air—as) What glows, or gives light;

burning matter, a fiery body; burning cinder.

Eirchiad, s. m.—pl. eirchiald (arch) A demander.

Eirchiawl, a. (arch) Mandatory, commanding.

Eirfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arf) A blazoner of arms.

*Arfer yr hen eirfyddion Cymraeg yw cyfrif dyng yw gydradd ag
y bonedd uchaf.*

*The custom of the old Welsh heralds is to reckon learning of
equal dignity with the noblest descent.*
Tyrrth. Arwyddion.

Eirich, v. a. (air) To deprecate, to avert.

Eirich law, nag eirich droed.

Deprecate a hand, do not deprecate a foot.
Adage.

Eiriachawl, a. (eiriach) Deprecatory, averting.

Eiriachiad, s. m. (eiriach) A deprecating.

Eiriachu, v. a. (eiriach) To deprecate, to avert.

*Maxen a Cynan—ag eu gwelai hwynt, ag eu elywai, ffo a wne-
ynt rhagddynt y ffordd y tabycynt raffael nododd o eu beuddiaid;
ac nid eirichydai hwynta neb yr a gyfarfai ag hwynt na's dymddy-
ynt ond gwreidd.*

*Maxen and Cynan, whosoever beheld them, and heard them,
suddenly would fly from them, the way they should think of obtain-
ing refuge for their souls; and on their part they would spare not
any body who should come in their way that they would not put to
death, except women.*
Gr. ab Arthur.

Eiriachus, a. (eiriach) Deprecatory, tending to avert.

Eiriachydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eiriach) A deprecator

Eirian, a. (air) Bright, splendid; fair, beautiful.

*Yn Dad—
Ac yn Fab arab eirias,
Ac yn Yabryd gloew-bryd glau.*

*Being a Father, and a Son blessed and fair, and a spirit of bright
appearance and pure.*
S. Ceri.

Eirianaidd, a. (eirian) Of a splendid appearance.

Eirianawl, a. (eirian) Tending to make fair.

Eirianedd, s. m. (eirian) Splendour; beauty.

Eirianiad, s. m. (eirian) A making fine or gay.

Eirianrod, s. f. (eirian—rhod) The galaxy.

*Mi fam dri rhyfod
Yn nghwyr eirianrod.*

I have been for three seasons in the borders of the Milky way.
Tulcan.

Eiriann, v. a. (eirian) To make splendid.

Eirias, s. m.—pl. t. an (eirias) Burning matter,
or the body of fire, in opposition to the flame;
burning cinders; a burning log.

Nid tan heb eirias.

There is no fire without a burning body.
Adage.

Wyt chwyra, wyt teyrn, wyt eirias cadas, wyt cadarn fal dinas.

*Thou art ardent, thou art a prince, thou art the fire of battles,
thou art strong like a rampart.*
Ll. P. Moch, i Lywelyn I.

Eiriasawl, a. (eirias) Of a glowing nature.

Eiriasdan, s. m. (eirias—tan) A glowing fire.

Eiriasedd, s. m. (eirias) Glowingness; fieriness.

Eiriasu, v. a. (eirias) To burn vehemently.

Eiriaw, v. a. (air) To brighten; to become bright.

Eiriawg, a. (air) Abounding with brightness.

Eiriawl, a. (air) Splendid, bright; beautiful; the
snowdrop; also called *clock maban*.

*Prif brenin Troia gwr mawr oedd, a theg, ac ymadrawd hy-
naw, a chorpa eiriawl.*

*Priam king of Troy, he was a big man, and fair, and he was of
a pleasing conversation, and he had a beautiful form.*
H. Dard—Mabingion.

Eiriawl, v. a. (air—iawl) To intreat; to intercede; to use persuasion, to persuade.

Hawdd eiriawl ar y gorwr.

It is easy to persuade one that is beloved.

Adage.

Eiriawl ni charer ni chynghan.

It is not meet to intreat one that is not loved.

Adage.

Eiriechaeth, s. m. (eiriach) Deprecation; intreaty

Eiriesyn, s. m. dim. (eiriach) A glowing cinder.

Eirif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhif) A number; a counting; a numbering.

Niddodal eirif ar ra ddillat.

He would not fix a number on scarlet garments.

D. Benfras.

Eirifaw, v. a. (eirif) To number, to enumerate.

Eirifawl, a. (eirif) Relating to number.

Eirifiad, s. m. (eirif) A numbering; enumeration

Eirig, a. (air) Splendid, shining; gay, or fine.

Eirig ei rithren neddawg.

Splendid his princely spear.

Taliesin.

Eirioes, s. f. (air—oes) Pure, or holy life.

Corwyn bllen eirioes; nid moes caledi;

Cailedd bawb ei eirioes;

Gwaethaf anaf anfoes.

Glittering the tops of the haws: hard-hip is not mannerly; let every one preserve his purity of life: the worst of blemish is want of manners.

Llywarch Hen.

Eiriolad, s. m. (eiriawl) A using persuasion.

Eiriolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiriawl) Intercession.

Eirioled, s. m. (eiriawl) Intreaty; intercession.

Eirioledd, s. m. (eiriawl) Intreaty, persuasion.

Eirioleddus, a. (eirioledd) Of persuading nature.

Eirioli, v. a. (eiriawl) To intreat: to persuade, or to use persuasion; to intercede.

Eiriolus, a. (eiriawl) Persuasive; intercessory.

Eiriolusrwydd, s. m. (eiriolus) Persuasiveness.

Eiriolwch, s. m. (eiriawl) Intreaty, intercession.

Eiriolwr, s. m.—pl. eiriolwyr (eiriawl—gwr) One who uses persuasion; an intercessor, or mediator

Eiriolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eiriawl) A paraclete; an advocate, a mediator, or intercessor.

Eiriolyddiaeth, s. m. (eiriolydd) A mediatorship.

Eirion, s. pl. aggr. (air) What gives splendour, or lustre, ornaments.

Eirionawl, a. (eirion) Ornamental; adorning.

Eirioni, v. a. (eirion) To ornament, to adorn.

Eirionyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (eirion) A border; the list of cloth; the edge, or selva; any border set on for ornament; a ruffe. *Dau eirionyn tir, the two borders, or cross ridges of a field.*

Welsh Laws.

Eirionynawg, a. (eirionyn) Having a border.

Eirionynawl, a. (eirionyn) Having trimmings.

Eirionynu, v. a. (eirionyn) To border, to edge; to fringe, to ruffe.

Eirilyd, a. (eiry) Apt to snow, apt to be snowy.

Eirilydrwydd, s. m. (eirilyd) A snowiness.

Eirthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arth) A growling as a bear; a baiting, or attacking as a bear.

Eirthlaw, v. a. (arth) A baiting, a setting upon.

All cwen a'm tremyn tremid eirthlaw.

All gwr gwdd gorwedd arthion eirthlaw.

Another wren as a ma from retr. see t of him, a second mighty hero that sets like a bear in the combat.

Cynddelw, m. R. Fiaidd.

Eirthlaw, a. (arth) Buffeting, or baiting.

Eirw, s. m.—pl. t. on (air) A foaming place, a cataract, or waterfall.

Eirwlaw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eiry—gwlaw) Sleet.

Eirwlawiaw, v. a. (eirwlaw) To fall in sleet.

Eirwlawiawg, a. (eirwlaw) Abounding with sleet.

Eirwlawiogrwydd, s. m. (eirwlawiawg) Sleetiness.

Eirwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (eirw) A foaming cataract

Eirwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (eiry—gwynt) Snowy wind, or wind that brings snow.

Eiry, s. m. (air) Snow. *Adar yr eiry, starlings.*

Eiryaidd, s. m. (eiry) Summer snowflake.

Eiryaidd, a. (eiry) Like snow, or snowy.

Eiryawg, a. (eiry) Abounding with snow, snowy.

A Gruffudd yntau o gynnefintra a brwydr a luestwa yn ei eirbyn yn wrechrau Eryri eiryawg.

And Gruffudd also from a familiarity with war pitched his tent against him in the ridges of the snowy Eryri.

Luchedd G. ab Cynan.

Eiryawl, a. (eiry) Tending to snow, snowy.

Eiryw, s. pl. aggr. (aren) Glands; testicles; a plumb. *Eiryw duon, common black plumbs; eiryw hirion, damascenes; eiryw cochion, Orlean plumbs; eiryw gwynion, green gage plumbs; eiryw gwlanawg, peaches; eiryw surion, eiryw perthi, eiryw tagu, bullace; eiryw Mat, eiryw perth eurdraen, gooseberries; eiryw gwion, the briony berries; eiryw y ci, cullions.*

Eirywbren, s. m. (eiryw—pren) A plumb tree.

Eiryneu, s. f. (eiryw) One plumb, a plumb.

Eirywlllys, s. m. aggr. (eiryw—llys) The Saint John's wort.

Rhag man cymer yr eirywlllys a dodu wrtho pan argafer gystaf.

Against a mole take the St. John's wort, and apply to it when first observed.

Middiggon Myndaf.

Eirywyydd, s. pl. (eiryw—gwydd) Plumb trees.

Eiryw: dd yst i rin.

Anchwant o dd, rin.

Plumb trees, that are scarce, unambitious heroism. Taliesin.

Eirys, s. m.—pl. t. od (air) A coal, an ember.

Eisawl, a. (ais) Costal, belonging to the ribs.

Eisen, s. f. (ais) A lath; also a rib.

Eisgiad, s. m. (asg) A parting off, or cleaving.

Eisgiaw, v. a. (asg) To part from; to cleave; to be destitute, to be in want.

Eisglwyf, s. m.—pl. t. on (ais—clwyf) A pleurisy.

Eisglwyfaw, v. n. (eisglwyf) To become pleuritic.

Eisglwyfawl, a. (eisglwyf) Pleuritic, pleuritical.

Eisiaw, v. a. (ais) To lathe, to lay laths; to make lattice-work.

Eisien, s. m. (es) Want, necessity, need; lack.

Gwell benthyg nog eisien.

Borrowing is better than want.

Adage.

Eisieuedig, a. (eisien) Necessitated; indigent.

Eisin, s. m. aggr. (sin) Bran, or husks of corn.

Eisina, v. a. (eisin) To gather bran or husks.

Eisinau, v. a. (eisin) To produce bran or husks.

Eisinaidd, a. (eisin) Branny, husky; like bran.

Eisinauw, a. (eisin) Branny, full of bran.

Eisinawl, a. (eisin) Made of bran; like bran.

Eisingrug, s. m. (eisin—crug) A heap of bran.

Eisintyl, a. (eisin) Branny, full of bran; husky.

Eisiw, s. m.—pl. t. on (es) Want, need; poverty.

Eisiwaw, v. n. (eisiw) To become destitute.

Eisiwawl, a. (eisiw) Tending to neediness.

Eisiwed, s. m.—pl. t. au (eisiw) A destitute state, want, need, or lack; indigence.

Heb nebawl eisiwed.

Without any kind of want.

Cynddelw.

Mae gwyb da Gwynedd, gwaenir eisiwed, ymywch yn trengi?

What to us because of the lack, the worthy men of Gwynedd, alas, are dying?

Bleddys Fardd.

Eisiwedig, a. (eisiwed) That is destitute, needy, in want; indigent, poor.

Ti et yd gwyn job eisiwedig.

Thou art a needy man.

Parhaudd: thersers eademod one complain: with abscris the word, makes his claim.

Taliesin.

Eisiwedd, s. m. (eisiw) A state of want; neediness

Eisiwiad, s. m. (eisiw) A rendering destitute.
Eisiwyd, s. m. (eisiw) Want; indigence, poverty.

*Cyfeirir i'm byd
 A fu eiswyd;
 Nynach allad
 Fyr na'm dywaid.*

Generally through my life poverty hath been; the wealthy monk
 all hardly speak to me. *Teliesin.*

Eisoes, adv. (es—oes) Nevertheless, however;
 moreover; likewise; already.

Eisor, a. (es—or) Equal; of the same sort, like.

Eisorawd, s. m. (eisor) What is like; a counter-
 part.

Eisorawt, a. (eisor) Tending to make equal.

Eisori, v. a. (eisor) To make equal, or like.

Eisoriad, s. m.—pl. f. an (eisor) An equalizing.

Eisorig, a. (eisor) Tending to assimilate.

Eissill, s. f. (essill) What is parted from.

Eissilledd, s. m. (eissill) Offspring, or progeny.

Trey for illthraut es betsilledd.

Their offspring will glide through a sea. *Teliesin.*

Eissillid, s. m. (eissill) Offspring, or progeny.

Eissillyd, s. m. (eissill) Offspring, or progeny.

Eissillydd, s. m. (eissill) Offspring, or progeny.

*Ni bu edifar y dydd y cyrchodd,
 Cyrch ebofa eisillydd;
 Gwelat wawr ar wyr llorodd,
 Fel gwr yn gwrthlled cywilydd.*

There was no repentance for the day he stricken, it was the on-
 set of a brave race; he perceived a hue on the men of battle, like
 a man opposing reproach. *Llygad Gwr, i Lywelyn II.*

Eiste, s. m. (aes—te) A sitting, the act of sitting.

Eiste, v. a. (aes—te) To sit; to be seated.

Pwy bynag a eisteo yddi.

Whoever that shall sit in it. *Breislau Arfon.*

Eistedd, s. m. (eiste) A sitting, the act of sitting.

Eistedd, v. a. (eiste) To sit. **Eistedd ar wyau**, to
 sit upon eggs; **eistedd wrth**, to sit down by, to
 lay siege to.

*A chym y feddygalineith hono y doni Bell hyd at Fran ei frawd a
 eidd ya eistedd wrth Refain.*

And in consequence of that victory Bell came to Bran his brother
 and was sitting before Rome. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Eisteddawg, a. (eistedd) Sedentary, or that sits.

Eisteddawl, a. (eistedd) Relating to sitting.

Eisteddfa, s. f.—pl. f. on (eistedd—ma) A sitting
 place; also a station.

Eisteddfod, s. f.—pl. f. au (eistedd—hod) A being
 sitting, a sitting; a meeting, or assembly; a
 session. **Eisteddfod y beirdd**, a congress of the
 bards.

Eisteddiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (eistedd) A sitting.

Eisteddial, v. a. (eistedd) To sit often.

Eisteddig, a. (eistedd) Apt to be sitting.

Eisteddle, s. m.—pl. f. oedd (eistedd—lle) A sit-
 ting place; a station.

Eisteddogrwydd, s. m. (eistedd) Sedentariness.

Eisteddoirwydd, s. m. (eistedd) Sedentariness.

Eisteddwr, s. m.—pl. eisteddwr (eistedd—gwr)
 A sitter, a sedentary person.

Eistydd, s. m. (eistedd) The act of seating.

Eistyddiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (eistydd) A seating.

Eistyddiaw, v. a. (eistydd) To place in a seat.

Eiswng, s. m.—pl. eisyngion (ais—wng) Depri-
 vation; imminent want; a sigh.

Uffern—o'i hwr eisyngion o'i hysaogau.

Hell, with its lasting sighs, and its trappings. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Eiswys, adv. (eisy) Likewise, besides; already.

Eisyddyn, s. m.—pl. f. au (syddyn) A tenement.

Eisys, adv. (es—ys) Likewise, besides; already.

Bo'd yn hir yn glaf a marw eisys.

To be long sick and to die besides. *Adapt.*

Eithaf, s. m.—pl. f. on (aith) The acme, the ut-
 termost, the outermost, the farthest, the ulti-
 mate. **a. Ultimate**; farthest, most distant.
Eithafon byd, the uttermost parts of the world.

*Dymchwel y rhyfel—
 Hyd eithafon peila'.*

Return the war to the most distant extremities. *W. Middleton.*

Eithafed, s. m.—pl. f. oedd (eithaf) The utmost
 limit, or extremity.

Eithafig, a. (eithaf) Extreme, or ultimate. **s. pl.**
Eithafigion, borderers, or the inhabitants of the
 marches. Also a sword.

Eithafnod, s. m.—pl. f. an (eithaf—nod) Nonplus.

Eithen, s. f. dim. (aith) A prick, a sharp point.

Eithin, s. pl. aggr. (aith) Furze, whins, or gorse.

Eithin freinig, common furze; **eithin marwlas**,
 eithin man, whin; **eithin yr ieir**, crach eithin,
 needle furze, or petty whin.

Eithin, a. (aith) Prickly, or full of prickles.

*Ag eiddew yr el byd,
 Mor eithin, fy gwyd
 Sirian oesydd.*

With ivy on his front, so bristled, the cherry tree was provoked
 to the combat. *Teliesin.*

Eithinawg, a. (eithin) Overgrown with furze.
Tir eithinawg, furzy land: **yr eithinawg fawr**,
 the greater furze bush.

Eithinen, s. f. (eithin) A furze, a furze bush.

Eithinen ber, or **eithinen y cwrw**, juniper.

Eithinfyw, s. m. (eithin—byw) The savin.

Eithiw, a. (aith) Prickly, or full of points.

I ithiwaw, v. a. (eithiw) To make prickly.

Eithiwawg, a. (eithiw) Having prickles or points.

Eithr, adv. (aith) Except, without; besides; but.

Eithr gallu nid oes dim.

Besides power there is nothing. *Adapt.*

Eithrad, s. m.—pl. eithraid (eithr) An excepted,
 or excluded one, a stranger.

Eithradwy, a. (eithr) Exceptionable, that may
 be excluded, or estranged.

Eithraw, v. a. (eithr) To except, to exclude.

Eithrawl, a. (eithr) Exceptive; exclusive.

Eithriad, s. m.—pl. f. au (eithr) Exception.

*Rhyw rwyg chwel rhyfel—
 Eithriad brad bron eithraf,
 Eithr cendd cynnwel ni wnaif.*

Rhyw, whose way is like the course of war, a stranger to trea-
 chery his breast that flows with harmony, except of thee no de-
 pendence will I rely. *Phylip Brydydd, i Rys Iwan.*

EL, s. m. r.—pl. f. od. What has in itself the
 power of motion, a moving principle; an in-
 telligence; a spirit; an angel. **Tywysoges yr**
elod, the queen of the fairies.

Elaeth, s. m. (el) The act, or power, of self-
 motion; intelligence, or the state of angelic
 existence.

Elaidd, a. (el) Intelligent, of angelic nature.

Elaig, s. m. (llaig) A secluded one; a hermit.

*Nid wyd ti vegoleig,
 Nid wyd elig,
 Unben ni'th elwir yn nydd rhaid;
 Och Cynddlig na beot gwrail!*

Thou art not a scholar, thou art not a minstrel, a monarch
 thou wilt not be called in the day of necessity: O Cynddlig,
 why wert thou not a woman? *Llywarch Hen.*

Elain, s. f.—pl. eleinod (el—ain) A fawn.

Elanedd, s. pl. aggr. (llanedd) The intestines.

Elawch, s. m. (llawch) Indulgence, tenderness.

Elawr, s. f.—pl. elorau (llawr) A bier. **Elawr**
feirch, a hearse.

*Yn Llŷnborrh gweleis drydar,
 Ac elorawr yn agwysar,
 A gwr rhudd rhag rhuthr esgar.*

In Llŷnborrh I saw a tumult, and biers in blood, and ruddy
 men from the onset of the foe. *Llywarch Hen.*

Elcys, s. pl. aggr. (el—cws) Wild geese, ganzas.
Elcysen, s. f. (elcys) A wild goose, or ganzu.

Elech, s. f.—pl. t. an (llech) A slate, stone.

Joseph a droese elech fawr ar ddwrn bedd Crist.

Joseph rolled a great *flat stone* upon the door of the grave of Christ.

Aelwyd rhwng pedair elech.

A hearth between four *flat stones*.

L. G. Colth.

Eleigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (elaig) A becoming solitary, or secluded.

Eleigiaw, v. a. (elaig) To seclude; to conceal.

Eleigiawl, a. (elaig) Tending to make solitary.

Elen, s. f. (el) An intelligence, an angel.

Eleni, s. f. (elen) The present year. *adv.* This year, the year now going on.

Elenid, s. f. (elen) Present year. *adv.* This year.

Elest, s. m. aggr. (el—est) Flags, sedges; rushes.

Elestr, s. m.—pl. t. on (elest) The iris, flag, or sedge. *Ystrail elestr*, a mat of sedges.

Elestraidd, a. (elestr) Like flags; like lillies.

Elestrawg, a. (elestr) Having lillies.

Elestren, s. f. (elestr) A flag or sedge leaf.

Nid hawdd blingaw ag elestren.

It is not easy to fly with a *flag leaf*.

Adage.

Elf, s. m.—pl. t. odd (el) A moving principle.

Elfaeth, s. m. (elf) Elementation; elementarity.

Elfed, s. m. (el—med) Autumn. *Alban elfed*, the autumnal equinox.

Elfen, s. f.—pl. t. au (elf) An operative cause; a particle, or constituent part; an element. *Elfen tân*, a particle, or spark of fire.

Elfenawl, a. (elfen) Elemental, elementary.

Elfeniad, s. m. (elfen) An elementation.

Elfenn, v. a. (elfen) To element; to constitute.

Elfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (el—bôd) Intellectual existence, or the state of spirits.

Elfyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (el—byd) Intellectual world, or spiritual existence.

Elfydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (elf) The state of simple self-motion; an element, or first principle; earth, land.

Tri phrif elfydd y sydd: dalar, dwfr, a than.

There are three primary *elements*: earth, water, and fire.

Triodd.

Iolwn ni a grewys
Nef ac elfydd.

We will adore him that created heaven and the *elementary* world.

Talleria.

Yn amwyn Elfael pan wnat Elfed,
Elfydden greulawn, elfydd greulod.

In defending Elfael when Elfed, a fierce region, made a blood-stained land.

Cyaddellw, i Gadwallawn.

Nes'm be dydd, cer elfydd Elwy
Eliwa wawd—

Have I not enjoyed a day, by the region of Elwy, when I composed a panegyric.

Ll. P. Moch.

Ni'm dawl, can del dros elfydd
Llanw o for, a lli o fynydd.

I shall not be concerned, if there shall come over the country a tide from the sea, and a flood from the mountain.

D. Llosgwrn Moe.

Elfyddaid, s. m. (elfydd) An elementation.

Elfyddan, s. f.—pl. t. au (elfydd) That is formed of elements; the earth, the world.

All i fodd elfyddan,
Yw llosgi elen't'n lan.

Like to the drowning of the world is the complete burning this year.

T. Frys.

Elfyddawl, a. (elfydd) Elemental, elementary.

Elfydden, s. m.—pl. t. au (elfydd) What is formed of the elements; earth, or land; a region.

Mab Llywelyn hael hylwydd herchen
Ar wyneb Frydain, prif elfyddu.

The son of the generous Llywelyn, a prosperous proprietor on the face of Britain, the choicest region.

Ll. P. Moch, i Enf. ab Llywelyn.

Elfyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (elfydd) Elementation.

Elfyddnewidiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (elfydd—newidiad) Trans-elementation.

Elfyddu, v. a. (elfydd) To form element; to constitute.

Elff, s. m.—pl. eilff (el) What moves in a simple, or pure, state; a spirit; a demon.

Elgain, a. (el—cain) Supremely fair or elegant.

Elgeth, s. f.—pl. t. i (el—ceth) The jawbone.

Eli, s. m.—pl. t. on (el) A salve; a remedy.

Eliad, a. (eli) The applying a salve or plaster.

Eliaw, v. a. (eli) To anoint with salve.

Eliawl, a. (eli) Of the nature of salve, emplastic.

Elin, s. m.—pl. t. au (glin) An angle, an elbow.

Penelin, the elbow point, the elbow.

I'r milwr y mac elin

A wnaid drwt a'w wna'n y dria.

To the warrior there is an *elbow* that would make a tumult with his spear in the conflict.

L. G. Colth.

Elinad, s. m. (elin) A making an angle;—a cubit.

Elinaw, v. a. (elin) To describe an angle; to elbow.

Elinawg, a. (elin) Abounding with angles, angular, jointy, elbow-wise. *Yr elinawg*, woody nightshade, *elinawg goch*, arsmart; called also, *y bengoch, y benboeth, llawcager, llysiaw y dfa*.

Elindys, s. pl. aggr. (elin—tâs) The aurelia; the caterpillar; the volvox, or vinefretter.

Elorawg, a. (elawr) Having a bier, put on a bier.

Elorwydd, s. m. (elawr—gwydd) A hearse.

Elu, v. a. (el) To move onward; to go. *Elaynt yno*, they went there; *elid*, let the goer (of any gender) go; *mal yr elryf*, so that I may be going; *er nad elo*, though he may not go.

Elid ryw ar barth ba yw.

Let us go upon the part of which it is.

Adage.

Elid llaw gan droed.

Let the hand go with the foot.

Adage.

Madden'n beiau i'n bywyd,
Er bar, cyn ciom o'r byd.

Forgive the faults of our lives, because of wrath, before we shall go out of the world.

T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.

Elus, a. (al) Benevolent, bounteous, charitable.

Elusen, s. f. (elus) Benevolence, charity, alms.

Nid oes gwyl rhag elusen.

There is no pretence against charity.

Adage.

Elusen tam o garw.

Even a morsel out of a stag is *elms*.

Adage.

Elusenaidd, a. (elusen) Of a charitable turn.

Elusenawl, a. (elusen) Eleemosynary, bounteous.

Elusendawd, s. m. (elusen) Benevolence, charity.

Elusendy, s. m. (elusen—ty) Almshouse.

Elusengar, a. (elusen) Charitable, benevolent.

Elusengarwch, s. m. (elusengar) Charitableness.

Elusengist, s. f. (elusen—cist) A charity box.

Eluseni, s. m. (elusen) Benevolence, charity.

A son am eluseni.

Deilfynged, hardied oedd hi.

And discoursing of benevolence, how meritorious, how fair she is.

Parch. Evan Evans.

Elusenwr, s. m.—pl. elusenwyr (elusen—gwr) An almagiver, an almoner.

Elw, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (el) What is past motion, or become stationary; property, goods, or chattels; profit, advantage, lucre, gain.

Ni mad newid ni cheiff elw.

He makes no good bargain that gets no gain.

Adage.

Elwa, s. a. (elw) To get wealth; to make profit.

*Moll eidd dya, ceriys caeth,
Yr eidd a'm llysoeth.*

All the care of man, a slavish toiler, is to traffick for a livelihood.
L. Hopsin.

Elwaid, s. m. (elwa) A making advantageous.

Elwant, s. m. (elw) Advantage, profit, gain.

Elwau, v. a. (elwa) To enrich; to make profit.

Elward, s. m. (elw) The act of enriching.

Dygychwya elwyn elward fangre.

Wheat, begin thy course to the place of profit.
Ll. P. Moch.

Elwawg, a. (elw) Having property, or profit.

Elwch, s. m. (al) Acclamation, joy, gladness.

*Llawydd hadd hoddhw,
Lle gwyl bryl hoddhw,
Llawr a'd drol doddhw,
Alaw elwch.*

The millman of peace diffusing, where the course of the festive service is over; the confederate of heaven's merriment reposed with the music of gladness.
Comodyn.

Elwi, v. a. (elw) To get wealth; to turn to gain.

*Gwyrth ygor tra mor, tra Menei,
Gwyrdd elwydd elwdd o honai,
Tra fu Owain mawr a'i meddai,
Madd a gwin a's gwyrdd fyddai.*

The channel of the village beyond the sea, beyond Menei, a mild region out of which I have profited; whilst Owain the great was, who owned it, merriment and wine were wont to be our beverage.
Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Ewig, a. (elw) Being inherent, as a principle.

Hysr elwig, boldness that is inherent.

*Madd adwen ar fy agwen;
Yn hantod can schen,
Tri gwydderig elwig awen.*

Doth he not recognize upon my mind, showing a descent from a royal line, the three principles of inventive genius.
Llywarch Hen.

Elwl, s. pl. aggr. (el-gwl) The reins, or kidneys.

Elwlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (elwl) One of the reins.

Elwydd, s. m. (el-gwydd) Beatific presence.

*Credaf i Beryf nef yn elwydd,
A'm gwneith o berawr yn brydydd.*

I believe in the Creator of heaven in the supernal light, who made me from a minstrel to be a poet.
Cynddelw.

Elwysen, s. f. (alwysen) A donation, or alms.

Elwysen ian o garw.

Even a morsel out of a stag is alms.

Adage.

Elyd, s. m. (al) What is fused or ran to metal.

Elyda, s. m. (elyd) A mixed metal; brass.

*Cerff elyda, ogo-yrda, odo-wer—
Sydd i felyda.*

A body of brass, hatefully tough, seeking tallow, has reynard run.
R. Goch Bryk.

Elydnadd, a. (elydn) Of the nature of brass.

Elydnawl, a. (elydn) Consisting of brass; brassy.

Elydr, s. m.—pl. t. on (elyd) A compound metal; bell-metal; brass.

*Gwiall elydr, goleu-lw,
A gwlw ei gort, yn good gwlw.*

Made of brass, of bright hue, guard his body, like fair trees.
Cyfrig ab Dafydd Goch, i benn.

Elydraidd, a. (elydr) Of a brassy nature.

Elydrawl, a. (elydr) Consisting of brass; brassy.

Elyf, s. m. (al) What flows, or glides. *a.* Smooth, or polished; delicate.

*Rhodri—
Yn ardyr y beirdd, dwysa dyfnaid i alaf,
I eidd felydd cwmad,
Yn erch-lyfa, yn erch-lw gleidaid,
Yn erlawr fflawr-fawr, fflw ceradid.*

Rhodri regulating the birds, deep the attraction of his treasure, the delicate shining steeds, highly sleek, and of the high colour of the salmon, with mighty distended nostrils and golden front.
Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.

Elyllu, s. m. (llwff—llu) A ravaging host; annoyance, or grievance.

*Cyd delai Gymrau, ac elyllu o Loegr,
A llawer o bobol,
Dangusan Fyil bryll idds.*

Should Wales come forward, and oppression from England, and many on both sides, Fyil would show them a feat.

Llywarch Hen.

Elyffwl, s. m. (llwff) Annoyance, grievance, plague.

Elyw, s. m. (al) The aloe, the juice of aloe.

*A glad, ac ystor,
Ac elyw tramor.*

And frankincense, and myrrh, and transmarine aloe. *TaHen.*

ELL, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. What is outward, separated, or divided. *a.* Outward, prominent, conspicuous. *adv.* Extremely, very.

Ellael, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ell—ael) The eyebrow.

*Ni mynwa, pe gallwn gael,
Dy dylhaw, du dy elael.*

If I could have the opportunity, I would not deceive thee, thou whose eyebrows is black.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ellai, s. f.—pl. elleigion (ell—ai) A pear.

Ellain, a. (ell) Radiating, casting rays, splendid.

Ellast, s. m. (ell—ast) The common line thistle.

Ellbwyd, s. m. (ell—bwyd) Famine, foodless.

Ellmyn, s. pl. aggr. (allman) Foreigners; the Al-lemanni, or Germans.

Doe a chymhell yr Ellmyn.

Go and drive away the Germans. *I. ab R. ab I. Llyod.*

Ellt, s. m. (ell) What is of a separating quality.

Elltrewen, s. f.—pl. t. au (alltrew) A tutress that is not of the family; a sponsor; a gossip; a step-mother.

Ni garo ei fun cared ei elltrewen.

Let him that loves not his mother love his step-mother. *Adage.*

Y naill flwyddyn a fydd mam i dda, ac y llall fydd ei elltrewen.

One year will be a mother to a man, and the other will be his step-mother. *Adage.*

Ellwedd, s. f. (ell—gwedd) An outward appearance. *Teg ei hollwedd,* the fair of outward form.

Ellwen, s. f. (ell—gwen) Otwardly fair. *Yr ellwen,* the fair one. *Silwriad.*

Elydd, s. m. (ell) A cutting off, extermination.

Elyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (ell—yll) A wandering spirit, an elf, a demon; a phantom; a goblin. *Bwyd elyllen,* mushrooms; *menyg elyllen,* fox-gloves.

Tri tharw elyll yn Prydain: elyll Gwydawl, elyll Llyr Meriad, ac elyll Gwrthmwl wledig.

The three monster bulls of the Isle of Britain: the monster of Gwydawl, the monster of Llyr Meriad, and the monster of Gwrthmwl wledig.
Tryedd.

Elyllaidd, a. (elyll) Like a demon; selfish.

Elylldan, s. m. (elyll—tan) Ignis fatuus, Will-with-the-whisp, or Jack-with-the-lantern.

Mwg elylliden o sawn.

The smoke of demon-fire from the great abyss. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Elylles, s. f.—pl. t. au (elyll) A she demon.

*A'i gwedd wynbryd dyn gwar,
A'i eidd elyllles adar.*

And the form of her visage like a sedate man, and her condition the screech of the feathered tribe.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r ddylham.

Elyllyn, s. m. dim. (elyll) A little devil; an elf.

Ellyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ell) An exterminator; a razor.

Mai y gwalech dros fa yr ellyn.

Like the hawk over the edge of the razor. *Adage.*

Ellynedd, s. m. (lynedd) The last year, or the year gone by. *adv.* Last year.

E.M. s. f. r.—pl. t. an. A rarity; a jewel, a gem.

*Bychan, em eidda, i mi
Dy wrt.*

It is a small thing, my fair jewel, to me that thou shouldst be esteemed.
D. ab Gwilym.

Eaeirchiaw, v. a. (arch) To cover with armour.
Eaeirchiawg, a. (eirchiawg) Of complete armour.

*Pan ddyfon drws ior, gwyr eueirchiawg,
Cudfeirch y dauynt deuwynsbawg;
Deddfas ar eu gweaw apolirithlawg,
Erddi heb fedi yu myd dibeddawg.*

When they shall come over sea, the men completely covered
with armour, with double-faced war steeds under them; two
points on their spears not sparing of havoc. *Myrddin.*

Ener, s. m. (en) An agent of intelligence.
Rharydd ener, a liberal soul.

*Cerdd wahan Cadfan oed-waich nifer;
Cerdd weddiaw! gedaw! Gadell ener.*

The appropriate song of Cadfan the hawk of battle of the mel-
stade; the moderate song for gifts from the living representa-
tive of Cadell. *Cynddelu, fr. argl. Rhys.*

Enfawr, a. (en—mawr) Very great, vast or huge.

Enfil, s. m.—pl. t. od (en—mil) An animal.

Enflaidd, a. (enfil) Of the nature of an animal.

Enfyged, s. f. (en—myged) Worship, honour.

Enfys, s. f.—pl. t. au (en—bys) A rainbow.

Enfyg, s. f.—pl. t. au (enfys) A rainbow.

Enhadd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (en—hudd) A covered,
shadowed, or darkened state.

Enhaddaw, v. a. (enhudd) To shadow, to dark-
en. **Enhaddaw y tan,** to cover the fire with
ashes.

Enhuddawl, a. (enhudd) Of a covering quality.

Enhudded, s. f.—pl. t. au (enhudd) A covering.

*Don't a argywydd cuned-rydded oed
Ryddw das yr enhudded.*

Our lord of a race liberal of treasure comes to day under the
covering. *Gr. ab Gwilym.*

Enhuddedig, a. (enhudded) Covered, enveloped.

Enhuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enhudd) A covering.

Enhuddiant, s. m. (enhudd) The act of covering.

Enhued, s. m. (hued) One who follows the chase.

*Nid wyf euhued, miled ni chadwaf;
Ni allaf ddarymud:
Tra do da gan gog caed!*

I am not a hunter, animals I do not keep; I cannot move along;
as long as it seemeth good let the cuckoo sing! *Llywarch Hen.*

Eai, v. a. (en) To exert the mind or soul.

*Pan wasgar heidre, pan bŵr;
Pan weogryn cammawn camp enir;
Yn Nachar yd feru.*

When brains shall be scattered, or when strewed; when the
cumbat shall be agitated the feet will be telled for; he will be
urged onward. *Cynddelu, i H. ab Owain.*

*Am arch-fain rhaio rhaid i'm eni,
Twy ddiwyd arian! doddawl Dewi.*

For a slender bodied lady I must use exertion by closely inter-
ceding with pious Dewi. *Rin. ab Gwalechmai.*

Eniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eni) A content, or area.

Eniain, s. m. (lain) State of the weather, or
temperature. **a. Very clear, pure, or intense.**

*Gwro yw ei henaiain ddeddy, severe is its tem-
perature to day; mae yn eniain oer, it is in-
tensely cold.*

Enid, s. f.—pl. t. ian (en) The wood-lark.

*A glyweletti chweddi yr enid,
Yn y gwyddet ring ynid:
Dro-g pechawd o' llyr erid!*

Hast thou heard the saying of the wood-lark, in the brake avoid-
ing pursuit—had he sin from long following it! *Englynion y Clywed.*

Eaig, a. (en) Full of soul, or animation.

Eaiwaid, s. m. (niwaid) Damage, harm, hurt.

Eaiwaw, v. a. (niwaw) To endamage, to hurt.

Ysodd i'm eaiwaw enlawn writhaw.

There is harm to my lot for to be hurt at him. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Eaiwawl, a. (niwawl) Tending to damage.

Eaiwed, s. m.—pl. t. au (niwed) Damage, hurt,
harm; wrong, prejudice. *Turf ac eniwed,*

VOL. II.

disturbance and harm, the manner of disturb-
ing quiet possession to prevent a title.

Sef yw turf ac eniwed llosgi tai a thori creidr.

Disturbance and harm is to burn houses and to break ploughs.
Welsh Laws.

Eniwedo, v. a. (eniwed) To damage, to harm.

Eniweidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eniwed) A hurting.

*Na nodwch eniweidiad,
A chynnyg yw'ch iawn a gwad.*

Notice not an injury, when amends and acknowledgement are
offered to you. *T. Aled.*

Eniweidiaw, v. a. (eniwed) To hurt, to harm.

Eniweidiawl, a. (eniwed) Apt to damage, hurtful.

Enllib, s. m.—pl. t. ion (en—llib) Slander, ca-
lumnny, or libel; a reproach.

Eidd gwrsg yn ol eu heallib.

Let a woman go after her reproach. *Adagr.*

Enllibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enllib) A slandering,

calumniating, or disparaging; detraction.

Enllibiaidd, a. (enllib) Calumnious, detractive.

Enllibiaw, v. a. (enllib) To calumniate, to detract.

Enllibiawl, a. (enllib) Contumelious, detracting.

Enllibiedig, a. (enllib) Slandered, calumniated.

Enllibieiddrwydd, s. m. (enllibiaidd) Contumeli-
ousness, slanderousness.

Enllibiwr, s. m.—pl. enllibwyr (enllib—gwr) A
slanderer, a defamer, or a libeller.

Enllibas, a. (enllib) Slandorous, calumnious.

Enllibusrwydd, s. m. (enllibus) Slanderousness.

Enllyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llyn) Victuals, any-
thing eaten with bread, as butter, or cheese.

*Bara ac enllyn, bread and sool. North of Eng-
land.*

Enllyniad, s. m. (enllyn) A moistening for food.

Enllynu, v. a. (enllyn) To moisten a bit of food.

*Hwaw yw ef yr an y rhoddyd a iddo dam wedy yri mi ei en-
llynu; ac ef a enllynall damaid, ac ei rhoddes i ludas.*

That one is he to whom I shall give a morsel after I shall have
done to moisten it, and he moistened a bit, and gave it to Judas.
W. Salisbury.

Enmynedd, s. m. (mynedd) Patience, forbearance.

Enmyneddgar, a. (enmynedd) Patient, forbearing.

Enmyneddgarweh, s. m. (enmynedd) Patientness.

Enmyneddus, a. (enmynedd) Patient, passive.

*Enmyneddus fum, fur cade llihi,
Enwag orthwys, o'm gothweil.*

I have been patient, thou bulwark of the war and famed leader,
because of my being made silent. *Lt. P. Moch, hygwth D. ab Owain.*

Ennill, s. m. (en—nill) Advantage, gain, profit.

Ennill, v. a. (eu—nill) To get advantage, to gain.

Ennilladwy, a. (ennill) Capable of giving profit.

Ennilleg, s. f. (ennill) What causes advantage.

Bwyall ennilleg, a battle-axe.

Ennillgar, a. (ennill) Advantageous, gainful.

Ennyn, s. m. (en—yn) A kindling, ignition.

Ennyn, v. a. (en—yn) To kindle, to set on fire;

to inflame; to excite, to be inflamed, or in-
censed. *Ennyn o lid, to burn with anger.*

Ennynawl, a. (ennyn) Apt to kindle, ignitable.

Ennynfa, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ennyn—ma) A kind-
ling, what is set on fire; a burning heat.

Ennyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ennyn) A kindling.

Ennynu, v. a. (ennyn) To kindle; to set on fire;
to inflame; to be inflamed. *Ennyni o'i chwant
hi, thou wilt be inflamed with her love.*

*O derrydd ennynu ty yn mhllith tref, taled y ddau o'f nem' a en-
nyno; fante, un o bob parth iddo.*

If a house shall be set on fire in the midst of a town, let it pay
for the two adjoining houses that shall kindle from it, one on each
side of it. *Welsh Laws.*

Enraith, s. m.—pl. enreithi (raithi) A friend.

D

Enrhy, s. m.—pl. t. on (en—rhy) An abundance.
a. Very much, very abundant.

Enrhyal, s. m. (rhyal) The increase of cattle.

Tri anifri av fwy gwerth en teithi nog en gwerth cyfrith; ystaiwyn, a tharw trefgordd, a bardd cenfaint; canys yr enrhyal a gollir o coilir wynias.

There are three animals the value of whose perfection is greater than their law value: a stallion, and a bull of a township, and a bear of a herd of swine; for the breed will be lost if they shall be lost.

Welsh Laws.

Enrhydedd, s. m. (rhydedd) Honour, reverence.

Enrhydeddawl, a. (enrhydedd) Apt to honour.

Enrhydeddu, v. a. (enrhydedd) To honour.

Enrhydeddus, a. (enrhydedd) Honourable.

Enrhydeddwr, s. m.—pl. enrhydeddwyr (enrhydedd—gwr) One who honoureth.

Enrhyfedd, a. (rhyfedd) Wonderful, marvellous.

Enrhyfeddawl, s. f. (enrhyfedd) A great wonder

*Ni's cyfrif nebawd
O'r holl fedymawd,
Ac fyth ni's traetha,
A wnaeth i'n rhian
O enrhyfeddodau
Tys fu yma.*

No body can recount, of all the world, and never can be relate what he hath done for our princes, of wonders, whilst he was here.

Talesin.

Enrhyfeddawl, a. (enrhyfedd) Wondrous.

Enrhyfeddig, a. (enrhyfedd) Of a wonderful nature.

Eis a ddaewyddw mawrodd Llandain, ac o enrhyfeddig dyroedd ni dangychydwys.

He built a new the walls of London, and with wonderful towers he surrounded it.

Gr. ab Artur.

Enrhyfeddu, v. a. (enrhyfedd) To be wondering, to be marvelling; to be amazed.

Enserth, s. m. (serth) A lax, or falling state.

a. Of a slippery, or falling nature.

Enserthawl, a. (enserth) Debasing, apt to fall.

Enserthu, v. a. (enserth) To make abject.

Enserthus, a. (enserth) Debasing, apt to be vile.

Merch ddrwg enserthus, an evil and debased woman.

Entraw, s. m.—pl. entrawon (en—traw) Master.

Entrew, s. m.—pl. t. au (trew) A sneeze. *Taro entrew*, to give a sneeze.

Entrewi, v. a. (entrew) To sneeze, to sternutate.

Cofia dy dia pan entrewych.

Remember thy posterior when thou dost sneeze.

Adage.

Entrewiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (entrew) A sternutation

Entrych, s. m. (trych) The great scope, or expanse, the firmament.

Entrych, s. m. (tyrch) The firmament, the vault or canopy of the heavens.

*Ys myn-d, mewn lludded llwyr,
A chwydd i entrych awyr.*

Going, in extreme toil, with a hymn to the vault of the sky.

U. ab Gwilym, i'r heddydd.

Enw, s. m.—pl. t. an (nw) A name, appellation.

Gores enw mi hys.

The best name is I own it.

Adage.

*Y dyn a gaffo enw da
A gallf gan hawb ei goffa.*

The man who shall acquire a good name will get to be remembered by every body.

L. G. Cuth.

Enwad, s. m.—pl. t. an (enw) A nomination.

Enwadawl, a. (enwad) Denominative, appellative.

Enwaered, s. m. (gwaered) Very low, or prone.

Enwal, s. m.—pl. enwelon (enw) Nominative case.

Enwaid, a. (enw) Having a name or title.

Enwaidedig, a. (enwaid) Named, circumcised.

Enwaidiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (enwaid) Circumcision

Enwaidlaw, v. a. (enwaid) To give a name; to circumcise.

Enwair, a. (gwair) Full of energy or vigour.

*Rhyddyrliid fy ngerdd—
Yn Aber muner Meneidion,
Yn enwair yn ddiwair ddob.*

My song will obtain its meed in Aber, where dwells the pillar of the people of Menai, an energetic and constant sovereign.

Cyuddelut, i H. ab Owain.

Enwaig, a. (gwaig) Very brisk, merry, or gay.

*Bum enwaig, a phawb i'm annerch;
Yn garwr bus fwy mewn llwys a llawerch.*

I have been blithesome, and every body greeting me, a lover of the kind maid in the grove and in the lawn.

F. Hymel Sion.

Enwawd, s. m. (enw) Nomination, name, title.

*Perchen cor—
Lluch faran, lluch fan i folawd;
Arfollant arddiant ardd enwawd.*

Possessing a choir of splendid appearance, a splendid place for praise; the adoration of the dignity of a great name.

Cyuddelut, i Dyddio.

Enwawg, a. (enw) Having a name; renowned.

Enwawl, a. (enw) Nominal; having a name.

Enwedig, a. (enw) Nominated, specified, specific, particular, especial. *Yn enwedig*, especially.

Enwedigaeth, s. m. (enwedig) Nomination.

Enwedigaethydd, s. m. (enwedigaeth) Nominative case, in grammar.

Enwedigaw, v. a. (enwedig) To denominate.

Enwedigawl, a. (enwedig) Nominative.

Enweddyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (enwad) Denominator

Enweiraw, a. (enwair) Energetic; vigorous.

*Maw Rhy, draig enwair drud
A'm gwaeth drwy hiraeth dristyd!*

The dying of Rhy, a dragon energetic and brave, hath through longing caused to me sadness!

Frydydd Hychan.

Enwi, v. a. (enw) To name, to term, to entitle.

Enwig, a. (enw) Having a name; famed.

*Derechafan d galiedig
Am derfys hen cawig.*

The sovereign is exalted round the old and famous boundary.

Talesin.

Enwir, a. (en—gwr) Very true, or perfect.

*Enwir yth elwir o'ih gywir weithred—
Angor dewr daen,
Sarf mawr rawn.*

Perfect art thou called from thy just deed, thou brave and wide extending stay with a spear like a serpent.

Talesin.

Enwogi, v. a. (enwawg) To make renowned.

Enwogiad, s. m. (enwawg) A making renowned.

Enwogrwydd, s. m. (enwawg) Renownedness.

Enwyllt, a. (gwyllt) Very wild, furious, or raging.

*Ni bodd anawr, bardd enwyllt,
Hob cwys gwyn o'i ben gwyllt.*

He is not at any time, the furious bear, without a white foam out of his fierce head.

S. Merion.

Enwyn, a. (gwyn) Very white. *Llaeth enwyn*, butter-milk. **s. m. Butter-milk.**

Enycha, v. imper. (nycha) Behold, lo; look there.

Mai yd oeddynt y llongau yn caiffel y tir, enycha Caswallawn a holl gadernys yns Prydain cauddo yn dawed i Gastell Doiobel yn erbyn Cneir.

As the ships were making to the land, behold Caswallon, with all the strength of the island of Britain with him, coming to the castle of Doiobel against Cneir.

Gr. ab Artur.

Enyd, s. m. (en—yd) Space, while, time, leisure.

Tros enyd, for a while; *cael enyd*, to get leisure.

Enydd, s. m. (en) The seat of intellect or soul.

Enyfed, s. m. (nyfed) Animation, or vigour.

ENG, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion. Space, amplitude.

a. Large, spacious; loose, at large, free.

Engfod, s. m. (eng—bod) Unconnected, or loose existence; a fallible state.

Engherdded, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerdded) A tedious travelling or sojourning.

Hir y bu efe yn yr engherdded huan.

Long has he been in that sojourning.

H. Peredur—Mabynog son.

Engl, v. a. (ang) To set at large; to deliver, to loosen, to extricate; to be delivered.

Dedion mawr mynach ac engl ar lygoden.

Long and frequent disparting and to be delivered of a mouse.
Adage.

*O derydd beichiog! gwelyddiawg o gath, y neb a't beichiog
a ddyll reddi gwaig arall crystal a hi i wamwatha yn ei lle yn i
ago.*

*If a female slave shall be made pregnant, he that shall make her
pregnant is obliged to furnish another woman as good as she is to
serve in her stead until she shall deliver.*
Welsh Laws.

Englyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (glyn) A term in prosody for one of the three primary metres, being a flowing combination of accordant sounds, as it were chained together; a stanza of such kind of metre; an epigram. There are many varieties of the *englyn*; as, the *unio*, *cyrch*, *crwca*, *cyfnewidiawg*, *cadwynawg*, and *triban milder*.

Englynaidd, a. (englyn) Having the character of an *englyn*; an epigrammatic.

Englynawl, a. (englyn) Relating to the *englyn* metre; epigrammatic.

Englynnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (englyn) A maker of an *englyn*; an epigrammatist.

Engu, v. a. (ang) To set at large, to deliver out; to render ample, or loose; to be freed.

*Engu byrd rhag agau bro;
Daw o'ng a'n diango!*

*We will be ample against the necessity of a country: may God
deliver us from trouble!*
Rhys Penarth.

Engur, a. (eng—ur) Awful, marvellous; amazing.

Enguriaw, v. a. (engur) To marvel, to wonder.

Enguriawl, a. (engur) Tending to amaze; awful.

Engwarth, s. m.—pl. engweirth (eng—gwarth) A spreading surface; a beach.

*Bam ill yn eirith;
Bam ion yn engweirth.*

*I have been a torrent on the slope; I have been a wave on the
extended shore.*
Taliesin.

Engwawd, s. m. (eng—gwawd) A free panegyric.

Engwth, s. m. (gwrth) A quick push. a. Sudden.

Engyl, s. m. (eng—yl) An expanding principle; fire. *Rhwyg y ddau engyl*, between the two fires

*Cylllell—
I dyna y cwr, diweir-chwenn,
I mi, yr engyl o'r maen.*

*A knife, it will be had to draw, (a fortunate lot for me) the fire
out of the stone.*
Rhys Goch Bryri.

Engyn, s. m. dim. (eng) An unconnected one, or a frail one.

*Ni wel dyn, engyn anghell,
Y llam y syrthiodd y llall.*

Man, an imprudent wretch, sees not the way another fell.
Isaac Tru.

Engyniawg, a. (engyn) Full of laxity; fallible.

Engyr, s. m. (eng—gyr) A pervading impulse; a shock. a. Impulsive; awful, marvellous, amazing

*Breudd Powys, pobl dost yn engyr,
Yn ongyr gorloost.*

*King of Powys, a peop's severe in the shock, in the conflict of
quere thou didst overcome.*
L. P. Moch.

Engyriawl, a. (engyr) Amazing, or wonderful.

Engyriolaeth, s. m. (engyriawl) Fierceness; terribleness.

*Paras a wni gwyr Rhafn trwy engyriolaeth yn eu herbyn.
The men of Rome persevered with ferocious against them.*
Gr. ab Arthur.

Engyrth, a. (eng—gyrth) Terrible, or awful.

*Angus pob rhian diau y daw
Engyrth rhy gywyrth ei gam rhagddaw.*

*The death of all great ones certainly will come, awfully he pre-
pares to take his step onward!*
Bladdyn Ford.

Engyrthawl, a. (engyrth) Tending to terrify.

*Cy goddef angus engyrtholom
A'm bwyf gam deu-hael, cael cyfeillion*

*Before suffering the death of terrors may I be with two generous
ones to obtain friends.*
Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.

Eoca, v. a. (eawg) To fish for, or catch salmon.

Eofn, a. (ofn) Dauntless, causing dread; bold; daring, adventurous, confident, courageous.

Eofnder, s. m. (eofn) Confidence, assurance.

Eofndra, s. m. (eofn) Daringness, boldness.

Eofnwg, s. f. (eofn) The parrhesia; boldness, or liberty of speech.

Eofni, v. a. (eofn) To cause dread: to be bold.

Eofniad, s. m. (eofn) A causing dread; a daring.

Eogfrithyll, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (eawg—briithyll) A salmon-trout.

Eogyn, s. m. dim. (eawg) A samlet, a little salmon.

Eon, a. (on) Bold, forward, daring, presuming.

*I'th weini—
Dy lathion fon yst.*

To serve thee, thy mistress are bold.
D. ab Gwilym.

Eonder, s. m. (eön) Boldness, or forwardness.

Tair ffynnon deall; Eonder, hwyf ac ymgala.

*The three springs of the understanding; boldness, vigour, and
exertion.*
Haroldas.

Eondra, s. m. (eön) Boldness, or forwardness.

Eonfalch, a. (eön—balch) Boldly-aspiring.

Eonfalchedd, s. m. (eönfalch) Aspiring pride.

Be i'r arwydd ei geryddu am ei Æonfalchedd.

It came that the Lord chastised him for his presumption.
Marchion Cwyrdd.

Eoni, v. n. (eön) To become bold or daring.

Eoniad, s. m. (eön) A becoming bold or daring.

Eorth, a. (gorth) Diligent, assiduous, studious.

*Gweddaw Daw, gwerdd eorth,
Y bum; canaf gwerdd am borth.*

*Praying to God in a diligent manner, I have been! I will sing
a song for aid.*
Iolo Goch.

Eorthawl, a. (eorth) Of a diligent disposition.

Eortheidd, s. m. (eorth) Studiousness; meditation.

Eosaid, a. (eaws) Like a nightingale; melodious

*Yn araf ydd wyd—
O dalu aar droa gerdd Eosaid.*

*With gentleness thou didst distribute gold for the phylomation
song.*
L. G. Cechi.

Eosig, a. (eaws) Of the nature of a nightingale.

Epa, s. m.—pl. t. od (ab) An ape, a monkey.

Epaid, a. (epa) Like an ape, or apish.

Eples, s. m. (eb—lles) Leaven, a ferment.

Eppil, s. f. aggr.—pl. t. oedd (eb—hil) Offspring, issue, prosperity, progeny, or descendants.

Eppiledd, s. pl. aggr. (eppil) Progeny, descendants

Eppilgar, a. (eppil) Tending to procreate.

Eppilgarwch, s. m. (eppilgar) Aptness to generate

Eppiliad, s. m. (eppil) A bringing forth issue.

Eppiliaeth, s. m. (eppil) The act of bringing forth.

Eppiliaw, v. a. (eppil) To procreate; to generate, to bring forth, or multiply, to beget issue.

Eppiliawd, s. m. (eppil) The act of bringing forth

Eppiliawg, a. (eppil) Having issue or progeny.

Eppiliwr, s. m.—pl. eppiliwyr (eppil—gwr) One who generates, or begets issue.

Eppilwraig, s. f.—pl. eppilwreigedd (eppil—gwr) One who brings forth.

Epynt, s. m. (eb—ynt) An ascent, rise or slope.

*Na'm ena pwyllaw, pwyllawg i ddynt Rys,
Y rhwng rhos ac epynt;
Bardd i'm i'r tr; wail frenynat,
A chydymaith canwaith cynt.*

*Hate me not, consider, Rhys of impelling course between the
plain and the sweeping slope; I have been a hardi to thee of wary
watchfulness, and a companion a hundred times formerly.*
Phyllip Brydydd, i R. Gryg.

*Cyfeuer gwawr ddydd pan ddwyre hyn;
Cyflin cry gorwyn gorwydd epynt.*

*Splendid as the dawn of day when it rises on its course; of the
same hue as the purrly white snow drifting on the slope.*
Cynddrlaw, i Efa f. Madawg.

ER, s. m. r. A motion, or impulse forward; a progress, or course. It is prefixed in composition to enhance the meaning of words.

Er, prep. For, because of, with respect to, in the place of, in order; towards; to; for the sake of, on account of, through, notwithstanding; from; since, ever since.—*Erddwyf, erof*, for my sake; *erod, erot*, for thy sake; *ero*, for him; *eri*, for her; *erom*, for our sake; *eroch*, for your sake; *eront, erynt*, for their sake.—*Nid er dim*, not for any thing; *er dechreuad y byd*, from the beginning of the world; *er dywedyd o hono*, notwithstanding its being said by him; *er ys blwyddyn*, for a year; *er doe*, since yesterday; *er ya talm byd*, for a long while since; *er swllt y dydd*, for a shilling a day; *er hyn i gyd*, notwithstanding all this; *er hynny*, notwithstanding that; *er amled*, though ever so numerous; *er lleied y bo*, though it be ever so small.

Ni chred eiddig er a dynger.

The jealous one will not believe for all that is sworn. *Adage.*

Bid chad drud er chwethin.

Let the jealous be sick though he laughs. *Adage.*

Er ammban o'r yma,

Er hyn Daw sy'n rhadu da.

Though some here may doubt, notwithstanding this God is dispensing good. *T. Alod.*

Erail, s. pl. (arall) Others. *pron.* Those others.

Erain, a. (er) Abounding with impulse; what may be impelled.

Eraint, s. f. (erain) A round body; a ball; a bowl, or cup; a pear.

Erbarch, s. m. (parch) Reverence, deference.

Neu'r orfydd dy orofn nad fiant l'ih erbyn,

l'ih erbarch feddiant;

Neu'r orfydd yn agorenu Morgant

Ar flwy'r Prydain pedryddant!

Will not thy dread come that they shall not go against thee, in thy enjoyment of *honor*; will it not overcome in the high title of Morgant the warriors of Britain in all its bounds?

Ll. P. Mech, i Llywelyn I.

Erbarchawl, a. (erbarch) Reverential, revering.

Erbarchiad, s. m. (erbarch) A reverencing.

Erbarchu, v. a. (erbarch) To reverence.

Erbin, s. m. (pin) The common calamint.

Erbwl, a. (pwl) Blunting, tending to blunt.

Erbyliad, s. m. (erbwil) A making blunt.

Erbylu, v. a. (erbwil) To blunt, to make dull.

Ar ol erbylu cyrdd nid coelafn ei ddwy

Oddyman hyd Rufeis.

After divesting of wit the songs it is no good news that he should be carried from here to Rome. *Seisyll Bryffwrch.*

Erbyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pyn) Contrast, opposition. *prep.* Against, over against, opposite; towards; by.

Tri pheth nid oes a el yn en herby n: defawd gorsedd, can gorsedd, a llyfwr gorsedd.

Three things to which nothing can go in opposition: custom of the convention, song of the convention, and voice of the convention. *Barddas.*

Erbyn, v. a. (pyn) To take to, to take, to receive, to accept; to give reception, or to entertain. **Erbynddywedyd, s. m. (erbyn—dywedyd)** A gain-saying, or contradiction.

Erbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erbyn) A receiving; reception, acceptance, or adoption.

Erbyniaw, v. a. (erbyn) To receive, to accept.

Erbyniawd, s. m. (erbyn) Reception, acceptance.

Erbyniawl, a. (erbyn) Receiving, adoptive.

Erbynied, v. a. (erbyn) To take; to receive.

Erbyniwr, s. m.—pl. erbynwyr (erbyn—gwr) A receiver, or acceptor.

Erbynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erbyn) An acceptor.

Erch, s. m. (er) A dark colour, a dark brown.

*E'm rhydd feirch—
Llawr llyd, a liai,
Llawr erch erial.*

He will give me of steeds, many a gray, and roan, many a dun there would be for me. *Gwethmair.*

Erch, a. (er) Of a dark hue, darkish brown, dun; dismal, dreadful, terrible, dire.

Erchi, v. a. (arch) To ask, to demand.

Erchi a orng Emrys iddo dywedyd y daroganas a ddeist rhag-llaw: ac yna y dywawd Myrddin, 'Arglwydd, nid iawn ddechru o'r rhyw beithan hynny namyn pan y cymhellio anghenrall. Peta's dywedyd ni yn amser ni bai raid wrthyt tewi a wna't yr ysbryd ym dyoga lona; a phan fai raid wrtho y ffoel rhagof.'

Ambrosius requested of him to declare the predictions that should come in future: and Myrddin thereupon said, 'My lord, it is not right to treat of these kind of things, except when necessity compelleth. If I were to speak at a time when there should be no call for them, the spirit would cease to touch me then; and when he should be wanted he would go away from me. *Gr. ab Idris.*

*Arch i Ddafydd a archaf;
Arch cyn ei herchi a gal.*

A request of Dafydd I will ask; the request before it is asked I shall have. *L. G. Cuth.*

Erchlais, s. m.—pl. erchleisiau (arch—llais) A frightful voice, or scream.

Fy nghalon a gryn rhag erchlais y fran.

My heart doth tremble because of the ugly creak of the raven. *Perryf ab Cadifor.*

Erchlas, s. m. (erch—glas) A dusky blue; a grey.

Erchliw, s. m. (erch—lliw) A dusky or dun colour.

*Ei clyf feirch canaid,
Yn erchlyfo, yn erchliw gleisiad.*

His valuable sleek steeds so very smooth, of the dusky hue of rain-coats. *Ll. P. Mech, i Pedri.*

Erchryn, a. (crŷn) Agitating, trembling, quaking.

Erchrynaw, a. (erchryn) Tending to agitate.

Erchryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erchryn) Agitation.

Erchrynnu, v. a. (erchryn) To agitate; to tremble.

Erchwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn) A pass over; a side. **Erchrynnu gwely, a side, or stead of a bed, the outer side of a bed.**

*Mab Llywelyn heol hawl gyfo dirchaid,
Erchwyn graid grym tyrf.*

The son of the generous Llywelyn is the entire claim of the pe-titioners, the fiery motion and strength of a host. *Ll. P. Mech, i Ruffydd.*

Graid cryr mlywyr Maclawr a archaf

i erchwyn nef a lawr;

Udd dinag dinas gwrlawr,

Un dinag, un mab mam mawr.

The fiery eagle of the warriors of Maclaw I ask of the support of heaven and earth; the never refusing chief of the city of Jerusalem, a spotless one, the one great son of a mother. *Ll. P. Mech, i Pedri.*

Erchwynedig, a. (erchwyn) That has a passage over.

Gorair erchwynedig hon a fo wrthdrrych peth arall o'i hol; me-gu—Gwelaf.

A verb transitive is this that is the object of something else fol-lowing it; such as—I see.

Erchwynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (erchwynedig) The act of passing over; transiition.

O erchwynedigaeth Babilon hyd earddigaeth Crist i bu osseodd gwyr pedair ar ddeg.

From the captivity of Babilon to the birth of Christ there were of the ages of men fourteen. *Ll. G. Morgan.*

Erchwyniad, s. m. (erchwyn) Transition.

Erchwyniaw, v. a. (erchwyn) To cease to pass over.

Erchwyniawg, a. (erchwyn) Having cause of mo-tion. **s. m.** A place to pass over, or to range.

Edyrn tris fuddgryn trydar erchwyniawg.

The sovereign of the battle of moonborne, a briskly moving tumult. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

*Mochant ddechruant erchwyniawg gwledig
Gwlad Frochfari Yagithrawg.*

Mochant the truly delectable range of the sovereign of the country of Brochwael Yagithrawg. *Cynaddellu, m. O. ab Madrug.*

Erchwyniawg trylew trylwyn uch prain.

The career of the most gallant one most complaisant over the lanquet. *Cynaddellu.*

Erchwyniawl, a. (erchwyn) Apt to pass over.
Erchwyrn, a. (chwyn) Rapidly moving.
Erchwys, s. f. (erch-gwys) A pack of hounds.
Erchyll, a. (erch) Ghastly, horrible, or dreadful.

Rid chwarcu a fo erchyll.

It is no play that is terrifying. Adage.

Erchylldawd, s. m. (erchyll) Horribleness.
Erchylldra, s. m. (erchyll) Horribleness, frightfulness.
Erchyllfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (erchyll) Hideous place.

Tynais ffriddfa o benochwi, fy ennyllion duon gyd a'm cynllon i'r erchyllfa amgog hon.
I have drawn a million of you, my black angels, with my tail to the never to be left place of horror. E. Wyn, B. Cwag.

Erchyllrwydd, s. m. (erchyll) Frightfulness.
Erchyllu, v. a. (erchyll) To look ghastly.
Erchymawl, a. (cynawl) Apt to exalt or lift.
Erchyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyniad) Elevation.
Erchynna, v. a. (cynna) To elevate, to exalt.
Erchwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (eywyn) A pass over.
Erchwynedig, a. (erchwyn) Transmigratory.
Erchwynedigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (erchwyn-efig) Transmigration, or a passing over.

Erchwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erchwyn) A transmigrating, a passing over.

Erchwyu, v. a. (erchwyn) To transmigrate.

Erdolg, v. a. (dolwg) To beseech, to intreat.

Erdolg, dywed pwy oedd yno, I pray thee, tell me who was there.

Erd, s. m. (er) Impulse forward, or course. It is prefixed in composition, to enhance the meaning of words.

Erd, prep. For, because, for the sake of. *Erd-wyf, erddaf, for my sake; erddod, erddot, for thy sake; erddo, for his sake; erddi, for her; erddem, for us; erddoch, for your sake; erddynt, for their sake, or for them.*

Erdrwng, a. (erdd—rhwng) Confused, huddled.

Gwaneth drallig gywar uch Trallwng Eirael, Pan fa ymdraffael drud ac erdrwng.
He caused a torrent of blood above Trallwng Eirael, when the fierce and confused conflict took place. E. ab M. Rhuchawd.

Erdrym, s. m. (erdd—grym) Potency, strength.

Erdrym, a. (erdd—grym) Potent, robust, lusty.

*Grym erddrym aer draig afael—
 Gwedd hyl Meredudd hael.*
*Powerful of body, with the grasp of the dragon of slaughter, is
 Gwedd the descendant of the generous Meredudd. Bliddyn Ferdd.*

*Oni'th gaf er cerdd erddrym—
 Yn iach fy byd!*
If I obtain thee not through the potent song, farewell to the world! D. ab Gwilym.

Erdrymawl, a. (erddrym) Having robustness.

Erdrymend, s. m. (erddrym) Robustness.

Erdwyn, v. a. (dwyn) To bear away; to get.

Erddygan, s. f.—pl. t. au (dygan) Euphony.

*Yr hen ffridd a ganant yn foel-awdi; sef yn ddigynghanedd; a
 chuddi pwy y gwandodeth ar yr erddygan.*
*The old birds sing in bare rhyme, that is, without concealment;
 and laying the stress of the harmony upon the accentuation. Berddas.*

*Bwrdd dygndigion a fawnt yn well yr hen drofn ar acanu y
 gorda; mae amadodion acellon ac erddyganau bithi tra phlith.*
*Bards that are learned once relish better the ancient order of ac-
 centing the composition; that is, varieties of accents and emphatic
 sounds promiscuously. Berddas.*

Hicw erddygan a guall.
Sprightly harmony he was wont to sing. D. ab Gwilym, i'r aderyn.

*Un don yw'r erddygan dda
 Ag aml y meginau.*
Of the same tone is thy harmony as the blast of the bellows. M. ab Rhys, i'r swyni.

Erddyganawl, a. (erddygan) Euphonical.

Erddyganu, v. a. (erddygan) To yield euphony
Erddyganawd, s. m. (dygnawd) A belabouring.

*Ni wyr neb, pan ruddir
 Ei bron huan,
 Fy ddwyddig glau,
 O erddyganawd fath.*

*No body knows when the bosom of the perrading orb is reddened,
 what brings out the sparkle from hard working of the stones. Taliesin.*

Erddyganawl, a. (dygnawl) Very toilsome.

Erddygniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygniad) A toiling.

Erddygun, v. a. (dygna) To toil, to labour hard.

Erddygyd, v. a. (dygyd) To bear from; to get.

*Gwyr Powys—
 Padair cynnedd, cadw endr arddon,
 Ar ddeg erddygut o Feigen.*
*The men of Powys, fourteen superior distinctions, honoured for
 powerful defence, they acquired from Meigen. Cyddria.*

Erechwydd, s. m. (echwydd) A fixed state; purpose, or resolution. **a. Intent, resolved.**

*Ar erchwydd ehyw gwall,
 O fraw marchawg yagwall:
 A fydd with Urien arall!*

*Upon the resolution there came a falling from the dread of a fa-
 rious knight; will there be another compared with Urien? Llywarch Hen.*

*Pwyllau Denawd, farchawg gwall,
 Erchwydd a enwber cofala,
 Yn erbyn crysald Owain.*
*Denawd the leading knight would drive onward, intent on mak-
 ing a corpse, against the onset of Owain. Llywarch Hen.*

Erefain, v. a. (efain) To impel, or move onward.

Ereill, s. pl. (arall) Others. **pron. Others.**

Ereinnwg, s. f. (eraint) A pear orchard. The old name of Herefordshire.

Eres, a. (er—es) Marvellous, wonderful, strange.

Eres yw genyf, it is strange to me.

Eresi, s. m. (eres) Amusement, or wonder.

Erestyn, s. m. (erestyn) A hurdy-gurdy; buffoon.

Pwnc erestyn, a hurdy-gurdy strain.

*Erestyn hi's car ef a'i graudon—
 Cler y dwn, grom heb wraut amlwg,
 Ei gwuch a'i olwg a ochiant.*
*A hurdy-gurdy he loves not with his harsh string; the vagabond
 minstrel, that come before us without a clear licence, his frown
 and his look they will avoid. L. G. Cefai.*

Eresu, v. a. (eres) To wonder, or to marvel.

Erf, s. m. (er) What has motion, or briskness.

a. Brisk, or full of motion.

Erfai, a. (erf) Brisk, or lively; animated.

*Erfyned erfai car-fach-ward Walchmai,
 Yn awr ddifai yn urddedig;
 Yn synwyr yn llwyr yn lloeddig,
 Yn fawth ferth, yn gwrth yn goethedig.*
*Let him receive the animated and exalted golden panegyric of
 Gwalchmai, dignified in a happy hour; in acute completely firm-
 ed, beautifully aspiring, nervous and pure. Gwalchmai i Redri.*

*Addoli mun dan ddail Mai,
 A dirfaint cariad erfai.*
*Worshipping my fair under the leaves of May, with excess of
 animated love. D. ab Gwilym.*

Erfawr, a. (mawr) Very great; magnificent.

Erfid, s. m. (er—mid) That produces a meeting;

**a junction, or meeting; a conflict, or rencoun-
 ter. Aethant ben yn erfid, they are gone to log-
 gerheads. Sil.**

*Ton tyrfid, iold erfid;
 Pan aot cyffrain y'ng hofid,
 Gwen, gwae rhy hen o' th edlid.*
*Let the wave blaster, let it cover the coast; when the mutual
 spears go into toll, Gwen, woe to him that is too old, because of
 thy fury. Llywarch Hen.*

Erfid a drychid rhag ei drachwres.
The union was wont to be broken from his violent passion. Cyddria.

*Wedi cad drachwyr, ac awr dremid,
 A chyfarfod pobl pen yn erid
 —Cyra a guall.*
*After the tremendous conflict, and the hour of awful sight, and
 the meeting of men with heads in contact, horns were blown. Philip Brydydd.*

Erfid, v. a. (er—mid) To come in contact.

Piau y bodd hwn, nid arall,
Gwyddhwyth wrth erfid,
Traillathau: chwarthai writhid.

The owner of this grave, not another, a wild bear when coming
in contact, Traillathau: he would smile over thee.

Engl. *Bedden Mitwyr.*

Erfin, s. pl. aggr. (erf) Turnips. *Erfin y coed.*
neu maip bendiged, briony roots.

Erfinen, s. f. (erfin) A turnip, or one turnip. *Er-*
finen yr yd, rape, or cole seed.

Erflawdd, a. (blawdd) Causing a tumult.

Erfyn, s. m. dim. (arf) A weapon, a tool.

Erfyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myn) A request, a peti-
tion, prayer, or intreaty.

Erfyn, v. a. (myn) To request, to beseech, to in-
treat, or beg; to expect, or look for.

Erfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erfyn) A requesting;
a petition, a request, or intreaty.

Erfyniaw, v. a. (erfyn) To request; to beseech.

Eidol enghob Caerloyw, brawd Eidol arll, pan welis Hingestr i
dywed, pe erfyniai pawb rhyddan Hingestr, mi a'i lloddwn fy hun.

Eidol bishop of Worcester, brother to Eidol the earl, when he
saw Hingestr, said, if every one should solicit to liberate H. ge-
neral I would myself slay him.

Gr. *ab Arthur.*

Erfyniawl, a. (erfyn) Supplicatory, petitionary.

Erfynied, v. a. (erfyn) To request; or to intreat.

Erfyniedig, a. (erfyn) Supplicated, implored.

Erfyniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erfyniad) A be-
seecher, solicitor, or one who intreats.

Erfyniwr, s. m.—pl. erfynwyr (erfyn—gwr) One
who solicits, or begs, an intreater.

Erganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caniad) A singing of.

Erganu, v. a. (canu) To sing of, to celebrate.

Derweddion doethwr,
Dargrauch i Arthur,
Ydly y cynt
Ned'i m' erganu.

Ye intelligent druids, declare to Arthur, what is there more ear-
ly than me that I sing of.

Taliesin.

Erglyw, s. m. (clyw) A listening, or attention.

Erglywed, s. m. (erglyw) A hearing, a listening.

Erglywed, v. a. (erglyw) To hear; to attend to.

Yth edredd yth adrawd i nef;
Par eir glawr, erglyw fy nardd-lef!

Thy relatives make mention of thee as first under heaven; thou
gold arrayed chief, hear my bardic tale!

Cyddfai, v. *er gl. Rhys.*

Erglywiad, s. m. (erglyw) A hearing, a listening.

Ergryd, s. m. (cryd) Trembling, horror, dread.

Gorog Marwn y World i cenhidi ynt o'r byd i ofa, a'i ergryd
ar bob tywysawg, a phob brenin o'r a'i clywau.

Maxentius conquered the way he went, so that his fear and
dread was upon every prince, and every king that heard of it.

Gr. *ab Arthur.*

Ergryd, v. a. (cryd) To cause to tremble, to agi-
tate; to terrify; to tremble, to be terrified.

Gleuallt glyn hawys i bwl oerddd,
A hawdd i ergryd.

They shall see the overgrown of Powys to shrill ages, and one
causing fear.

M. *W.*

Ergrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergryd) A causing to
tremble; agitation; a terrifying.

Ergrydiaw, v. a. (ergryd) To cause to quake; to
agitate; to terrify; to be terrified.

Gwan yd yrru
Gwy yd yrru
Yd yrru.

Spears in the slaughter will wound men when showing in death and
trembling.

Gwynn. *Prophecy.*

Ergrydiawl, a. (ergryd) Tending to agitate.

Ergryf, a. (cryf) Productive of strength; strong.

Aer a'i gloddid, ergryf yrru.

A sword glatted with slaughter, causing to be strong & to cut
a heap.

E. *W. O. Jones.*

Ergryn, s. m. (cryn) Terror, horror, dread.

Ergrynawd, s. m. (ergryn) Trepidation, agitation.

Ergrynawl, a. (ergryn) Tending to agitate.

Ergrynedig, a. (ergryn) Made to tremble.

Pa beth y fowch, chwif ofnion ergrynedig?
Ymchwelwch! ymchwelwch, ac ymloddwch!

Why do you flee, ye trembling timid ones! return! return, and
fight.

Gr. *ab Arthur.*

Ergrynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergrynedig) A
causing to tremble; agitation, tremulation.

Ergryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergryn) A trembling.

Ergrynig, a. (ergryn) Apt to tremble, timid.

Rhyddelwyf, rhyddelwyf i wledig,
Yd y wlad yd oedd ergrynig,
Nid yd gwnid a'i gwaf anwyl.

I will earnestly intreat, I will greatly sing to a sovereign in the
region where he was agitated with frailty, that he came me not
to be unable to form the lay.

Taliesin.

Ergrynu, v. a. (ergryn) To be quaking, to tremble.

Ergryn llwfr llawis ciddod.

A great man; banners will terrify a coward.

Adage.

Ergrynu fy mhwyll o bell gerdded.

My faculty would be agitated with exploring far.

M. *W.*

Ergwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwydd) A tumble.

Ergwyddaw, v. a. (ergwydd) To cause a fall.

Ergwyddawl, a. (ergwydd) Tending to fall down.

Ergwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergwydd) A falling.

Ergwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cwyn) Cause or ground
of complaint.

Ergwynaw, v. a. (ergwyn) To make to complain.

Ergwynawl, a. (ergwyn) Plaintive, doleful.

Ergwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergwyn) A complain-
ing, or lamenting.

Ergyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd) A propulsion, a
throw, a cast, a hurl, a shot; a charge; a stroke

Ergyd ar gwa.

A throw at a venture.

Adage.

Ergyd ya llwyn cydol heb erchu.

An advice unasked is like a shot into a wood.

Adage.

Ergydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergyd) A propelling,
a forcing, or effecting; a shooting; a striking;

projection, or ejection; a cast, or throw.

Ergydiaw, v. a. (ergyd) To propel, or cast for-
ward; to throw, to hurl, to fling; to push for-
ward; to dart, to shoot; to charge.

Ergydiawl, a. (ergyd) Propulsive, impelling; mis-
sive, that is thrown, cast, or ejected.

Ergydiwr, s. m.—pl. ergydwyr (ergyd—gwr) A
thrower, a caster, a flinger, a hurler; a shooter

Ergyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (er—cyr) An impulse, a
thrust, or push forward; an instigation.

Ergyrc, s. m. (cyrch) An onset, or attack.

Ergyrcawl, a. (ergyrc) Tending to come upon.

Ergyrciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergyrc) An attacking

Gwyl yd yrru yd yrru.

Gwyl yd yrru yd yrru.

A man in the center, the best adventurer in the enterprise
he was not to be.

Gr. *ab Arthur.*

Ergyrcu, v. a. (ergyrc) To make an onset.

Ergyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergyr) An impelling,
or pushing forward; impulsion; instigation.

Ergyriaw, v. a. (ergyr) To impel, to thrust, or
push violently; to instigate.

Ergyriawl, a. (ergyr) Impulsive; instigatory.

Ergyriaw, s. m. (ergyr—gwaew) A thrusting
spear; an impelled, or flying spear.

Ergyriaw yd yrru yd yrru.

A sword in the slaughter spear before him will.

Gr. *ab Arthur.*

Erhelfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (helfa) A hunt, or hunt-
ing expedition, a hunting party.

A rhaen yr erlidiaeth: ac ar all ymaw i dawl y carw i erlidiaeth Arthur.

And dividing the hunting parties: and upon the second turn the stag came into the chase of Arthur.

H. Gereint—Mabinogion.

Eriod, adv. (er—ood) From the beginning; ever, the past; never, the past.

Ni has eoned eriod.

A messenger has not ever been slain.

Adage.

Llygaid!
Ag eriod i las gwr iach
Digard ag eriod digach.

The eyes!—There has not been ever slain a hale innocent man with fairer weapons.

Epyss Cyfithawg.

Eriw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (er) A progress, a course.

Dyddaw y'gchydawd cain his dydd,
Arif erio had byfyd dadwydd.

In June there will come the day of fair weather; in the gentle progress of summer happy is the man of observation.

Gwalchmai.

Erlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llewyn) What causes light, or splendour, a meteor.

Erlid, s. f.—pl. t. iau (eryl) A pursuit; a driving.

Erlid, v. a. (eryl) To follow after, to pursue; to prosecute; to persecute; to chase, to drive.

Gwanda a wnydd, a ffo trachaf hyd pan gyfarfuant a byddin Elydd ab Emrys Llydaw a Gwalchmai. Ac y lyddin hono megis dlam yn ennyss goddeth, can aly y rhai a ffoyd cyrcho eu gylion. Ac y rhai a oeddai cynno llyw yn erlid y rhai hyn a gylmalyt trach eu cefa ar ffo.

They became exhausted, and retreated back until they met with the division of Elydd the son of Emrys of Llydaw, and Gwalchmai. And that host was like a flame burning the wilderness, calling upon those who were retreating to attack their enemies. Whereupon those that were before then pursuing those they compelled to retreat back in turn.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Erlidedig, a. (erlid) Pursued, chased, persecuted.
Erlidedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlidedig) The act of pursuing; persecution.

Erlidfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (erlid) A chase, a pursuit.

Erlidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlid) A pursuing.

Erlidiaw, v. a. (erlid) To follow; to pursue.

Erlidiawl, a. (erlid) Pursuing, or chasing.

Erlidig, a. (erlid) Apt to pursue, or chase.

Erlidigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlidig) The act of pursuing, or chasing; persecution.

Erlidiwr, s. m.—pl. erlidwyr (erlid—gwr) A pursuer, a chaser, a persecutor.

Erlidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erlid) A pursuer.

Erlif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llif) A great torrent.

Erlifaw, v. a. (erlif) To flow in a torrent.

Erlifad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlif) A deluging.

Trydne oer lafar erlidid gwadffres,
Trosau ciod oer, cian addid.

The tumult of the noisy conflict, and the streaming of gore, are themes of splendid fame in fine-wrought structure.

Rhiolerdyn.

Erlifant, s. m. (erlif) A violent torrent.

Eriyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eryl) A pursuit, a chase.

Eriyn, v. a. (eryl) To pursue, to follow after.

Ynec a'i berly arlyw garthan dyn
Llywelyn gwad-wya gwad.

That is to say he that pursues it by providing a severe conflict in Llywelyn whose course is incited by praise.

Llywarch Llaer.

Eriynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlyn) A following after, a proceeding. **Eriynadu cyfraith, law** proceedings.

Eriynadwy, a. (erlyn) That may be pursued.

Eriynawl, a. (erlyn) Pursuing, chasing, persecuting.

Eriynedig, a. (erlyn) Pursued; persecuted.

Eriynedigaeth, s. m. (erlynedig) Persecution.

Eriynedigawl, a. (erlynedig) Of a persecuting nature; being apt to pursue.

Eriyniad, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erlyn) A pursuer.

Gwedd archwyl erlynad.

A pursuer is generally one in love.

Adage.

Eriyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlyu) The act of pursuing; persecution.

Eriynledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erlynad) One who pursues; a persecutor.

Eriyniwr, s. m.—pl. erlynwyr (erlyn—gwr) A pursuer, a chaser, a persecutor.

Eriynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erlyn) A pursuer.

Erlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (er—llén) A lamp.

Erleng, s. m. (lleng) Lesser periwinkle.

Erllyfasawl, a. (llyfasawl) Of a daring disposition.

Erllyfasiad, s. m. (llyfasiad) An adventuring.

Erllyfasu, v. a. (llyfasu) To adventure, to dare.

Nid arlloddaw rhi rhyllir;
Nid er lloedd erlllyfau.

To cause obstructions to the prince it cannot be done; to adventure he will not be deterred.

Cyddfelen, i. H. ab Owain.

Erllynedd, adv. (llynedd) Since last year.

Erllyriad, s. m.—pl. erllyriaid (llyriad) The plantain, a herb; also called *Llydan y ffordd*.

Ermaes, s. (maes) External, exterior, outward.

Ermid, s. m. (mid) A cause of meeting; contact, or junction; a conflict.

Ermid ei groo-law ar ei groo-law.

The conflict of his bloody hand upon his gory plain.

Cyddfelen.

Ermededd, s. pl. aggr. (ermid) Reconciliations.

Llywelyn—
Lloegr wrthys tra llyw Llywyanwy;
Wyr llydaw ermededd fwyfau.

Llywelyn the adversary of Lloegr beyond the lake of Llywyanwy, the grandson of Madog issued to conflicts.

Ll. F. Madog.

Ermededdawg, a. (ermededd) Having conflicts.

Ermig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (er—mig) An instrument.

Ermilus, a. (milus) Prowling, hunting about.

Ermoed, adv. (er—my—oed) In all my life.

Ni thewale ermoed o'i mael mael drol.

I have not in all my life ceased from prising her like one distracted.

Cyddfelen.

Ermyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myg) What claims reverence, respect, or honour.

Ermygawl, a. (ermyg) Tending to honour.

Ermygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ermyg) A worshipping, a hallowing, or honouring; adoration.

Ermygu, v. a. (ermyg) To adore, to honour.

Er ammod arif arthofant;
Ermygi gwadad,
O wyr gwyth gwadad,
Yn mael Gwynedd gwadad.

For the agreement of combat he would be preparing; he would honour the corpses of brave and powerful men, which in the upper part of Gwynedd he should thrust through.

Amwein.

Hyfaddid llyw ermygi tra fo coddawr.

Hyfaddid llyw, he will be celebrated so long as there shall be a minstrel.

Amwein.

Ern, s. m. (er) What serves to drive on; earnest, earnest money, or what is given to settle a bargain.

Mae i'm llaw, o daw i dir,
Gwladawg ara, ag oen gwa-bir.

There is in my hand, should he come to land, a penny of earnest with a long-horned ewe.

Orio y Glyn.

Ernaw, v. a. (ern) To give earnest money.

Ernes, s. f.—pl. t. au (ern) Earnest, or pledge.

Erniw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (niw) Harm, or hurt.

Erniwald, s. m. (erniw) Harm, or damage.

Erniaw, v. a. (erniw) To hurt, or to harm; to be afflicted, or hurt.

Nid aegre ffrower a erniawf heno,
Nawyn my hua ni was-giaf;
Fym brodyr a'm lymyr a gwynaf!

It is not the death of Frower that I am afflicted with this night, but that myself am feebly sick; my associates and my country I mourn!

Llywarch Hen.

Hwa—
A'm eruiw er na ddaw.

This one doth hurt me though he doth not come.

Cyddfelen.

Erniwawl, a. (erniw) Detrimental, hurtful.

Erniwed, s. m. (erniw) Detriment, or harm.

Erwyll, a. (gwyll) That casts a gloom; gloomy.

Pan safai yn arw pobyll
i ar orwydd erwyll
Arddelw o wr traig Pyl.

When he should stand in the door of a tent upon a dark grey
sward, the wife of a hero. *Llywarch Hen.*

Erwyn, a. (gwyn) Very white, or splendid.

Hanbych well Dafydd, dawn gafael,
O Ddaew deon archafael,
Ac o ddyn, hawi erwyn hael.

Be thou more blest, David, obtaining grace, of God the supreme
distributor, and of man, a splendid and liberal claim.
G. Rhyf, i D. ab Owain.

Eryr, a. (gŵyr) Tending to be oblique, or awry.

Erydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (er—ydd) An eagle. *Sil.*

Eryf, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (er—yf) Impulsion, violent exertion.

Llew ar llafr, a'r llafn ar la Normain,
Ac crybodd trwm rhag tremid angen
Fynod cran ag eryfain.

A hand on the blade, and the blade on the hilt of Normandy,
and heavy exertions against the signal of death from the running
of pure wish toiling. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Arf cryf eryr Nanhoenain,
Arf yw areydd i dichwain.

The weapon of exertion of the eagle of Nanhoenain, gentle is
the token of its fate. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Eryfain, v. a. (eryf) To use exertion.

Eryfed, s. m. (yfed) A quaffing; a carousal.

Eryfed, v. a. (yfed) To drink much, to quaff.

Eryfais dy win o'f hwen adaf; diwedd,
Eryfais dy fodd; dy fodd a wna;
Eryfais aml
O aml ac amlant.

I have drunk to excess of thy wine from thy fair hand; having
done, I will deeply quaff thy mead; thy pleasure I will do; mine
will deeply quaff out of gold and silver.
Llywelyn Fydd, i O. Gwynedd.

Eryl, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (er—yl) A look out.

I be y gwynter cwn yn eryl, y cyntaf o honat a symro lwrch,
yn gwlwm, neu ygyfarnawg, di berchen blwydd.

Where dogs are placed on the watch, the first of them that shall
take a look, or a fox, or a hare, his owner shall possess whichever
he. *Welsh Laws.*

Eryl, v. a. (er—yl) To watch, to look after.

Breun a'l wera yn ei eryl.

A king with his commonalty guarding him.
L. G. Colli.

Eryr, s. m.—pl. t. od (er—yr) An eagle. **Eryr**
meiyn, neu eryr curaid, golden eagle; **eryr tin-**
wyn, ring tail eagle; **eryr y mor, eryr y dwfr,**
neu pyg-eryr, the osprey.

North eryr yn ei yll.

The strength of an eagle in his beak. *Adas.*

Eryrai, s. f. (eryr) The eagle stone, or otitis.

Eryraidd, a. (eryr) Aquiline, like an eagle.

Eryran, s. m. (eryr) A young eagle, or eaglet.

Eryrawl, a. (eryr) Aquiline, like an eagle.

Eryres, s. f.—pl. t. au (eryr) A female eagle.

Eryri, s. f. (eryr) What is precipitated, or thrown
out violently, an irruption; the shingles; call-
ed also, **eryr** and **eryrod**. It is the appellation
of the mountainous part of Arvon, called in for-
mer times by the English, the forest of Snowdon

Eryron, s. pl. aggr. (eryr) Eagles; heroes.

Dydwad derwyddon
Dadant haelon
O hili eryron o Eryri.

Dwads do sing of generous ones being born again of the race of
heroes out of Eryri. *Lt. P. Mech.*

Erydyddiau, adv. (dydd) Days ago; a good while
ago, some time since.

Erygwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgwyddiad) Sup-
portation; a shouldering, or propping up.

Dryll cadu cad,
Cadu erygwyddiad.

The powerful instrument of battle, a fair support. *Taliesin.*

VOL. II.

Erysi, s. m. (eres) Marvellousness; a wonder.

Lle chwery aserw o erysi bryd;
Lle chwery ebyd byd heb oedi.

Where the bright genius will play his mind being filled with
amazement; where the guests of all the world will play without
one musing. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Erysmeytyn, adv. (ysmeytyn) Some moments ago;
sometime since; a while ago.

Erystalm, adv. (ystalm) Since a while ago, some
time since, a good while ago.

Erysu, v. a. (eres) To wonder, or to marvel.

Conyat coddorion;
Erysuat coddion;
Dedwysia i Frythion
A oren Gwydion.

Mistress have sung; men of conflict have wondered at the re-
newed glory to Britons which Gwydion accomplished. *Taliesin.*

ES, s. m. r. Motion from, or a divergency; sepa-
ration, division, or parting from; a shoot, or
dart from. It is used as a prefix in composi-
tion, being of the same force and origin with
the latin *ex*. It is also a termination of femi-
nine personal nouns, and of the third person of
verbs in the preterit.

Ni wddant coddant ant rwy coddes
Yn dyrlid molant, mal ydd es.

They know not where they shall go whom he afflicted, meriting
praise as he went. *Lt. P. Mech, i Redri.*

Eabyd, s. pl. aggr. (es—pyd) Guests, strangers.

Goronwy, gw—
Dewr-goech, luddfawr yn lla arallwlad,
Diddid god gwynydd;
Dime eabyd gyd gyrchus;
Dime gollfain fang fa.

Goronwy, a man nobly brave, warlike in the host of a foreign
country, not to be opposed in making the battle to prosper; the
strong hold where guests mutually approach; a token of unflinching
happiness he has been. *Bladdyn Fydd.*

Esg, s. m. (es) What diverges or shoots out.

Esgaeth, a. (es—caeth) Void of restraint, divest-
ed of bondage; liberty, or free.

Esgaethu, v. a. (esgaeth) To free of bondage.

Esgaid, a. (esg) Nimble, brisk; smart, gay.
Troi yn esgaid iawn, to turn very smartly. *Sil.*

Esgair, s. f.—pl. esgairiau (esg) A shank, a leg, a
limb; a long ridge, a hill, or mountain that
stretches out, whence it is the appellation of
several places; as, *Esgair Weddar, Esgair-yn-*
eira, Esgair Geiliawg, Esgair Hir, and *Esgair*
Galed.

Esgair dda i llun i'm bun bach;
Od unnos nid yw wynach.

A well-formed limb my little fair one has got; the one night's
snow is not whiter than it. *Lt. ab Hywel.*

Lle cerddo llesg i hoesair
Ni chyfyd nag yd na gwair.

Where she with feeble shank happens to walk there will not
grow nor corn nor hay. *Goronwy Owain, i genfgen.*

Esgar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (es—car) A separation, a
divided state; a divorce; an adversary, or
enemy. *Un gar uw esgar,* common friend and
common foe.

Cant car a fydd i ddyn a chant esgar.

A man shall have a hundred friends and a hundred enemies.
Adas.

Esgar, v. a. (es—car) To separate, to part; to
cast off; to divorce.

Esgarant, s. m.—pl. esgaraint (esgar) An adversary

Nis medd trais, nis traid esgaraint.

Oppression has no hold of him; enemies come not in to him.
Cynddelw.

Esgard, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgar) A cleft, or chap.

Esgardiaw, v. a. (esgard) To cause to chap.

Esgardd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgar) A rupture.

Esgarddawl, a. (esgardd) Tending to disperse.

E

Esgardde, s. f. (esgardd) A dispersion, scattering

*Dyfuwyd fy ysgwyd yn esgardde ;
Dyfuant esgardd gwaw o'i hargra.*

My shield has been used to dispersion; foam will be accustomed to pain from its shelter. *Lt. F. Mech.*

Esgaredd, s. m. (esgar) Separation, or schism.

Esgaredig, a. (esgar) Separated, parted; divorced

Esgaredigaeth, s. m. (esgaredig) Separation.

Esgariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgar) A separating.

Esgariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgar) A separation.

Esgariaw, v. a. (esgar) To separate, to part.

Esgarllys, s. m. aggr. (esgar—llys) Birthwort, hart-wort. *Esgarllys gwyn, round birthwort; esgarllys hir, long birthwort; esgarllys bychan, periwinkles, or climbers.*

Esgaru, v. a. (esgar) To separate, to disjoin.

Esgeddig, a. (esgaidd) Smart, nimble; moving with ease. *Cerddedid esgeddig, a smart walk; dyn esgeddig, a graceful person.*

*Yr herdd esgeddig wen-fan sy'n hert ei llan o'i llaw,
Clyw achwynu mab uchogaid.*

The comely and graceful fair one, beauteous of form and complexion, hear the complaint of a lovich youth. *Jen. Sion.*

Egeirca, v. a. (esgair—ca) To move the shanks.

Egeircawraig, s. f.—pl. esgeircawreidd (esgeirca—gwraig) A walking woman, a walker.

Tobwg odd Elen iddynt hwythau; a thre, a gwraigaid, a bynau odd; ac esgeircawraig dda; a man odd rhwng ei dwyael.

Elen was similar to them also; and fair, and effeminate, and kind was she; and a good walking woman; and there was a mark between her eyebrows. *H. Dard—Mabingion.*

Egeiriawg, a. (esgair) Having shanks, or legs.

Egeirnoeth, a. (esgair—noeth) Bare-legged.

Egemydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (es—cam) A bench.

Egeraint, s. pl. aggr. (esgarant) Adversaries.

*Teyrnas i'w llaw, i'd Geraint, a'd chwist,
Rychwydd esgeraint;
Nid bath llach yn llaw ygeraint;
Nid bydd byth bydwyl ei gymalad.*

Those who art in wrath like Geraint, a kingdom in thy hand is not without, notwithstanding the vomiting of adversaries; very different the shaft in the hands of the relatives; there will never be another worlding to match with him. *Lt. F. Mech. i. Redri.*

Egeulus, a. (cael) Negligent, careless, heedless.

*Nid egeulus odd gwrthodwng;
Nid cywir odd ci.*

The most careless is a servant; the most faithful is a dog. *Adage.*

Egeulusaw, v. a. (egeulus) To disregard.

Egeulusawl, a. (egeulus) Disregarding.

Egeulusawd, s. m. (egeulus) Negligence.

Egeulusder, s. m. (egeulus) Negligence.

Egeulusdra, s. m. (egeulus) Negligence.

Egeulusedig, a. (egeulus) Neglected.

Egeulusiad, s. m. (egeulus) A neglecting, or disregarding; a carelessly acting.

Egeulusiant, s. m. (egeulus) Indifference.

Egeulusrwydd, s. m. (egeulus) Heedlessness, negligence, or neglectfulness.

Egeuluswr, s. m.—pl. egeuluswyr (egeulus—gwr) A neglecter; a heedless person.

Egid, s. f.—pl. t. iau (es—cid) A shoe. *Egid-iau y gog, blue bells; esgid Meir, lady's slipper; esgid morforwyn, mermaid's shoe, a species of sea-weed.*

Egidfedig, a. (esgid) Furnished with shoes; shod

Egidlwr, s. m.—pl. esgidwyr (esgid—gwr) A shoe man, or dealer in shoes.

Egryw, s. m. (esg—llw) Protection; defence.

Egrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgryw) A defending.

Egrywa, v. a. (esgryw) To protect, to defend.

Egryd o egryd i egrywa gwlad.

Nimble in his hand to defend a country. *Gwarchmed.*

Egrywyn, v. a. (esgryw) To protect, to defend.

Egryd egryd i egrywa gwlad.

A nimble hand for defending a country. *Millyr.*

Egob, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cob) A bishop. *Egob gwyn, white bishop, or bellis major, a herb.*

Cae egob heb ddysg.

Odious is a bishop without learning. *Adage.*

Egobaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgob) A bishopric.

Egobawd, s. f. (esgob) A bishopric; a diocess.

Egobawl, a. (esgob) Diocesan, or episcopal.

Egobdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgob—ty) A bishop's palace; a bishopric.

Egor, s. m.—pl. t. au (es—cor) A partage.

Egor, v. a. (es—cor) To separate; to dismiss; to quit, to leave off; to bring forth.

Egoradwy, a. (esgor) Separable, that may be parted, or divided; that may be left off.

Egordd, s. pl. aggr. (cordd) Such as be out of the circle; *egorddion*, strangers.

Egored, s. f. (esgor) What is parted from.

Egoredfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (egored) A place of breaking forth, or separation.

Egoredig, a. (esgor) Separated; delivered.

Egoredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (egoredig) A separation; a quitting; a deliverance.

Egoredigawl, a. (egoredig) Parturient.

Egorfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgor) A parturition; a deliverance; a place of deliverance.

Egorfaich, a. (esgor—baich) Delivered of a load

Ni bu egorfaich Brynach brues.

The cross of the Highlands have not been free from a burden. *Cyddolau.*

Egori, v. a. (esgor) To separate; to dismiss; to quit; to be delivered, to bring forth.

Egoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgor) A separating; a delivering; a being delivered; parturition.

Egoriant, s. m. (esgor) Separation; deliverance.

Egoriys, s. pl. aggr. (esgor—llys) Birthwort; called also, *llysiaw y galen; esgoriys bychan, climbing birthwort; esgoriys crwn, round birthwort; esgoriys hir, long birthwort.*

Egorwraig, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgorwraig) A midwife.

Egoryd, v. a. (esgor) To part from; to deliver.

*Cyn esgar, wrth esgoryd
Morwyn wen addwyn ooddyd.*

Before separation, in bringing forth a fair kind maid thou wert. *H. ab Rhys ab Gwilym.*

Egorydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgor) One who takes from, or divides; a deliverer; an accoucheur.

Esgud, a. (cud) Swift, quick; nimble; skittish; flippant; active, diligent.

Man esgud a was march ddawg.

A lazy daughter makes a brisk mother. *Adage.*

*Un esgud i'w dud ydyf;
O'i dal o'i gylch dlawg yf.*

A nimble one am I to his ground; going out of his house and his neighbourhood I am a lazy one. *L. G. Ceth.*

Esgudawg, a. (esgud) Abounding with activity.

Esgudfryd, s. m. (esgud—bryd) Of quick mind.

Esgudfrys, s. m. (esgud—brys) Quick bustle.

Esgudogyll, s. m. (esgudawg) The wood-lark.

Esgudwal, s. f. (esgud—gwal) A quickly-moving shelter.

*Plau yr ysgwyd, esgudwal cynwan
A'r cae werau am ei thal!
Ysgwyd Llywelyn.*

Who owns the shield, the quickly-moving shelter of the foremost course with the hundred spears around its front!—It is the shield of Llywelyn. *Llywarch Llyr, i G. ab Meddug.*

Egaduau, *s. f.* (egad—gwau) A swift career;
Egaduau garthan, the swift course of conflict.
Eagus, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (es—cus) A receding from,
 a refraining; an excuse; an apology.
Eagusaw, *v. a.* (eagus) To recede; excuse.
Eagusawd, *s. m.*—*pl. esgusodion* (eagus) A refrain-
 ing, or flinching from; an excusation.
Eagusawl, *a.* (eagus) Excusatory; apologetic.
Egusedig, *a.* (eagus) Excused; palliated.
Egusind, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eagus) An excusing.
Egusodai, *s. m.*—*pl. esgusodeion* (esgusawd) One
 that is excused; one apologized to.
Egusodawl, *a.* (esgusawd) Tending to excuse;
 excusatory; palliative.
Egusodedig, *a.* (esgusawd) Excused; remitted.
Egusodedigaeth, *s. m.* (esgusodedig) Excusation,
 the act of excusing.
Egusodedigawl, *a.* (esgusodedig) Palliative.
Egusodi, *v. a.* (esgusawd) To apologize.
Egusodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (esgusawd) Excusa-
 tion; an excusing, or apologizing.
Egusodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. esgusodwyr* (esgusawd—
 gwr) One who excuses, an excuser.
Egusodydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (esgusawd) An ex-
 cuser; an apologist.
Egutwyth, *a.* (egud—gwyth) Quickly provoked.
Dyn egutwyth, a person easily provoked.
Dyfed.
Egymawl, *a.* (cym) Unassociating; unsociable.
Egymiad, *v. a.* (cym) *pl. t. au* (cym) A dissolving or
 separating a society.
Egymu, *a.* (cymu) Excommunicate; accursed,
 execrable; detestable.
Egymuaw, *v. a.* (esgymu) To excommunicate,
 to exclude from society.
Egymuawd, *s. m.* (esgymu) Excommunication,
 exclusion from society.
Egymuawl, *a.* (esgymu) Excommunicate.
Egymuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (esgymu) An ex-
 communicating; excommunication.
Egymuwrwydd, *s. m.* (esgymu) An excommuni-
 cated state; accursedness.
Egymu, *v. a.* (cym) To disconnect, to break off
 from associating.
Egymus, *a.* (cym) Separated from society.
Egyn, *s. m.* (cyn) The act of ascending up.
Egyn, *v. a.* (cyn) To ascend, to mount, to rise.
Egynadwy, *a.* (esgyn) Ascendable, that may be
 ascended, or mounted.
Egynawl, *a.* (esgyn) Ascendant; ascending.
Egynedig, *a.* (esgyn) Mounted up, ascended.
Egynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (esgynedig) The
 act of ascending; ascension.
Egynfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (esgyn) An ascent, rise,
 or acclivity; a getting up; a horse-block.
Egynfaen, *s. m.*—*pl. esgynfaen* (esgyn—maen) A
 mounting stone, a horse-block.
Milenn fyddaf ar ben yr esgynfaen new i'w arwain di.
And I shall be on the top of yonder horse-block to stay for thee.
H. O. ab Irien—Mabinogion.
Esgynghwm, *s. m.*—*pl. esgynghwmau* (esgyn—clwm)
 An ascending node, in astronomy.
Esgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (esgyn) A rising, or
 ascending; ascension; acclivity.
Esgyniadawl, *a.* (esgyniad) Ascensive, rising.
Esgyniaith, *s. f.* (esgyn—laith) A climax.
Esgynlaur, *s. m.*—*pl. esgynloriau* (esgyn—llaur)
 A scaffold; a raised platform.
Egynawr, *s. m.*—*pl. esgynawyr* (esgyn—gwr) One
 who mounts up; an ascender.
Egynydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (esgyn) An ascender.

Egyr, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (es—gyr) A day's plough-
 ing with one yoke; an acre. *Egyr Gwynu*,
Egyr Miliwr; places so called.
Egyrnawl, *a.* (asgwrn) Ossific; of bony nature.
Egyrnady, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (asgwrn—ty) A bone-
 house or a charnel house.
Egyrniad, *s. m.* (asgwrn) Ossification; a boning
 of bones.
Egyrniawl, *a.* (asgwrn) Having bones, bony.
Egyrniel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (asgwrn—lle) A char-
 nel-house, or ossuary.
Egyrniall, *a.* (asgwrn) Of a bony nature, osseous.
Egyrnilym, *a.* (asgwrn—llym) Sharp-boned.
Egyrnilymedd, *s. m.* (esgyrnilym) Scragginess,
 bonyness.
Egyrnwag, *s. m.* (asgwrn) Fullness of bones.
Egyrnygawl, *a.* (esgyrnwag) Grinning, gnashing.
Egyrnygfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (esgyrnwag) A place
 of grinning, or gnashing of teeth.
Egyrnygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (esgyrnwag) A grin-
 ning; a gnashing the teeth.
Egyrnygu, *v. a.* (esgyrnwag) To grin, to gnash the
 teeth: to chop bones, to bone.
Eail, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ail) A member; offspring.
Eailt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (esail) Offspring, issue.
Eailtydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (esailt) Offspring, progeny.
Eaillydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (esailt) Offspring, progeny.
Eain, *a.* (es) Apt to fly out, or burst; perturbed.
Eaing, *s. m.* (eain) The act of breaking out. *Yr*
oeddwn i yn eaing gwylli ganddo, I was in a wild
 tumult with it, or I could hardly contain myself
 on account of it. *Sil.*

Tria dwyn glyn aawyn, giew eaing o'hai,
O'fynag Maelgwyn;
Mab Owain caelafn coelwig.
Mawr rad gwalleded gwelwig.

*It was oppression to take away the guardian chief, the brave dis-
 peller of care, the hope of the country of Maelgwyn; the son of*
Owain, the portended treasure, the great gift of the distributor of
bliss. *Ger. Eyr, t. D. ab Owain.*

Esiw, *a.* (es) In a state of privation, or destitute.
Esiwaw, *v. a.* (esiw) To cause privation.
Esiwydd, *s. m.* (esiw) A state of privation.
Esiwyddawl, *a.* (esiwydd) Necessitous, needy.
Esiwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (esiwydd) A feeling
 want: privation, or destitution.
Esiwyddu, *v. a.* (esiwydd) To experience want.
Esmwyth, *a.* (mwyth) Soft, or smooth to the feel;
 easy; quiet; agreeable, comfortable.

Esmwythaf gwaith yr methu.

The easiest work is to fail.

Adage.

Mi fym esmwyth a llawn dawns,
A balch lle bawn, a brywn,
A llawenaf dyn i'w pleyn!
A heddyw 'dd wy'n ofneis!

*I have been comfortable, and full of enjoyment, and proud
 wherever I was, and wanton, and the merriest man in my com-
 munity, and to day I am oppressed with care! Hop. T. Phylip.*

Esmwythiad, *s. m.* (esmwyth) A softening; qui-
 eting; a mollifying, or assuaging.
Esmwythiawl, *a.* (esmwyth) Mollificative.
Esmwythator, *ger.* (esmwyth) Making easy.
Esmwythau, *v. a.* (esmwyth) To soften, to molli-
 fy; to become easy or composed.
Esmwythaw, *v. a.* (esmwyth) To soften, to make
 soft and easy; to ease, to emollify; to assuage;
 to quiet; to be easy, or quiet.
Esmwythawl, *a.* (esmwyth) Mollient, assuasive.
Esmwythder, *s. m.* (esmwyth) Softness; easiness;
 quietness; tranquillity; ease, rest.

Tri dyn ni charant eu gwlad: h gawr ei fol, a garo gyfoeth, ac
a garo esmwythder.

Three persons who have no regard for their country; that loves
his belly, that loves wealth, and that loves ease. *Bardas.*

Esmwythdra, *s. m.* (esmwyth) Softness to the feel,
 easiness; quietness, stillness, rest.
Esmwythedig, *a.* (esmwyth) Softened, mollified.

Esmwythedigaeth, s. m. (esmwythedig) The act of giving ease, or quietness; mollification.
Esmwythiad, s. m. (esmwyth) A softening; a quieting; mollification.
Esmwythiant, s. m. (esmwyth) A state of ease.
Esmwythid, s. m. (esmwyth) A state of ease, rest.
Esmwythitor, s. m. (esmwythid) To be easing.
Esmwythyd, s. m. (esmwyth) A state of ease.
Esogryn, s. f. (gogryn) An inflammation about the jaws, or the mumps.
Esplydd, a. (plydd) Delicate, tender, or soft.

Afallen beren bledau esplydd—
 A dyf yn argyl yn argoeddydd.

Sweet apple tree with delicate blossoms—that grows a shelter in the forests. *Myrddin.*

Esplydden, s. f.—pl. t. au (esplydd) A pippin.
Essill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sill) Offspring, issue.
Essilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (essill) A generation.
Essilliaw, v. a. (essill) To beget offspring.
Essilling, s. m. (essill) An origin, or source.

O'r cedeiri cedeiri hawl hirdidag;
 O Gadell enw o gadellidag;
 O'r glan esyllid glaw esyllidag;
 O'r glyw glaw dywal ni dal ni dang.

Of the magnificent mighty ones of far extending claim; of Cadell's stock of Cadellian power; of the pure offspring of the splendid source; of the chief brave and fierce that will not concede, that will not flinch. *Cynddelw, i Rhydd Flaidd.*

Essillt, s. m.—pl. t. ion (essill) Offspring, issue.
Essillydd, s. pl. aggr. (essill) Offspring, progeny.
Essillyd, s. pl. aggr. (essill) Offspring, issue.
Essillydd, s. pl. aggr. (essill) Offspring, progeny.

Pedwarodd welygodd, pedwerydd molaidd.
 Molaf liw ai dyryllydd;
 Mawr dorf daf gyfwrff gywellydd,
 Madogion Madawg esylllydd.

The fourth community; a fourth panegyric, I will praise him who deserves it; a mighty host striking terror when an auxiliary with the metal weapon, Madogion, the offspring of Madog. *Cynddelw.*

Fat, s. m. (es) A partition, or parting from.
Estawl, a. (est) Tending to separate or part.
Estrawn, s. m.—pl. estronion (trawn) One of a separate community; a stranger, a foreigner.

Dai llied, gofid, ac afwr,
 A chae wrth estrawn a char.

Holding malice, pain and vexation, and hatred to stranger and friend. *Gm. ab Iŷfryn.*

Estriciad, s. m. (estrig) A hastening, a bustling.
Estriciaw, v. a. (estrig) To bustle, to brush away, to make haste; to be active.
Estrig, a. (estr) Apt to dart away; quick.
Estronaidd, a. (estrwn) Strange, extraneous.
Estronawg, a. (estrwn) Extraneous; strange.

A'rh folaf, fliwr padrydawg;
 A'rh folaf pymthreccat cadetriawg;
 Rhythfawr ar y sydd estronawg.

I will praise thee, warrior of swift career; fifteen hundred preceding hards will extol thee; thou wilt be greatly praised by such as are strange. *Ll. F. Mech, i Llywelyn I.*

Estronawl, a. (estrwn) Tending to estrange; foreign; extraneous.

Cerwn a cerch genad—I gadw ym Prydain ar loegus ar y morodd yn i chlych rhag gormoreodd y gus estronellon genad-odd.

Caron demanded permission to guard the Isle of Britain with ships, upon the seas surrounding it, against the depredations of foreign nations. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Estronedig, a. (estrwn) Estranged, alienated.
Estroneiddiad, s. m. (estronaidd) An estranging.
Estroneiddiaw, v. a. (estronaidd) To be estranged; to render estranged.
Estroneiddiawl, a. (estronaidd) Apt to estrange.
Estrones, s. f.—pl. t. au (estrwn) A strange female, or a strange woman.

Udd yn estronau y cyfrifaf efe uyau?

Did he not consider us to be strangers? *Genedd XXXI. 15.*

Estroni, v. a. (estrwn) To estrange, to alienate.
 Ni allid ei wahann i wrtho, na'i estroni er a ddynwael neb.

He could not be separated from him, nor could he be alienated for what any body could say. *H. Bown o Hamlyn—Mabinglow.*

Estroniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (estrwn) An estranging; estrangement; alienation.

Estroniaeth, s. m. (estrwn) An estrangement.

Estl, s. m.—pl. estlon (est—yl) What ranges.

Estyll, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. od (astell) Slit boards, or shingles; laths, or staves. *Estyll dyroyn,* winding blades.

Estyllawg, a. (estyll) Having shingles or boards.

Estylledig, a. (estyll) Being done with boards.

Estyllen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (estyll) A shingle.

or thin split board; a board; a close-stool.

Estyllfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (estyll) A board yard.

Estyllodi, v. a. (estyll) To slit into boards.

Estyllu, v. a. (estyll) To do with shingles.

Estyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (es—tyn) Extent; in law, a grant, or investiture; the act of investing with possession when seisin is given of an estate.

Estyn, v. a. (es—tyn) To extend, to stretch out, to enlarge; to stretch, to reach, to hold out; to invest, or make a grant of.

Dyn wyf o gwyf yn dwyn gloes;
 Os dyn fyw estyn i'ainloes.

I am one bearing the smart of a wound; if thou art a kind man lengthen my life. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Estynadwy, a. (estyn) Extensible, ductile; that may be extended, stretched, or reached out.

Estynawl, a. (estyn) Extensive, extending; stretching, or reaching out; invested, or having seisin.

Os derfydd i'r argwydd geisaw cymhell o llydd y rhaf ni boet estynawl o dir o fyw ei gyfoeth ei, ni ddylir llydd idynt o gyfalth.

If the prince should attempt to compel those that are not invested with seisin of land within his jurisdiction to serve in the army, the law says they ought not to be obliged to serve. *Welsh Laws.*

Estynedig, a. (estyn) Extended, stretched out.

Estynedigath, s. m. (estynedig) An extension.

Estynedigawl, a. (estynedig) Of an extending, enlarging, or stretching quality.

Estyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (estyn) A reaching out, stretching, or extending; extension; continuation; a giving possession, investiture.

Estyniawg, a. (estyn) Having extension, extended.

Estynn, v. a. (estyn) To extend, to stretch.

Estynwefl, s. f.—pl. t. au (estyn—gweff) A pointing lip; a long snout.

Estynwr, s. m.—pl. estynwyr (estyn—gwr) An extender, one who stretches, a reacher out.

Estynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (estyn) An extender.

Estyr, s. m.—pl. estrod (est—yr) That darts away.

Estu, v. a. (es) To push away; to range out.

Eswrn, s. m.—pl. esyrnau (swrn) The joint next to the foot of animals, the fet-lock joint.

Esyddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (syddyn) A mansion, a dwelling place.

Tri phrif lya arbenig sydd i dri mychdeyrn dyledawg Cymru yn esyddynau breinawl iddynt; ac yw Aberffraw yn Ngwynedd, Dinorw yn y Dehaa, a Mathrafal Wynfa yn Mhowys.

There are three appropriate courts for the three supreme princes of Wales as privileged mansions for them: one in Aberffraw in Gwynedd, Dinorw in the South, and Mathrafal Gwynfa in Powys Trioredd.

Esyddynawg, a. (esyddyn) Having a dwelling.

Esyddynawl, a. (esyddyn) Relating to a dwelling.

Esyddyniad, s. m. (esyddyn) A fixing a dwelling.

Esyddynu, v. a. (esyddyn) To settle a habitation.

Eayllt, s. f. (ayllt) That is fair, or open to view. The name of several famous women.

Eayllwg, s. f. (ayllwg) That abounds with prospects. It is the name of a part of South Wales,

latinized *Sūria*, and was of considerable extent in ancient times. It was also called *Gwnt*.
Eryth, *s. pl. aggr.* (aseth) Sharp sticks, waggets.
Erythu, *v. s.* (esyth) To drive a stake through.
Etwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tewyn) A firebrand.

Gwell y byg dan etwya nog un.

Two firebrands will burn better than one! *Adage.*

Etifaw, *v. a.* (tifaw) To inherit, to possess.
Etifawg, *s.* (tifawg) Having an inheritance.
Etifawl, *s.* (tifawl) Hereditary, hereditary.
Etifedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tifedd) A birth; an infant; an heir.

Nid hofder ond etifedd.

The supreme pleasure is an heir. *Adage.*

Etifeddawg, *s.* (etifedd) Having a child, or lying in childbed.

Etifeddawl, *s.* (etifedd) Hereditary, hereditary.

Nid etifeddawl neb i dala dyfod dros ei rieni.

No body is hereditary to pay a debt on account of his parents. *Welsh Laws.*

Etifeddedig, *s.* (etifedd) Made hereditary.
Etifeddes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (etifedd) A female inheritor, an heiress.

Etifediad, *s. m.* (etifedd) An inheriting; possession.

Etifeddiath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (etifedd) An inheritance, or heritage.

Etifeddiant, *s. m.* (etifedd) An inheritance.

Etifeddu, *v. a.* (etifedd) To inherit, to possess by hereditary right.

Etifeddwy, *s. m.* (etifedd—gwy) A child-bed.

Etifeddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. etifeddwr* (etifedd—gwr) An inheritor, or one who holds by heirship.

Etifad, *s. m.* (tifad) A getting inheritance.

Etifant, *s. m.* (tifant) Heirship, heritage.

Eto, *conj.* (ed—to) Yet, still, also; however; nevertheless. *adj.* Yet, again, once more, another time, still; hitherto.

Gwrach a fydd marw ato yn Ehw Fabon.

An old woman will die again in Ehw Fabon. *Adage.*

Eton, *conj.* (ed—ton) Yet, still. *adv.* Again.

*A chaf—
Y gan hon eton ateb?*

Shall I obtain from this female yet an answer. *G. ab D. ab Tudur.*

Etwa, *conj.* (ed—gwa) Yet, still. *adv.* Yet, again.

Etwaeth, *conj.* (ed—gwaeth) Yet, still. *adv.* Yet.

ETH, *s. m. r.* That is in motion, or progression; a pervading quality.

Ethain, *s. m.* (tais) What is spread or laid out.

*Cerall yr edman a'i llyrian llais,
Cathfoddawg coed, cadri i bethais.*

I love the little bird with her mild voice, filling the woods with song, firm to her seat. *Gwelchmai.*

Ethol, *s. m.* (tol) Choice, election. *a.* Select.

Ethol, *v. s.* (tol) To elect, to select, to choose.

Etholadwy, *s.* (ethol) That may be chosen.

Etholedig, *s.* (ethol) Elected, elect, chosen.

Etholedigion i ddidranc boenan, chosen as objects of endless torments.

Etholedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (etholedig) The act of choosing, or electing, selection.

Etholi, *v. a.* (ethol) To elect, to choose, to select.

Etholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ethol) An election.

Etholiadawl, *s.* (etholiad) Elective, selecting.

Etholiant, *s. m.* (ethol) Election, or choice.

Etholwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. etholwr* (ethol—gwr) One who elects, an elector.

Etholydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ethol) An elector.

Etholyddiaeth, *s. m.* (etholydd) Electorship.

Ethrefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trefiad) Domestication.

Ethrefig, *s.* (trefig) Domestical, homely.

Ethrefigaw, *v. s.* (ethrefig) To domesticate.

Nid'm ethrefig Dow a dig-fryd oed;
Ni laddiwn i'ab newid breiddwyd.

God will not domesticate me with an angry-minded guest: I would not obstruct any one to change a dream. *Gwelchmai.*

Ethrefigawl, *s.* (ethrefig) Apt to domesticate.

Ethrefu, *v. a.* (trefu) To domesticate.

Ethrewyn, *v. a.* (trewyn) To conciliate, to pacify.

Ethrin, *s. m.* (trin) A conflict, a toll.

*Castell Mathrafal, mwyth werin wythawg,
Du peithiawg poeth ethrin.*

The castle of Mathrafal where there is a pampered furious throng, is black and open from fiery conflict. *L. P. Mech.*

Ethrinaw, *v. a.* (ethrin) To conflict; to toll.

Ethriniaid, *s. m.* (ethrin) A conflicting.

Ethriniawl, *s.* (ethrin) Conflicting, toiling.

Ethryb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (tryb) Cause, or occasion. *O ethryb*, because, on account of.

*Penlysiog fy nghof ysgybatolfa,
Yn ethryb cara Carwys feblu.*

Distracted in my memory in the spring season, on account of loving a young fair one of Carwys. *Gwelchmai.*

Ethrychwil, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (try—chwil) A lizard.

Ethrylith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trylith) Intuition.

Ethrylithawg, *s.* (ethrylith) That is instructed.

Ethrywyllt, *s.* (trywyllt) Ferocious, furious.

Ethrywyn, *v. a.* (trywyn) To conciliate.

*Byth nid ethrywyn, heb wg,
Y ddwy-wind i ddau olwg.*

Never will the two countries draw the attention of his eyes to us to take away the frown. *Bede Aurdren.*

*Pan ddol angos—
Ni ddichon neb ateb yn
Datbith rywyr, nag ethrewyn.*

When death comes, no body will be able to answer to us a long journey, nor to pacify. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Ethu, *v. a.* (eth) To go, to proceed, to move off.

*Can ethw dy byll gan wyllion mynydd,
A thy hun yn agor,
Pwy wledych gwedy lago?*

Since thy intellect is gone with the dark spirits of the mountain, and thyself dejected, who shall reign after lago? *Cyfeirir Myrddin.*

Ethwyl o wiw-awyl yn iach.

I am become well from excess of passion. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ethw, *s.* (eth) Of a pervading quality.

Ethy, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (eth) A sharp point; a spur

*Greddf gwr, oed gwaw,
Gwydwr un dda—
Cleddyfawr gwas glan,
Ethy aur a phan.*

The perfection of a man, the age of a youth had the gallant one of tumult; a gushing sword blue and bright, golden spur and ermine. *Aneurin.*

Eu, *pron. pl.* (ei) Their, them. *Eu tadan*, their fathers; *eu huanain*, themselves; *eu lladd a wnai*, kill them he would; *gwrw eu bod yma*, their being here is terrible.

Eud, *s. f.*—*pl. euaid* (au) The pink. It is also the veronica, or speedwell, also called *gwrneth*, *dail duon da*, crath unnos, and *llysius llywelyn*, *eud ddu*, black yles; *eud goch*, red yles.

Euain, *v. a.* (au) To be moving, or wandering.

*Bid euain alltied;
Bid ddysgethriu drud;
Bid chwannaug yafyd i chwethin.*

Let the exile be wandering; let the furious be raving; let the silly be fond of laughing. *Llymarch Hen.*

Eaawg, *s.* (au) Guilty, false, imperfect.

Euddon, *s. pl. aggr.* (au) Acarus, or mites.

Euddonawg, *s.* (euddon) Abounding with mites.

Euddoni, *v. a.* (euddon) To breed mites; to be-

Eargrwydr, a. (aur—crwydr) Strewed with gold, scattered over with gold.

Tal ygwyl eargrwydr toryt yn fann.
The front of the gold-beringed shield they quickly broke.
O. Cyffiliung.

Euriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aur) A doing with gold.

Eurin, a. (aur) Of gold, like gold, golden.

An llaw Owain heol, hawl dilyn
Owainich, y mae gwrthach aurin.

Upon the hand of generous Owain, the pure chain of heroic pride, there is the golden castet.
Cynddelw.

Eurinaw, v. a. (aurin) To make like gold.

Eurinawg, a. (aurin) Having the nature of gold.

Eurinawl, a. (aurin) Of the nature of gold.

Ti cryr oaryr agoddawl,
Tau yth iys llastr eaurinawl.

Thou eagle of the vehement spear, thine the court with golden scales.
Ll. P. Mech, i D. ab Owain.

Eurinllyn, s. m. (aurin—llyn) St. John's wort.

Eurlaw, a. (aur—law) Gold handed; magnificent.

Eurlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (aur—llen) Arras.

Eurlin, s. m. (aur—llin) The raw silk.

Eurliw, s. m. (aur—lliw) Gold colour. *a. Of the colour of gold; yellow-hued.*

Eurliw, s. m. (aur—lliw) That is of golden colour; orpiment, or yellow arsenic.

Eurllyn, s. m. aggr. (aur—llyn) Orache. It is also called, *y llaw gwyn.*

Ermwyddawg, a. (aur—myddawg) Abounding with golden circles or arches.

Ermwyddawg iys ebyr eaurin—
Eauryn heallu; bealligyn heol,
Eriod y porchast parh ag allin.

The gold-arching beverage the golden flagon receives; the golden horns of the buffalo; the high horns of the ox, thou hast ever directed towards us.
Cynddelw, i Med. of Merwydd.

Euron, s. f. (aur—on) The bean-trefoil tree.

Euron dala bryd,
Almyr eich allryd.

The unknown held in mind that your wild nature was foreign.
Taliesin, Cad. Godeu.

Eurwy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aur—rhwy) A gold ring

Eurwyawg, a. (aurwy) Wearing a gold ring.

Eurwiderawg, a. (aur—siderawg) Laced with gold

Eurwaith, s. m. (aur—gwaith) A gold work.

Eurwallt, s. m. (aur—gwallt) Golden hair. *Eurwallt y ferwyn,* common hair-moss.

Eurwawd, s. m. (aur—gwawd) Golden panegyric

Eurwawn, a. (aur—gwawn) Golden gossamer.

Tall, dwyr tyfod eaurwaw,
Gad i'r dyw gwaithaw dawn.

Tall, whose water is the source of golden flying circles, let the fair person establish grace.
D. ab Gwilym.

Eurwawr, s. f. (aur—gwawr) A golden dawn.

Eurwch, s. m. (aur) What is made of gold.

Eurwedd, s. f. (aur—gwedd) A golden, or fine appearance. *a. Golden-hued, yellow-hued.*

Eurwern, s. f. (aur—gwern) Lime tree.

Eurwialen, s. f. (aur—gwial) Golden-rod.

Eurych, s. m.—pl. t. od (aur) A goldfinch, a worker in gold; a goldsmith; a worker of metal; a tinker.

Mai dau eurych.

Lle two tinkers.

Adage.

Eurychneth, s. m. (eurych) The trade, or art, of a goldsmith; the art of working metals.

Er achab creff eurychneth,
i effil o ddall yod seth.

To preserve the trade of jewelry she went to a smithy of leaves.
D. ab Gwilym, i Porwedd.

Eurychawl, a. (eurych) Of a goldsmith's trade.

Eurychwaith, s. m. (gwaith) Goldsmith's work.

Eurydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aur) A goldsmith.

Euryll, s. m. dim. (aur) A golden jewel or toy.

Earyn, s. m. dim. (aur) A golden trinket.

Eurygywyd, s. f. (aur—ygywyd) A gold shield.

a. Having a golden shield.

EW, s. m. r. What has aptness to glide; what is clear, smooth, or sleek.

Ewa, s. m. dim. (ewythr) An unelo, in fond speech

Ewach, s. m. (gwach) A weakling, or a fribble.

Ewaint, s. pl. (gwaint) Youth, young people.

Did anhygar ddrind, bid i'r pob ewaint,
Did hantant i dylededd,
Did addwyn yn sacwys modd.

Let the mischievous be disgusting, let all young people be strong, to poverty let old age come, let mead be pleasant in the food.
Llywarch Hir.

Ewerddon, s. f. (gwerddon) A green spot of ground; the Welsh name of Ireland.

Ewerddonig, a. (owerddon) Like green Erin.

Ewi, v. a. (ew) To listen, to hear, to attend.

Ewais ar lais ader, I have listened to the song of birds.

Ewiar, a. (ew) Smooth; clear; sleek, glossy.

Nu car—
Melch sawrthig, ffrwythig, graeth, sawar,
Ffrwddu, a pharaddeu ewiar.

He loves not thy magnificent steeds, prolific, noisy, voracious, and wanton, nor the sleek herds.
Ll. P. Mech, i Llywarch I.

Ewig, s. f.—pl. t. od (ew—ig) A hind; a deer.

Ewiged y rhodion,
Yn wddwau ry dymion draw;
Rhodant, a noddant yn wylt,
Elen gwr nes gorwylt.

Stags are wandering about yonder, in widowhood and very heavy; they run, they wildly skip about for want of a wanton bodied husband.
T. Pry, i ebyr larn.

Ewin, s. f.—pl. t. edd (ew—in) A nail of the fingers, or toes; a talon, or claw, of birds; a division of the horny substance of the foot of any animal, that is divided, or cloven. *Ewin ebill,* the screw, or edge of an auger.

Ewinallt, s. f. (ewin—allt) A steep cliff.

Ewinaw, v. a. (ewin) To use the nails, to claw.

Du i gwyddot, yd i gweddyn,
Yn i dop ewinaw dyn.

Well thou knowest they cut thee, to claw a person's head.
Rha. Iorwerth.

Ewinawg, a. (ewin) Having nails, or claws.

Clyuwr wrach—
Ewinawg, graethawg grol.

I could hear a hag, furnished with claws and strong of grasp.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ewinbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (ewin—pren) A girder, or binder, in carpentry.

Ewinfedd, s. f.—pl. t. i (ewin—bedd) A nail's measure, a nail.

Ni chad—
Winfedd oll o'i anfedd wr.

Thou wilt not, man, get a nail's breadth against his will.
E. Drywallys.

Ewingraff, a. (ewin—craff) That is sharp clawed.

s. f. A grimalkin.

Ewingrwn, a. (ewin—crwn) That is turned as a nail. *s. m. German text writing.*

Ewinor, s. f. (ewin—gor) A whitlow.

Ewinrew, s. f. (ewin—rheu) Nipping frost; numbness of the fingers, or toes, from a cold. *a. Frostbitten.*

Ewinwasg, s. f. (ewin—gwasg) An agnail.

Ewn, a. (gwn) Powerful; impetuous; bold.

Ewnder, s. m. (ewn) Impetuousness; boldness.

Ewnl, v. n. (ewn) To become impetuous.

Ewybr, s. f. (gwybr) What abounds with velocity; the firmament; the atmosphere.

Ewybr, a. (gwybr) Having velocity, full of motion; quick; nimble. *Yn ewybr,* quickly.

—Gwir mai dihliraf,
Rhag ei ddarfaed, ddyfod yr haf:
A lledana wybr ewybrat
A llawen haul—

Truly it is vexatious, lest it should have an end, that ever the
summer should come; and the gairish *swiftest* moving welkin,
and the smiling sun. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ewybraidd, a. (ewybr) Of a swift nature.
Ewybraw, v. a. (ewybr) To move with velocity,
to brandish; to vibrate; to glitter, to shine
with a trembling light; to dart.
Ewybrawl, a. (ewybr) Apt to be swift.
Ewybrddrud, a. (ewybr—drud) Swiftly-fierce.

Ymlithraw a crug Arthur y gantho, a'i garaw yn ewybrddrud.
Arthur elided out of his hold, beating him with blows *swiftly*.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ewybredd, s. m. (ewybr) Velocity, swiftness.
Ewybren, s. f. (ewybr) Firmament, atmosphere.
Ewybrenawl, a. (ewybr) Atmospheric.
Ewybriad, s. m. (ewybr) A moving with velocity.
Ewydn, a. (gwydn) Tough, clammy, viscous.
Ewydnaw, v. n. (ewydn) To become viscous.
Ewydnedd, s. m. (ewydn) Toughness.
Ewydnu, v. n. (ewydn) To become viscous.

Yn barawd ei waed ewydn.
Ready is his clammy blood. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ewydd, s. m. (gwydd) Presence.
Ewyll, s. m. (ew—yll) The will, the action, or de-
termination of the mind.
Ewylliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ewyll) A volition.
Ewylliaw, v. a. (ewyll) To exert the will.
Ewyllu, v. a. (ewyll) To exert the will, to will.

Difed yn talas,
Huddid ewyllas,
Cyn ba clawr glas
Bodd Gwrfeling frasing.

If he did requite there is no disgrace, Huddid *willed* it, before
the grave of the gigantic Gwrfeling became a green sward.

Ewyllys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ewyll) Will, inclination,
desire.

Desparth rhodd yw ewyllys.

Two parts of a gift is the will. *Adage.*

Y genedi noeth ddarlafau à ymchweiynt ar ffo l'r lle y cefnynt
waegawd ac amddiffyn; ac ni ba un gohir, yn y lle daly Giliam-
wri a waethbwyd, a'i gymhell wrth ewyllys Arthur.

The naked and unarmed nation returned back flying to the place
where they could obtain shelter and protection; and there was no
delay, for immediately Giliamwri was laid hold of, and dealt with
according to the will of Arthur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ewyllysgar, a. (ewyllys) Willing, complying.
Ewyllysgarwch, s. m. (ewyllysgar) Willingness.
Ewyllysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ewyllys) A willing,
or wishing; volition.

Ewyllysiaw, v. a. (ewyllys) To will, to desire.
Ewyllysiawl, a. (ewyllys) Voluntary, willing.
Ewyllysiolrwydd, s. m. (ewyllysiawl) Voluntari-
ness, willingness.
**Ewyllysiwr, s. m.—pl. ewyllysiwyrr (ewyllys—
gwr)** A willer, a desirer. *Ewyllysier da, a
well-wisher.*
Ewyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ew—yn) Foam, spume.
froth. *Malu ewyn, to foam, to scatter foam
about.*

Ewyn dwfr addewid gwaw.

A youth's promise is like the froth of water. *Adage.*

Ewynawg, a. (ewyn) Foamy, full of froth.
Ewynawl, a. (ewyn) Foaming, or apt to foam.
Ewynedd, s. m. (ewyn) Foaminess, frothiness.
Ewynfriw, s. m. (ewyn—briw) The spraying of
foam. *a. Foam-spraying.*
Ewyngaen, s. f. (ewyn—caen) A surface of foam,
a covering of foam. *Hoer ewyngaen, the briks-
ness of the foamy surface.*
Ewyngant, s. m.—pl. ewyngaint (ewyn—cant) A
circle of foam, or foamy circle; the breakers
on the sea shore.

El gwaill meyn—
Gerllaw y wen-garn gorlliw ewyngant.

Her yellow hair around the white chin, passing the hue of the
foamy circle. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ewyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ewyn) A foaming.
Ewynllyd, a. (ewyn) Apt to produce foam.
Ewynllydrwydd, s. m. (ewynllyd) Foaminess.
Ewynriw, s. m. (ewyn—rhiw) The fall of foam.

Molaf lawr i dawn, gae gwawn gwawd-chweg;
Eliw ewynriw gwyn-friw gwawc :-
Gloew-deg Wenlliant.

I will praise her of perfect accomplishment, of the hue of the
sweet flowing goosamer: like the passing white falling foam
of the wave: Gwenlliant brightly fair. *Carmodyn.*

Ewynu, v. a. (ewyn) To foam, to froth; to gather
into foam, froth, or scum; to despumate.
Ewythr, s. m.—pl. ewythren (gwythr) An uncle;
also a term of respect to an elderly man.
*Ewythr a modryb, uncle and aunt; familiarly
used in the same sense as master and dame, or
gaffer and gammer, in English.*

Ewythr yw brawd tad, neu fam, neu hennfam, neu
orhennad, neu orhennau.

An uncle is a brother of a father, or mother, or grand-father, or
grand-mother, or great-grand-father, or great-grand-mother.
Welsh Laws.

FF.

FFA, s. m. r. What is enveloped, or covered
over. *s. pl. aggr.* Beans. *Ffa freinig, French
beans; ffa cochion, scarlet beans; ffa y gors,*
buck beans, or marsh trefoil; *ffa y moch, hen-
bane.*

Ffaced, s. m. (ffag) Curd; posset curds.
Ffad, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffa—ad) That is disguised
or masked.

Ffo a wa'n'r Bodo o'r badell; drew-son,
Ffed gweision ffad gyswilt;
Ffag o waith, fal ffagl o wellt;
Ffiloreg ffeiryd
Ffowdd fydd ffawddyn,
Ffod angliol' euglyn.

That Bodo will run away out of the pan; disgusting is the con-
duct of the youths of hidden coquette; his work is all wiled,
like a blaze of straw; the babbling of the feister of the ditcher is
slave of the scandal verse of the dirty fellow.
Bawyn Duellu, i B. Brwynllyd.

Ffadu, v. n. (ffad) To be disguised; to be cover-
ed over.

Ffadw, a. (ffad) Of a dark bay colour; dusky.
Ffael, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ael) A failing; a fault.
Ffaeledig, a. (ffael) Failed, miscarried; fallible.
Ffaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffael) A failing.
Ffaelu, v. a. (ffael) To fail, to miss, to miscarry.
Ffaen, s. f. dim. (ffa) A bean, a single bean.

For that youth should run away; old age will not see; so upon him!
W. Cymant.

*Ffiel bone gauwaith! at be i ddifffiblach;
Ffiel o'i lo-dog! a phwy sy waeth!*

Shame on it a hundred times! there never was its worst; shame of his sneaking look! and who can be more vile! *T. Prye.*

Ffielad, s. m. (ffei) A shaming away; a fying.

Ffeiaw, s. e. (ffei) To put to shame; to hoot.

Ffeiglad, s. m. (ffai) A driving to extremity.

Ffeiglaw, v. e. (ffai) To drive to extremity; to embarrass, to puzzle, to nonplus.

Ffeigiawli, a. (ffai) Ultimate, extreme; embarrassing, or puzzling.

Ffeinid, s. m. (ffain) A rising into a point.

Ffeinidwydd, s. pl. (ffeinid—gwydd) Pine trees.

*Ffeinidwydd y'nghyngedd,
Cadair a' gwyrydd.*

Pine trees in the porch, a seat of disputation. *Taliesin.*

Ffeiriad, s. m. (ffair) An exposing in a mart; a trafficking; a changing.

Ffeiriaw, v. e. (ffair) To exchange, to change.

*Seddi does af' ffeiriad
Sy'n Mheal droo fy mhenei.*

The asphalte stone, that is in Penal, I will not exchange though I were to be tortured. *S. Pychan.*

Ffeiriawli, a. (ffair) Commercial; trading.

Ffeiriwr, s. m.—pl. ffeirwyr (ffair—gwr) A chapman, a trafficker; a changer.

Ffeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffai) An effectuating.

Ffeithiant, s. m. (ffai) Effectuation; operation.

Ffeithiaw, v. e. (ffai) To effectuate; to make.

*Hyn nid ffai th y ffai pob wring;
Gwr gorllaw gorllaw pao anaw.*

This will not render pliant every stubborn one; a great man is irritable to the extreme when put on the defence. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Ffeithiawli, a. (ffai) Effectuating; operative.

Ffeithiedig, a. (ffai) Effectuated; performed.

Ffel, a. (ff—el) Subtle, fine; cunning, wily.

Ffel cadno, wily is the fox.

*Phyllip ab Rhys gyl bael-wych,
Ffel yw i gori.*

Phyllip the son of Rhys of a generous and brave stock, fine is his body. *L. G. Cothi.*

*Gwiliwch, mae'n ffel y gelyn,
A'i dyll y bradychu dyn.*

Take heed, the enemy is crafty, with his deception drinking man. *Porch. E. Evans.*

Ffelid, a. (ffel) Of a subtle nature; sly.

Ffelig, s. m. (ffel—alg) Preceptive source; a sovereign, or governor.

*Cyflafan tier-dan rhag teyrnon,
Cala ffelag, pen draig, a phen dragon.*

The denunciation of Serce fire precedes the prince, a splendid source of knowledge, chief dragon, a chief leader. *Gwaelchmal.*

Ffelig, a. (ffel—alg) Preceptive; governing.

*A dwy ddraig ffelag ffaw gryman,
Fai don-lew sy'n dylochuan.*

And the two leading dragons of glorious onset, like two lions they were protecting us. *Ll. P. Moch.*

*Gwddiawli Llywelyn, gryn gair-bor torf,
Tortynwyd ei anaw!*

*Ygrud iad draig ffelag ffer,
Ygrud ygrud rhydd rhagder.*

The accomplished Llywelyn, the theme of the sweetly-speaking best, his time is closed! The dragon foremost, and mighty, with his spotted shield ready in relating, is now a dumb corpse. *Ll. P. Moch, i Llywelyn 1.*

Ffeldr s. m. (ffel) Subtlety; craftiness, williness.

Ffeldra, s. m. (ffel) Subtleness; craftiness.

Ffeliant, s. m. (ffel) Subtlety; cunning, craft.

Ffelrwydd, s. m. (ffel) Subtleness; craftiness.

Ffela, v. e. (ffel) To act subtly; to become subtle, wily, or discreet.

Ffen, s. f. (ff—en) Flowing principle; air.

Ffenestr, s. f.—pl. ffenestri (ffen—estr) An opening, or passage; an air hole; a window. It is

also figuratively used, the same as *gwerddyr* and *fforch*, for the vagina, in speaking of animals; as *ffenestr buoch*; *ffenestr pob benyw*.

*Rhediangerdd Efa a fawrynt;
Tremyn y treiddawl trefyn a gedwynt,
Treiddle gylw Powys, pel a'm gelynt;
Pan drefnwyd yno yn ydd oeddynt,
Twy ffenestri gwyrdd ydd yn gwelynt.*

The epithalamium of Efa they were used to extol; in the scene I was used to pass through they were used to keep order, should they bear with me in the place of audience of the sovereign of Powys; when I appeared there as they were present, through glass windows they beheld me. *Cyddaw.*

Ffenestrawg, a. (ffenestr) Having windows.

Ffenestrawli, a. (ffenestr) Fenestral; windowed.

*Torged dawl, ffenestrawli ffaw,
A phwl ar ei philerai.*

The windowed den, may the devil with a blunt weapon, break its pillars. *Ll. G. Gwilym, i' ffenestr ddaw.*

Ffenestru, v. e. (ffenestr) To make an opening; to make a window.

Ffenigl, s. m. (ffen) Fennel. *Ffenigl helen luyddawg*, spiguel, or baldmoney; *ffenigl y mor*, samphire.

Ffer, s. f.—pl. t. au (ff—er) What is hard, or solid, what is congealed, or fixed with cold; a severe cold; also the ankle, or ankle-bone.

Ffer, a. (ff—er) Dense, solid; fixed; strong.

*Nid mawr na ffer na ffynedig;
Nid ddeir caderai cad arglodd.*

Not a placid one either the strong or the prosperous; the mighty ones will not condemn a splendid battle. *Gwaelchmal, i Rofri.*

*Ni thechai ner ffer ffawidus;
Mab Owain bro goetfalei bys.*

The sovereign strong and active would not flee: the son of Owain the quick omen of the happiness of a country. *Fryddad Bychan.*

*Llywelyn—
I ddyll cynnif cynhebyer;
I ddylan am lan, am lenthall ffer,
Terting ton dylisg dylennw aber.*

Llywelyn—to the progress of tumult he is compared; to the flood covering the shore, covering the strong sinuous, or the raging of the wave that fills the bay with wreck. *Eia. ab Gwynn.*

Fferadwy, a. (ffer) Congealable, that may be fixed with cold, or that may be concreted.

Fferawl, a. (ffer) Concretive, or coagulative.

Fferdawl, s. m. (ffer) Concreteness; conglutination; a numbness with a cold; a freezing.

Fferder, s. m. (ffer) Concreteness, congealedness.

Fferdra, s. m. (ffer) Concreteness, congealedness.

Fferdd, a. (ffer) Substantial; solid, firm; thick.

*Aeth yn wan darn o'r deyrnas;
Chidro all iago a lai!*

A part of the kingdom is become feeble; Chidro, like Iago, has been slain! Is it true that the pleasant sun is cut off! If true, God prosper Caron! there is the lack of the notes of a chief of song, and the far gown, and the strong genius. *S. Tudur.*

*Al gwir yw lladd y gwr llon!
Os gwir, Daw groeso Garon!
Mae chdan pynclau pen-erdd,
A gwa ffaw, ac awen fferdd.*

A part of the kingdom is become feeble; Chidro, like Iago, has been slain! Is it true that the pleasant sun is cut off! If true, God prosper Caron! there is the lack of the notes of a chief of song, and the far gown, and the strong genius. *S. Tudur.*

Fferedig, a. (ffer) Congealed, fixed with cold.

Fferedigaeth, s. m. (fferedig) Congealment.

Fferf, a. (ffer) Substantial; solid; firm; thick.

Fferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffer) A conglutination.

Fferiant, s. m. (ffer) Concreture, conglutination.

Fferis, s. f. (ffer) Hard metal; steel. *Fferis dan,*

a steel to strike fire with.

Fferilyd, a. (ffer) Apt to congeal, or fix with cold; benumbing, chilling.

Fferilydrwydd, s. m. (fferilyd) Aptness to congeal, or fix with cold; freeziness; numbedness.

Fferu, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffer) The ankle-bone.

Fferu, v. e. (ffer) To concreture, to congeal, to fix with cold; to freeze; to numb, to be numbed with cold, to be chilled; to be very cold.

Fferyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffer) A metallurgist, or one skilled in working metals; also one skilled in any handicraft; an artist in any branch.

Llyfrau clyr; llygaid gwyr gyt;
Llynlau lleuadlae pŷn;
Drychau o fferiau fferyll.

The lamps of the minstrels; eyes of men of yore; forms of
moon they seem; or mirrors from the fairs of a metallist.
G. ab Gwilym, a bla paen.

Oa myn wybod ardynheru tir, a'i ddwyllodraeth, dyg lyfr fferyll
yr hwn a elwir Virgil.

If thou wouldst know the ameliorating of land, and its cultivation,
learn the book of *Georgics*, the which is called Virgil.

Guto Gynmureg.
A'i fur yn debyg, wrth fwrdd fferyll,
I dri o gestyll ar dir gwastad.

With its wall similar, after the designation of an artist, to three
castles on level land.

L. G. Collet.
Gwelthaw i marnt, rhag wythwyt,
Gwath fferyll ar gestyll gyt.

They are working, to make secure against eight winds, the work
of a metallist on castles in former times.

Guto y Glyn.
Fferyllawl, a. (fferyll) Relating to metallurgy.

Fferylliad, s. m.—pl. fferylliad (fferyll) A metallist; one skilled in metallurgy.

Fferylliaeth, s. m. (fferyll) Chymistry; metallurgy.

Fferyllt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (fferyll) A worker of metals; a metallist; an artisan.

Fi chwyr y sydd, nid gwyyd gwyllt,
O ffyrff gelyddyd fferyllt.

The top of its angle is, not of splitting word, but of the firm
work of the metallist.

D. ab Gwilym, t'r delyn.
Mac'r dagra o wath fferyllt;
Oythrei o hll Gwyddel gwyllt.

The dagger is of the work of a cutler, an imp of the offspring of
a wild Irishman.

R. Goch Eryri, i Wll. Ormes.
Fferylltaeth, s. m. (fferyllt) Mechanical art.

Fferylltiad, s. m.—pl. fferylltiad (fferyll) A worker of metals; a hardwareman; a metallist.

Fferylltiad oedd yn trigaw yn Rhydychain cyn gwnaethur o Alfred
fferyl yddi.

Hen Hanceton.
Fferylltiaeth, s. m. (fferyllt) Mechanical art.

Ffes, s. m. (ffy—es) What penetrates; subtlety.

Ffesawd, s. m. (ffes) Knowledge; subtlety.

Ffesawg, a. (ffes) Full of subtlety, or knowing.

Ffesawl, a. (ffes) Of a subtle nature; clever.

Ffesig, a. (ffes) Having subtlety; clever; cunning.

Ffest, a. (ffes) Fast, speedy, hasty, or quick;

adroit, clever. *Cerdded yn ffest*, to walk fast;

gwlauro yn ffest, to rain fast.

Tost yd gwyn pob colledig;
Ffest yd hawl eudwedig.

Pitiously doth every condemned one complain; every nervous
one claims with speed.

Adage.
Ffest a glew y mae'n rhewi.

Fast and severe it is freezing.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ffestin, a. (ffest) Of an active nature; hasty.

Ffestiniad, s. m. (ffest) A hastening; festination.

Ffestiniaw, v. a. (ffestin) To festinate; to hasten.

Tarl ar ysgwydan, terwynlaw a ddog
terfng ffyg ffestiniaw.

Shields being scattered, a becoming enraged will teach the tumult
of quickly hastening.

Cynddelw.
Ffestiniawl, a. (ffestin) Hastening; hurrying.

Ffestiniawr, s. m.—pl. ffestiniawr (ffestin) A hastener, or one who accelerates.

Ffestrwydd, s. m. (ffest) Speediness; adroitness.

Ffestu, v. a. (ffest) To make speed, to hurry.

Ffesu, v. a. (ffes) To penetrate, to pervade; to have perception, or knowledge.

Ffetan, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffed) A budget, a bag; a

saucy girl.

Ni phrynaf gath va ffetan.

I will not buy a cat in a bag.

Adage.

Gwell t'r gur a weth a mawr i yta nog a ffetan.

Better for the man that has gone with a glove to beg for coin,
than with a bag.

Adage.

Ffetaniad, s. m. (ffetan) A budgeting, a bagging.

Ffetanu, v. a. (ffetan) To budget, or to bag.

Ffetawr, s. m.—pl. ffetanwyr (ffetan—gwr)

One who sacks; a bag-man, a budget man.

Ffetur, s. m. (ffed) What is all outside; wild oats

Ffetusa, a. (ffed) What is under cover; subtle.

FFI, s. m. r. The act of casting off, or loathing.

interj. Fie!

Ffaiidd, a. (ffi) Loathsome, abominable, odious.

Ffaiidd ni charer.

What is not loved is detestable.

Adage.

Ffiawg, a. (ffi) Having aptness to recede.

Ffaiidd-dra, s. m. (ffaiidd) Loathsomeness, abomination; disgust; disdain.

Ffaiiddiad, s. m. (ffaiidd) A loathing, or detesting; detestation, abhorrence.

Ffaiiddiaw, v. a. (ffaiidd) To loathe, to abominate

Ffaiiddiawl, a. (ffaiidd) Abhorrent, abominable.

Ffaiiddiwr, s. m.—pl. ffaiiddwyr (ffaiidd—gwr) A

loather, a detester, an abhorrer.

Ffaiiddrwydd, s. m. (ffaiidd) Abhorrence, disgust

Ffil, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffy—il) That is ejected, or

thrown from; a scud, a quick dart.

Ffilawg, a. (ffil) That scuds, or darts. *s. f.—pl.*

ffilogod, A wing; also a young mare, or filly;

a wanton girl.

Gan faint trwt—grwydr ar lwydrew
Dwy ffilawg y talawg law,
Tygysm—mai trwt eiddig.

From the greatness of the noisy course on the bear front of the
two wings of the fat rogue, methought it was the blustering of the
jealous churl.

D. ab Gwilym, t'r cyfflawg.

Ffifcas, s. pl. aggr. (ffil) Offcasts, old rags.

Ffiloges, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffilawg) A flirting female

Ffilor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffil) A minstrel, a fiddler.

Ffiloreg, s. f. (ffilor) Vain babbling, idle talk.

Ffilores, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffilor) A female minstrel

Ffill, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ffy—ill) A writhe, a turn.

Ffilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffill) A writhing, a

wreathing, or turning about.

Ffilliaw, v. a. (ffill) To writhe, to twirl about.

Ffilliawg, a. (ffill) Having a writhing motion.

Ffin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ffy—in) A bound, a limit.

Gorwyllis nos yn achadw ffin
Gorloes rydian dafn Dygen Ffreiddin.

I anxiously watched the night guarding the boundary of the
murmuring flocks of the water of Dygen Vreiddin.

Gwarchwast.

Ffinedd, s. m. (ffin) A confinity a boundary.

Artlechredd, Arfon, Eiddionydd,
O ffinedd en hannedd t'r mynydd—
A glyw.

Artlechredd, Arfon and Eiddionydd, from the vicinity of their
habitation to the mountains, will hear.

Miriam.

Ffinfa, s. f.—pl. ffinfydd (ffin) A boundary.

Ffinfaen, s. m.—pl. ffinfeini (ffin—maen) A bound-

dary stone; a landmark.

Ffiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffin) A bounding; a set-

ting a boundary, or limit.

Ffiniaw, v. a. (ffin) To set a boundary; to border.

Ffiniawl, a. (ffin) Limitaneous; bounding.

Ffiniedig, a. (ffin) Terminated, bounded, limited.

Ffiogen, s. f. dim. (ffiwg) A coney, a rabbit.

Ffion, s. m. (ffi) The foxglove, or digitalis; a

crimson, or ruddy hue. *a. Crimson; ruddy;*

blushing. *Gruddian ffion*, ruddy cheeks; *daill*

ffion ffryth, the leaves of the digitalis; *ffion y*

ffidd, purple foxglove.

Duw mawr amberawdr dyddion,
Dillwng dy wach i rwyg-fach tirion;
Dewr Owain deuddad i'w ffion.

Great God the sovereign of the sons of men, liberate thy masses
and ardently bounding hawk: the brave Owain with cheeks out
the colour of crimson.

H. Poet ab Gruffydd.

Ydola gri o ffion.

A new robe of crimson. *R. Goch, t'r gwr gwa*

Ffith, *s. m.* (ffy—ith) A gliding motion.
Ffithell, *s. f. dim.*—*pl. t. od* (ffith) Young salmon
Ffitheliad, *s. m.* (ffithell) A platting or laying
 the upper row of rods in hedging.
Ffithellu, *v. a.* (ffithell) To plat the top row in
 hedging.
Ffithl, *s. m.* (ffith) A glide, a dart forward.
Ffithlen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (ffithl) A darter, or what
 moves forward by gliding.

*Ffithlen fais, a phoeithlawn fo—
 Y naidr.*

*A slender glider, and that is full of heat is the snake.
 W. Lleyn.*

*Ffithlen geg-fais goegfaisch—
 Yw'r ddyfa.*

*A narrow-mouthed yet pertly proud is the fair one.
 T. o'r Nant.*

Ffithliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffithl) A gliding.
Ffithliaw, *v. a.* (ffithl) To glide, to dart forward.
Ffithys, *s. pl. aggr.* (ffith) The bindweed.
Ffia, *s. m.* (ffy—lla) A parting off, or from.
Ffiaced, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fflag) A mass; a flock.

Ffiacedan a phib coeddydd.

Flocks and plumeage of trees. D. ab Gwilym, f'r canu.

Ffiad, *s. m.* (ffia) What throws, or gives out.
Ffiadr, *a.* (ffiad) Doting, oafish, foolish; fond-
 ling; using fair words, flattering.

*Y ddylluan—
 Wyll ffiadr a gan f'r lladron.*

*The owl gloomy and stupid that sings to the thieves.
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffiadredd, *a.* (ffadr) Doting; oafish; fondling.
Ffiadrawl, *a.* (ffadr) Apt to be complying.
Ffiadriad, *s. m.* (ffadr) An acting dotingly.
Ffiadru, *v. a.* (ffadr) To act the dotard.
Ffiag, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (ffia) What parts from;
 what is separated, or rifted; a flag.
Ffiain, *s. f.*—*pl. ffeimian* (ffia) A lancet, a beam.
Ffiair, *s. f.*—*pl. ffeiriau* (ffia) A feist.
Ffiain, *s. m.*—*pl. ffeistiau* (ffia) A break, opening,
 or rent; a ravage. *a.* Open; exposed.
Ffiann, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ffia) A flame; a blaze.

*Durya fflam y daran ffwech,
 Dag warwyfa's digrifwech.*

*The flame bolt of the pervading thunder it took away the plea-
 sure of our play. D. ab Gwilym.*

*Gwagwys o fflam a balarn a anrheithiws, a'i thwytyogion i dda.
 raiyngws i Arthur.*

*Gwagwys with flame and iron he devastated, and her princes
 became subjected to Arthur. Gr. ab Arian.*

Ffiamaidd, *a.* (fflam) Like a flame, flaming.
Ffiamboer, *s. m.* (fflam—poer) A vomiting of fire.
a. Vomiting a flame, flammivomous.
Ffianddan, *s. m.* (fflam—tan) A blazing fire.

*Gwawd yd gyrrh—
 Maf yna gyrrh fflanddan fflamdo yspwng.*

*He is used to scumit as when the flaming fire pervades the por-
 terated vault of fire. Bin. ab M. Rhodod.*

Ffianddo, *s. m.* (fflam—tô) A covering of fire.
Ffiandrais, *s. m.* (fflam—trais) Ravage of flames
Ffianddwyn, *a.* (fflam—dwyn) Flammiferous.

Ffeyr ffyngiad mal ffeimlad fflanddwyn.

*A bustling tumult like a flame-bearing confagurator.
 Cynddeiw.*

Fflameg, *s. f.* (fflam) Inflammation; blearedness.
Fflangoed, *s. f.* (fflam—coed) Spurge, also called
dalen dda.

Fflamgyrch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fflam—cyrch) An at-
 tack with flames; a carrying flames. *a.* Flam-
 miferous.

Hirbell, fal fflamddwyn, ei fflamgyrchau.

*Far-extending, like fflamddwyn, were his fire-attacks.
 Llygdd Gwr.*

Fflamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fflam) Flammation.
Fflamiaw, *v. a.* (fflam) To flame, or to blaze; to
 inflame; to be inflamed.
Fflamiawg, *a.* (fflam) Abounding with flames.
Fflamiawl, *a.* (fflam) Flaming, or blazing.
Fflamliw, *s. m.* (fflam—lliw) A flame colour. *a.*
 Flamecoloured.
Fflamiyd, *a.* (fflam) Flammaceous, flamy.
Fflamlydrwydd, *s. m.* (fflamlyd) Flammability.
Fflamwch, *s. m.* (fflam) A flaming state.
Fflamychadwy, *a.* (fflamwch) Inflammable.
Fflamychawl, *a.* (fflamwch) Inflammative.
Fflamychu, *v. a.* (fflamwch) To emit flames.

*Pan ruddam rudd-fflam fflamychal hyd nef,
 Yn addaf ni noddal.*

*When we would kindle the ruddy flame it would blaze up to
 heaven, a dwelling would yield no safety. H. ab Owain.*

Fflasg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ffla—ag) A vessel made
 with wicker; or straw work; a basket. *Fflasg*
ddillad, a clothes basket.

Fflasgaid, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (fflasg) A basket-full.
Fflasged, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (fflasg) A vessel of straw, or
 wicker work; a large vessel of straw bound
 with briars, like the work of a beehive. *Fflas-*
ged fluwd, a meal receptacle.

Fflasgu, *v. a.* (fflasg) To put in a basket.

Fflau, *s. f.* (ffla) A spreading out; radiation.

Fflaw, *s. f.*—*pl. fflaion* (ffla) A piece shivered off;
 a ray; a dart; a banner; a shiver, a splinter.

Fflaw clser, o bob aer caffael gwyllion.

*A bright ray, from every battle obtaining hostages.
 Cyrryedd Gwynedd a Dderu.*

Ffle, *s. m.* (ffal) A hem round; a closure.

Fflech, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ffle) A shrill utterance.

*Nid tebyg, enyd tybbala,
 El ffech lom i ffech lala.*

*Not at all like (long have I thought) is his naked squark to a
 prompt voice. D. ab Gwilym, f'r busa doch.*

Ffled, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ffle) Restraint; refusal.
Rhag o'n fflled, for fear of refusal.

Tuled, gwrthoded fflled i Eilwyn.

Let him pay, let him refrain from a refusal to Germans.

Tallieria.

*Pan brynasant Duned, drwy fflled cullodd,
 Gan Hori a Hengys, oedd yn eu rhydded;
 Eo cyanydd bu i writhyn yn anfonodd.*

*When they have bargained for Thaneet, through lack of discre-
 tion, with Hori and Hengys, who were in their career; their
 prosperity has been derived from us without honour. Tallieria.*

Ffled, *a.* (ffle) Restricted, or stinted; scarce.

Ysmyr sur ac arian nid fflled.

I am possessed of gold and silver not scanty. Ll. P. Mach.

*Ac o'r pryd y profaf nad fflled,
 Na'th adwa i'ou cialwed.*

*And from the time I shall prove that it was not scarce, that Jesse
 left thee not to want. Ll. P. Mach.*

Ffleg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ffle) Confined utterance.

Fflegain, *a.* (ffleg) Squeaking; chuckling. *Iar*
fflegain, a chuckling hen.

Fflegisawr, *s. m.*—*pl. ffeisorion* (fflais) A ravager.

Fflegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fflais) A ravaging.

Fflegisaw, *v. a.* (fflais) To break out; to ravage.

Fflegingoed, *s. pl. aggr.* (fflam—coed) Spurge.

Fflegimlad, *s. m.*—*pl. ffeimlad* (fflam) A bearer
 of flames, a confagurator.

*Pan gychwynys—
 Oedd fflegiad ffeimlad fflam gan ucher.*

*When he arose he was the quick blazer of the flame at evening.
 Cynddeiw, f'r argl. Rhys.*

Fflegimlaw, *v. a.* (fflam) To lance, to use a flamm.

Fflegirgi, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (fflair—ci) A feisting dog

Fflegriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fflair) A feisting.

Fflegriast, *s. f.* (fflair—gast) A feisting bitch.

Fflegriaw, *v. a.* (fflair) To feist, to make a stink.

Ffeirawg, a. (ffair) Apt to feist, or to stink.
Ffeiryw, s. m. dim. (ffair) A feister, a stinkard.
Ffemawr, s. m.—pl. ffemorion (ffam) A burner, or conflagrator; a fugitive. *Welsh Laws.*

All dyn arhathoddef y fydd ffemawr.

The next person liable to be outlawed is a burner. *Welsh Laws.*

Ffies, s. m.—pl. ffieision (ffy—llea) The drops.
Fflew, s. f.—pl. f. ion (ffe) That keeps in.

Llew a fflew, gŵw ei glod;
 Llew Eneon Eiddi hynod.

A lion and a guardian, of fair fame; the lion of the famed Eneon the Twin. *Gr. Hiraethawg.*

Fficiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (ffig) A darkening.
Fficiaw, v. n. (ffig) To become overcast.
Fficiws, s. m. dim. (ffig) That is dripping with rain, or dew. *a. Drizzling.*
Ffich, s. f.—pl. f. ian (ffal—ich) A squeal.
Ffichiaw, v. a. (ffich) To squeak, or to squeal.
Ffichiawg, a. (ffich) Squeaking, or squealing.

Dymuni—
 Dair gwylog wedi'r gwyllan;
 Ffichiawg llaeron dyffion;
 Ffionedig ar frig y ffon.

We would desire three stiles after the holidays; squealing and feet prancing, proud on the brow of the hill. *T. Pry.*

Ffig, a. (ffal—ig) Tending to overcast.
Ffioad, s. m. (ffaw) A darting; radiation.
Ffioch, a. (ffwch) Flying about; rise; abrupt.

Cyd o y dywarchen ffioch
 Yn heidd harg y brawd ddeoch;
 Nid a ffewych cawd mirain,
 Pryd hach, ond y ffu'r calch caia.

Though the transcendent cloud turns to ugly mould, thou friar in black; the appearance of the delicate flesh of dignified aspect will only turn to the colour of the splendid chalk. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffiochen, s. f.—pl. f. au (ffioch) A splinter, a rift.
Ffiochenawl, a. (ffiochen) Splintered, or shivered.
Ffiocheniad, s. m. (ffiochen) A splintering.
Ffiochenu, v. a. (ffiochen) To splinter, to shiver.
Ffiochi, v. a. (ffioch) To dart suddenly from.
Ffiochiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (ffioch) A darting out.
Ffioew, a. (ffaw) Radiant, lucid, bright, dazzling.

Y ddraig goch—
 Ffioew ei myswair ffam awedd.

The red dragon with radiant collar like a flame. *E. Goch Bryri.*

Ffioi, v. a. (ffaw) To diverge, to radiate; to ray.
Ffioyn, s. m. dim. (ffaw) A shiver; a splinter; a shred. *Ni ffioi e ffioyn, it is not worth a straw.*
Ffioyn! nonsense! *Sil.*

Ffia, s. m.—pl. f. on (ffu—llu) A breaking out.
Ffiar, s. m.—pl. f. oedd (ffie) Bright hue; bloom

Rhybe Oll Cefar celaisawl ffur
 Y ran udd Prydain, prid hargur;
 Rhybe ffur ab Llyr, lle rwydder mad
 Yn aghamp, yn aghywied, yn aghad, yn agher.

There has been Julius Caesar who went to obtain the bright gem from the sovereign of Britain, of meritorious course; there has been ffur the son of Llyr, a leader of a host good in the feat, in society, in battle, and in toil. *Li. P. Meek.*

Digon i'r byd o ddeuwch
 Eigr bryd ffur, a brawd ffur.

Enough of beauty for the world is the blooming countenance of the nymph of sunny doreet. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cantid—
 Herw fullion, dilynion ffur,
 A gwyw bert ffur y giathaw—
 Ar fodd ffur.

I will collect the sprightly trefoils, the jewels of the ground, and the purely gay bloom of the green pasture, upon the grave of Iwer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Fffuraid, a. (ffur) Of a blooming nature.
Fffuraw, v. n. (ffur) To seem bright; to bloom.
Fffurag, s. f. (ffur) A ship's prow; forecastle.
Fffur, s. m. (ffu) A diverging, a running out.
Fffuwch, s. m. (ffuw) A full or bushy hair.
Fffuwchaid, a. (ffuwch) Of a bushy nature.
Fffuwchawg, a. (ffuwch) Waving about.

Fffw, s. m. (ffu—llw) A tendency to spread out.
Fffwch, a. (ffw) Prevalent, rife, abundant; full; flush; brisk, lusty.

Cyw ar holl luf cywair ffwch;
 Cyfallydd can col atwch.

The bird with the lovely voice correct and flush; the inventor of the song of the memorial of joy. *D. ab Gwilym, fr fuyalch.*

Llestriodd brif ddigriffwch,
 Llawn ei ffu a'i lleidnas ffwch.

She hindered supreme delight, she with her trailing plumage and prompt cries. *D. ab Gwilym, fr ffur.*

Dryn ffur y daran ffwch
 Deg warwya'n digriffwch.

The flaming point of the abrupt thunder, it took away the pleasure of our diversion. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Fffychiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (ffwch) A breaking out abruptly; a prevailing.

Fffychiaw, v. a. (ffwch) To break out abruptly.

Fffychiawl, a. (ffwch) Breaking out suddenly.

FFO, s. m. r. A going from; a slight, or a retreat

Rhag angen o thyria ffo.

From death flight will not avail.

Adage.

Ffo, v. a. (ffo) To flee, to retreat, to run away.

Twist taran—
 Gwylidde'i forwyn ffyn feliawen,
 Gwylidde'i ffyn feliawen o ffyn;
 Ffynne'n deg, ffynne'n dda;
 E ffynne'n dda, e ffynne'n dda.

The rumbling of the thunder it scared the kind and delicate maid, who wrapping herself close ran off head foremost; fairly prospering we both fled away! she fled, and I fled too. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffoad, s. m. (ffo) A running away, a fleeing.

Ffoadur, s. m.—pl. f. ion (ffoad) A fugitive.

Ffoaduriad, s. m.—pl. ffoaduriad (ffoadur) A fugitive, a retreat, or one who takes flight.

Ffoadurus, s. m. (ffoadur) Fugitive, fugacious.

Ffoadwy, a. (ffoad) Capable of retreating.

Ffoawd, s. m. (ffo) The act of retreating.

Ffoawdr, s. m.—pl. ffoadron (ffoawd) Fugitive.

Ffoadron rhag holl.

Fugitives from claim. *L. G. Cetti, Dodd's Rhodion.*

Ffoawl, a. (ffo) Fugitive, retreating, or fleeing.

Ffoc, s. f.—pl. f. au (ffu—oe) A focus; a fireplace, a furnace.

Mal dala get bendall i'm tontes yr helys der! Fod emendit-
 gald y ffoc y bwrdd yddi, ac y gof a'i ddiogon! Mor dost yw!

Like laying hold of an open leech has the tempered steel pain-ed me! Let the furnace wherein it was melted be accursed, and the smith who made it! How severe it is!

H. Cuthbert—Mabington.

Ffod, s. m.—pl. f. au (ffu—od) A shank, a leg.

Yr arad—
 A'i fod, ballach bach di bwil,
 A'i gobystr a'i giast yu gabwl.

The plough with its small sharp shank, with its hand, and knee by its loop. *L. G. Cetti.*

Ffodawg, a. (ffod) Having thick shanks; squabby.
Dyna bwtan ffodawg, see there a thick-legged runt. Men.

Ffodiant, s. m. (ffawd) Prosperity, good luck.

Ffodiaw, v. n. (ffawd) To prosper, to be lucky.

Ffodiawg, a. (ffawd) Prosperous, fortunate.

Bodd Meilyr Moelwynog, maw foddawg awyr,
 Ffodiant ffur ffodiawg,
 Maw i ffur o ffrechialawg.

This is the grave of Meilyr Moelwynog, of feebly-furnished arm, the bestower of a fortunate career, son to Bryn of Brycheiniog. *H. Bryn Moelwynog.*

Yn ffur Aberffraw, ar ffur ffodiawg,
 Bodd o da gwledig yn ffrechialawg.

In the court of Aberffraw, for the honour of the fortunate, I have been seated by the side of a sovereign. *Meilyr.*

Ffodiawl, a. (ffawd) Tending to luck, prospering

Ffodiogrwydd, s. m. (ffodiawg) Fortunate.

Ffoddawd, a. (ffawdd) That may be lighted.

Ffoddawl, a. (ffawdd) Of a shining quality.

Ffoddi, v. a. (ffawdd) To cast a splendour.
Ffoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffawdd) An illumining.
Ffoddiain, a. (ffawdd) Phosphoric.
Ffoddiain, s. m. (ffoddiain) Phosphorus.
Ffoddig, a. (ffo) Fugitive, fleeing, retreating.
Ffoddigath, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffoddig) Fugation.
Ffoddigrwydd, s. m. (ffoddig) Fugacity, flightiness.
Ffoi, a. a. (ffo) To run away, to flee, to retreat.

Ni cheiff ei ddewi gam a ffo.

He will not get his choice of step that flies.

Adage.

Ffoai ddifw! hawi wrth holl
 I'r tan rhag ofn dy bryd ti.

From disputing a claim the devil himself would fly into the fire for fear of thy countenance.

T. Fry.

Ffol, a. (ffy—ol) Round, blunt, silly, simple, foolish, vain. **Gwaith ffol**, useless labour; **dyn ffol**, a foolish man; **ffol geni**, an idiot.

Ffol pob tydw.

Foolish is every poor one.

Adage.

Ymryson a ffol i d fydd ffolach.

Dispute with the foolish and thou wilt be more foolish.

Adage.

Tri chwerthau ffol; am ben y da, am ben y drwg, ac am ben na's fyrr ym both.

The three laughers of the silly: at what is good, at what is evil, and at what he knows not.

Bardas.

Ffoledd, s. m. (ffol) Foolishness, silliness, folly.

Yn mhob pechawd y mae ffoledd.

In every sin there is folly.

Adage.

Ffolen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffol) A buttock, a haunch.

Fa beth—dros gamwedd a roddwa kiddo! A hwy a ddwyedyn pump o ffolennau ar, a phump o lygodnau.

What shall we render him for transgression? And they said, five anambers of gold, and five mice of gold.

I. Samuel vi. 4.

Ffolennawg, a. (ffolen) Having buttocks; having large buttocks; squabby.

Ffolenig, s. f. dim. (ffolen) A little buttock.

Ffolenn, v. n. (ffolen) To become rotund.

Ffoles, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffol) A foolish female.

Ffali, v. a. (ffol) To condemn as foolish, to deride.

Maenat yn fy ffoli, they accuse me of folly.

Ffolineb, s. m. (ffol) Silliness, foolishness, folly.

Nid ffolineb ond meddwdad.

There is no folly except drunkenness.

Adage.

Ffolog, s. f.—pl. t. od (ffol) A silly female.

Ffoll, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffy—oll) A broad mass.

Gorwynnau coll gair Digrall bre;

Dawg fydd pob ffoli;

Gweddied cadarn cadw arfoll.

Gloating the top of the head by the bill of Digrall; every squabby one will be long: it is the action of the mighty to keep a treaty.

Llymarch Hen.

Ffollach, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffoll) A squabby body.

Y ffron wyd—

Ffollach vegil-grach gal-greg.

Thou crow art a scabby-necked waddler with a straitened harness.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ffollachawg, a. (ffollach) Having a bulky form; thick set. **Ei cherdded yn ffollachawg**, her walk is waddling.

Ffion, s. f.—pl. ffyn (ffy—on) A staff, or stick; a cudgel. **Ffyn car**, the sticks of a drag-frame, **ffyn rhazel**, the sticks of a crib; **ffion dan**, a tube used in blowing the fire; **ffion ddwybig**, a quarter staff. **Ffion y bugail**, a shepherd's rod, **ffynwyr ellyllon**, **ffynwyr y plant**, cat's tail, or reed mace.

Trydydd troed i hen ei ffion.

The third foot of the aged in his staff.

Adage.

Cystal ar drwd a marchogath ffion.

As good on his feet as the riding of a stick.

Adage.

Ffonawd, s. f.—pl. ffonodiau (ffon) A stroke with a stick.

Ffondoriad, s. m. (ffon—toriad) A striking with a stick; a breaking a stick on one.

Ffondoriaw, v. a. (ffon—toriaw) To beat with a stick, a cudgelling.

Ffonodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffonawd) A cudgelling.

Ffonodiaw, v. a. (ffonawd) To beat with a stick.

Ffonwaew, s. f.—pl. ffynwyr (ffon—gwaew) A javelin. **Ffynwyr ellyllon**, reed mace.

Ffor, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ffy—or) An opening; a pass.

Fforch, s. f.—pl. (ffor) A fork, a parting into two blades, or shanks.

Fforchaid, s. f.—pl. forcheidian (fforch) What is taken upon a fork.

Fforchawdl, s. f.—pl. forchodlan (fforch—awdl)

A kind of alternate rhyme, in prosody.

Fforchawg, a. (fforch) Forked, pronged, straddling.

Fforchawl, a. (fforch) Tending to part into two; forked, divaricating.

Fforchdroed, s. m.—pl. forchdraed (fforch—troed) A divided or cloven foot. **a. Bisulcous.**

Fforchl, v. a. (fforch) To fork, to part into two.

Fforchiad, s. m. (fforch) A forking, a parting.

Fforchogi, v. n. (fforchawg) To divaricate, or become forked; to cleave the hoof; to straddle.

Fforchogiad, s. m. (fforchawg) Forking, a straddle.

Fforchwain, s. f.—pl. forchweinau (fforch—gwain)

A small rustic cart, contrived to be drawn either by hand or by horses; it is made of a forked tree, the car that holds the load being built upon the fork, which rests upon the axletree.

Ffordd, s. f.—pl. ffyrdd (ffor) A passage, a road, a way. **Ffordd fawr**, a high way; **ffordd draed**, a foot way; **myned i ffordd**, **myned i ffordd**, **myned i faes**, **myned i bant**, **myned ym aith**, **myned hant**, to go away.

Deuparth ffordd ei gwybod.

Two parts of a road is to know it.

Adage.

Adfydd ffurc ar ffio ffordd ni ofn.

The tribulation of a Frank on the retreat the way he doth not seek.

Myrddin.

Fforddawl, a. (ffordd) Relating to passage; travelling, wayfaring. **s. pl. Fforddallon**, travellers.

Methu o'rh red, heb raid eu heiriaw!

Mythron farch ffyr tywairch fforddawl.

Abundantly of thy grace, without the necessity of interceding for them, foot-stands throw up the way clouds.

Ll. F. Blech, i D. ab Owain.

Ei gwaith i gyd—

Yr hall fforddion a'n rhod

Drwy yspall a gormall gwyd.

His fields entirely will be run over by all the travellers intent on spoil and mischievous trespass.

W. Middleton, P. B.

Fforddiad, s. m. (ffordd) A making out, or exploring the way; a directing the way.

Fforddiaw, v. a. (ffordd) To explore the way; to direct the way.

Fforddoli, v. a. (fforddawl) To direct in the way.

Fforddoliad, s. m.—pl. fforddoliaid (fforddawl)

One who shows the way; a guide.

Mae i mi fforddoliad trwy ffydd at y rhod hyn; yn yr hwn ydd ym yn sefyll, ac yn ymlwynychu dan obolth y gogoniant.

There is a guide for us through faith to this grace; in whom we stand, and rejoice under the hope of glory.

W. Salisbury, Rom. i.

Fforddrych, a. (ffor—drych) Having sight of the way, acquainted with the road; wayfaring.

—Dwyn dyn gwaed-ai,

A gudo Bledwyn gldwm,

Fforddrych druan cryman crwm.

Taking away a man of good word, and leaving Bledwyn the rapacious one, a vagabond, miserable, and bent like a stick.

Gr. Gryg, i D. ab Gwilym.

Ffeiriawg, a. (ffair) Apt to feist, or to stink.
Ffeiryn, s. m. dim. (ffair) A feister, a stinkard.
Fflemawr, s. m.—pl. fflemorion (fflam) A burner,
 or conflagrator; a fugitive. *Welsh Laws.*

All dyn anrholthoddef y fydd fflemawr.

The next person liable to be outlawed is a burner.
Welsh Laws.

Ffles, s. m.—pl. ffleision (ffyl—llea) The dregs.
Fflew, s. f.—pl. f. ion (ffe) That keeps in.

Llew a fflew, glew ei glod;
 Llew Eneuo ffleoli hynod.

A lion and a guardian, of fair fame; the lion of the famed Eneuo on the Twin.
Gr. Hiraethog.

Fficiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffig) A darkening.
Fficiaw, v. n. (ffig) To become overcast.
Fficiaws, s. m. dim. (ffig) That is dripping with rain, or dew. *a. Drizzling.*
Fflich, s. f.—pl. t. ian (ffal—ich) A squeal.
Ffichiaw, v. a. (fflich) To squeak, or to squeal.
Ffichiawg, a. (fflich) Squeaking, or squealing.

Dymuniad—
 Dair gwilog wedi'r gwyliau;
 Ffichiawg lances ffychion,
 Ffrowedig ar frig y fron.

He would desire three hills after the holidays; squealing and fleet prancers, proud on the brow of the hill. *T. Frys.*

Ffig, a. (ffal—ig) Tending to overcast.
Ffioad, s. m. (fflaw) A darting; radiation.
Ffioch, a. (ffwch) Flying about; rise; abrupt.

Cyd ei y dywarchen ffioch
 Yn bridd bwr y brawd dugoch;
 Nid a ffioch cawsd mairale,
 Pryd baich, ond yn ffioch'r calch caln.

Though the transient cloud turns to ugly mould, thou friar in black; the appearance of the delicate flesh of dignified aspect will only turn to the colour of the splendid chalk. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffiochen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffioch) A splinter, a rift.
Ffiochenawl, a. (ffiochen) Splintered, or shivered.
Ffiocheniad, s. m. (ffiochen) A splintering.
Ffiochennu, v. a. (ffiochen) To splinter, to shiver.
Ffiochi, v. a. (ffioch) To dart suddenly from.
Ffiochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffioch) A darting out.
Ffioew, a. (fflaw) Radiant, lucid, bright, dazzling.

Y ddraig goch—
 Ffioew ei mynawr ffam anwedd.

The red dragon with radiant collar like a flame.

Ffio, v. a. (ffaw) To diverge, to radiate; to ray.
Ffioyn, s. m. dim. (ffaw) A shiver; a splinter; a shred. *Ni thal o ffioyn, it is not worth a straw.*
Ffioyn! nonsense! *Sil.*

Ffia, s. m.—pl. t. on (ffyl—llu) A breaking out.
Ffleur, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ffla) Bright hue; bloom.

Rhybu Ull Ceisur ceisiasai ffleur
 Y gan odd Prydain, prid beaur;
 Rhybu Fran ab Ilyr, lle rwyfader mad
 Yn nghamp, yn nghywiad, yn nghad, yn nghur.

There has been Julius Cæsar who went to obtain the bright gem from the sovereign of Britain, of meritorious course; there has been Bran the son of Ilyr, a leader of a host good in the feat, in society, in battle, and in toil. *Li. P. Moch.*

Digon i'r byd o ddegwch
 Elgr bryd ffleur, a brad ffwch.

Enough of beauty for the world is the blooming countenance of the nymph of ready deceit. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Canglad—
 Hoew feillion, dillynion ffleur,
 A gwys bert ffleur y giasbwr—
 Ar fodd ffleur.

I will collect the sprightly trefolk, the jewels of the ground, and the purely gay bloom of the green pasture, upon the grave of Iwer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Fffuraid, a. (ffur) Of a blooming nature.
Fffuraw, v. n. (ffur) To seem bright; to bloom.
Fffurag, s. f. (ffur) A ship's prow; forecastle.
Fffuw, s. m. (ffu) A diverging, a running out.
Fffuwch, s. m. (ffuw) A full or bushy hair.
Fffuwchaid, a. (ffuwch) Of a bushy nature.
Fffuwchawg, a. (ffuwch) Waving about.

Fffw, s. m. (ffyl—llw) A tendency to spread out.
Fffwch, a. (ffw) Prevalent, rife, abundant; full; flush; brisk, lusty.

Cyw ar boff ief cywair ffwch;
 Gffelydd can col eiwch.

The bird with the lovely voice correct and flush; the inventor of the song of the memorial of joy. *D. ab Gwilym, f'r fuyalch.*

Llestriodd brif ddigrifwch,
 Llao ei ffu a'i lleidau ffwch.

She hindered supreme delight, she with her trailing plumage and prompt cries. *D. ab Gwilym, f'r ffu.*

Duryr ffam y daran ffwch
 Deg warwyf'n digrifwch.

The flaming point of the abrupt thunder, it took away the pleasure of our diversion. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Fffychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffwch) A breaking out abruptly; a prevailing.
Fffychiaw, v. a. (ffwch) To break out abruptly.
Fffychiawl, a. (ffwch) Breaking out suddenly.
Fffo, s. m. r. a. (ffo) A going from; a flight, or a retreat.

Rhag augeu ni thycia ffo.

From death flight will not avail.

Adage.

Ffo, v. a. (ffo) To flee, to retreat, to run away.

Treat taran—
 Gwyltlo'r forwyn ffyn felowen,
 Gwagau a ffio gwysg ei phen;
 Ffionau'n deff, ffionau'n ddu;
 E ffionau, a ffionau'n ddu.

The rumbling of the thunder it scared the kind and delicate maid, who wrapping herself close ran off head foremost; fairly prospering we both fled away! she fled, and I fled too. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Fffoad, s. m. (ffo) A running away, a fleeing.
Fffoadur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffoad) A fugitive.
Fffoaduriad, s. m.—pl. ffoaduriad (ffoadur) A fugitive, a retreat, or one who takes flight.
Fffoadurus, s. m. (ffoadur) Fugitive, fugacious.
Fffoadwy, a. (ffoad) Capable of retreating.
Fffawd, s. m. (ffo) The act of retreating.
Fffawdr, s. m.—pl. ffoodron (ffawd) Fugitive.

Fffoodron rhag hollion.

Fugitives from claims. *L. G. Cuthi, Deddf Rhoddiau.*

Fffawl, a. (ffo) Fugitive, retreating, or fleeing.
Ffoc, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffyl—oc) A focus; a fireplace, a furnace.

Mal dala gel bendoll i'm totes yr halarn dur! Poed emendi-gaid y ffoc y berwid yaddi, ac y gol a'i digones! Mor dost yw?

Like laying hold of an open leech has the tempered steel pained me! Let the furnace wherein it was melted be accursed, and the smith who made it! How severe it is!

H. Calkwell—Mabinogion.

Ffod, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffyl—od) A shank, a leg.

Yr aradr—
 A'i fod, beillach bach di bwel,
 A'i gebyr a'i glust yn gubwl.

The plough with its small sharp shank, with its band, and lastly its loop. *L. G. Cuthi.*

Ffodawg, a. (ffod) Having thick shanks; squabby.
Dyna buetan ffodawg, see there a thick-legged runt. *Mon.*

Ffodiant, s. m. (ffawd) Prosperity, good luck.
Ffodiaw, v. n. (ffawd) To prosper, to be lucky.
Ffodiawg, a. (ffawd) Prosperous, fortunate.

Beid Meilyr Molwynog, saw foddawg synwyr,
 Fffodiad ffwr ffodiawg,
 Mabi ffryn o ffrechiniawg.

This is the grave of Meilyr Molwynog, of feebly-furnished sense, the hastener of a fortunate career, son to Bryn of Brechleuog. *E. Beddan Molwynog.*

Yn llys Aberffraw, er ffaw ffodiawg,
 Bum o du gwledig yn lleithiawg.

In the court of Aberffraw, for the honour of the fortunate, I have been seated by the side of a sovereign. *Meilyr.*

Ffodiawl, a. (ffawd) Tending to luck, prospering.
Ffodiogrwydd, s. m. (ffodiawg) Fortunate.
Ffoddadwy, a. (ffawdd) That may be lighted.
Ffoddawl, a. (ffawdd) Of a shining quality.

Ffrawdd, s. m. (ffraw) Promptness of action; agitation, tumult, or confusion.

*Dar a dyfysa ar y clawdd
Gwedi gweddfraso, gweli ffrawdd:
Gwas wrth wis yndia yndrawdd.*

*As oak hath grown upon the dyke after the spilling of blood,
After tumult: was from the dispute and contention over wine.
Robert Tynnyngs Norddunnd.*

*Dew a'n gual gorbel ffrawdd oerfel ffra,
Ffrawdd allu arlwr ffrawddus ffrydiau.*

*God make us to escape the tumult of the streaming cold, the
torrent of confused hail of tumultuous torrents.
Etn. ab Gwalekmal.*

Ffrawdd, a. (ffraw) Prompt or ready to move; tumultuous, agitated.

*Enwys ffrawth yn ffrawddus a'm daw
O ffrawdd fuddi addi holl luddiaw.
Caffyn i radia;
Caffyn an grawdd;
Caffyn eio carddus raw.*

*The ready stands highly trained to the battle will come to me,
from the prompt good will of the sovereign, without obstruction.
We obtain his gifts; he shall obtain our prizes: increasing strains
of well-considered songs. Cyddale, i O. Gwynedd.*

Ffrawddawl, a. (ffrawdd) Of an active tendency.

Ffrawdden, s. f. (ffrawdd) Emotion, humour.

Ffrawddennus, a. (ffrawdd) Humoursome.

Ffrawddged, a. (ffrawdd—ced) Prompt of gift; profuse, liberal.

Ffrawddlain, a. (ffrawdd) Having activity.

*Llewelyn, 'fab Iorwerth—
Fib Owain ffrawddlain ffryth cymanar,
ff dyfa drwg i'n y llawr addid.*

*Llewelyn the son of Iorwerth, the son of Owain, the animated
early friend, he has been the leader of a host in blue garments.
Ll. P. Mech.*

Ffrawddlaint, s. m. (ffrawddlain) Plenitude of

motion; agility, or nimbleness.

Ffrawddu, v. a. (ffrawdd) To move promptly; to be active, or full of bustle.

Ffrawddun, s. m. (ffrawdd) A commotion.

Ffrawdduniad, s. m. (ffrawddun) A putting in a state of motion; a bustle.

Ffrawdduniaw, v. a. (ffrawddun) To put in a state of motion; to agitate; to be bustling.

*Elai Cullwch; ni ddorffyn i yma er ffrawdduniaw byrd a
llyn, manyr o'r cawll fy nghyfarws.*

*Snail Cullwch; I did not come here for the sake of consuming
meat and drink, but that I may obtain my boon.
H. Culwch—Mabingdon.*

Ffrawdduniawl, a. (ffrawddun) Apt to agitate.

Ffrawddus, a. (ffrawdd) Tumultuous, agitated.

*Robert haet, ei hael ni gwaidd,
O diwfr se awyr, se enaid a pharid,
A ffrawddus dan ni phaid.*

*Robert the generous, his fellow has not been formed, of water
and air, seed and matter, and active fire that ceaseth not.
Ll. P. Mech.*

Trane ar bob ffrawdd ffrawddus gyich.

*As end to every Frank of tumultuous career.
Ffrawddus Bychan.*

Ffrawddusrydd, s. m. (ffrawddus) Tumultuousness; a state of activity, or bustle.

Ffre, s. f. (ffr—rhe) A quick or sharp noise; a clack.

Ffrec, s. f. (ffre) A chatter, or chattering.

Uchel ei ffrec mewn llec-coed.

*Lead in her chatter in the fair wood.
D. ab Gwilym, i'v ddyllyan.*

Ffreg, s. f. (ffre) A chatter, a babbling; chat.

Ffregawd, s. f.—pl. ffregodan (ffreg) A preaching.

Och it, och teg dy ffregawd!

*The dunces take thee, how fair thy preaching!
D. Lloyd Gorleek.*

Ffregodi, s. a. (ffregawd) To chatter, or to talk gibberish; to speak affectedly.

Ffreinig, a. (ffrain) Of a prompt, free nature; of a free, or full growth. *Dyn ffreinig,*

VOL. II.

a gigantic person; *collen ffreinig*, a walnut tree; *cnaw ffreinig*, walnuts; *eithia ffreinig*, the greater furze; *berwr ffreinig*, garden cresses; *ffa ffreinig*, French beans; *y ffrech ffreinig*, venereal pox; *lygod ffreinig*, rats; *ceiliawg ffreinig*, a turkey cock.

Ffrengig, a. (ffranc) Prompt, frank, free; of a prompt, active, or free nature; of a free, or full growth; French.

*Nid oedd dehig, ffrengig ffriw,
Dyhuddiant dda i hedyw.*

*The pleasure of yesterday, of Frenchified face, was nothing like
that of to-day. D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffires, a. (ffre) Active, vigorous, pure, fresh.

*Ffires twf blagur a bywell, mai tardd dail a glaswell, a balast
biodus.*

*Fresh the growth of shoots and germs, like the breaking out of
leaves, and green grass, and the buds of flowers. Berddas.*

Ffiresg, a. (ffires) Active, pure, or fresh.

Ffiresgaldid, a. (ffiresg) Of a fresh nature.

Ffiresgawl, a. (ffiresg) Tending to make fresh.

Ffiresgiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffiresg) A freshening.

Ffiresgu, v. a. (ffiresg) To freshen, to grow fresh.

Ffiresiad, s. m. (ffires) A freshening, a briskening

Ffireslaw, v. a. (ffires) To freshen; to grow fresh.

Ffireslawi, a. (ffires) Freshening, refreshing.

Ffiresad, s. m. (ffran) A spouting, a gushing out.

Ffiresauw, v. a. (ffran) To gush, to spout out, to spurt; to flow, to stream. *Gwedd yn ffiresauw,*
blood spouting out.

Ffiresawl, a. (ffran) Gushing, spouting, spurling.

Ffiresulad, s. m. (ffranl) A purling; a rippling.

Ffiresulaw, v. a. (ffranl) To purl; to ripple.

Ffiresulawg, a. (ffranl) Purling, rippling, gurgling.

Ffireswl, v. a. (ffraw) To interpose in an affray: to make up a quarrel, or to pacify.

Ffireswiad, s. m. (ffrew) An interposition in an affray or quarrel.

Ffireswyll, s. f.—pl. t. (ffraw) A scourge, a whip.

Ffireswylliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffireswyll) A scourging, whipping, or flagellation.

Ffireswyllaw, v. a. (ffireswyll) To scourge, to whip.

Ffireswylliedig, a. (ffireswyll) Scourged, whipped.

Ffireswylliwr, s. m.—pl. ffireswyllwyr (ffireswyll—gwr) A scourger, or a whipper.

Ffireswyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffireswyll) Scourger.

Ffireswyn, v. a. (ffraw) To allay an affray.

Ffireswynawl, a. (ffireswyn) Tending to stop an affray

Ffireswyniad, s. m. (ffireswyn) A stopping an affray

Ffireswynun, v. a. (ffireswyn) To stop a quarrel.

Ffireswynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffireswyn) One who interposes to put an end to an affray.

Ffridd, s. m.—pl. t. ian (ffr—rhid) Sudden start.

Ffridd, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ffr—rhidd) A forest; a plantation; a track of ground inclosed from the mountains; a sheep-walk; a track inclosed on the side of hills to turn cattle into at all times. In the extent of Anglesey, it signifies a tenantless farm or land. *Ffridd Celyddon*, the forest of Caledonia.

*Mae'r ffridd o wydd Moredidd
Wedi burw all hyd y brig;
Etto hefyd i tyffant
O agin coed again cant.*

*The park of the wood of Moredidd has shed its leaves quite to
the top, again nevertheless they will grow in thousands of young
trees. L. O. Cuth, i argl. Bleddfech.*

Ffriddlys, s. m. (ffridd—lys) Wood anemone, also called *ffriddogen*.

Ffril, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffr—rhil) A fickle one; mean thing. *Ffril o ddyn*, a fribble of a man.

Ffrill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffr—rhill) A twitter, a chatter. *Ffrill adar*, twittering of birds.

Ffrawd, s. m. (ffraw) Promptness of action; agitation, tumult, or confusion.

Dar a dyfays ar y clawd
Gwddi gwaddfraw, gwddi ffrawd;
Gwas with win ymddin ymddrawd.

An oak hath grown upon the dyke after the spilling of blood,
after tumult: was from the dispute and contention over wine.
Richard Tynysyng Norddmannd.

Daw a'n gwddi guchet ffrawd oerf ffraw,
ffrawd a'n gwddi ffrawd ffrawd ffrawd.

God make us to escape the tumult of the streaming oak, the
torrent of confused hail of tumultuous torrens.
Eis. ab Gwddimad.

Ffrawd, a. (ffraw) Prompt or ready to move; tumultuous, agitated.

Erys ffrawd yn ffrawffraw a'n daw
O ffrawd ffrawd a'n daw ffrawd.

Coffen i radon;
Coffen an gwddi;
Coffen clat cordes raw.

The ready stands highly trained to the bridle will come to me,
from the prompt good will of the covering, without obstruction.
We obtain his gifts; he shall obtain our praises: increasing strains
of well-combined songs. *Cydder, i O. Gwynedd.*

Ffrawdawl, a. (ffrawd) Of an active tendency.

Ffrawdenn, s. f. (ffrawd) Emotion, humour.

Ffrawdenn, a. (ffrawdenn) Humorousness.

Ffrawdged, a. (ffrawd—ced) Prompt of gift; profuse, liberal.

Ffrawdlain, a. (ffrawd) Having activity.

Llywelyn, ffab ffrawd—
Ffab ffrawd ffrawd ffrawd ffrawd,
ffab ffrawd ffrawd ffrawd ffrawd.

Llywelyn the son of Iorwerth, the son of Owain, the estimated
early fruit, he has been the leader of a host in his person.
Ll. P. Mech.

Ffrawdlaist, s. m. (ffrawdlaist) Placidude of motion; agility, or nimbleness.

Ffrawdau, v. a. (ffrawd) To move promptly; to be active, or full of bustle.

Ffrawdau, s. m. (ffrawd) A commotion.

Ffrawduniad, s. m. (ffrawdun) A putting in a state of motion; a making a bustle.

Ffrawduniaw, v. a. (ffrawdun) To put in a state of motion; to agitate; to be bustling.

Eliu Calfrech; ni ddawym i yna or ffrawduniaw byrd a
lym, mawr, or ciall ffrawduniaw.

Smith Calfrech; i did not come here for the sake of consuming
meat and drink, but that i may obtain my boon.
J. Calfrech—Mabingion.

Ffrawduniawl, a. (ffrawdun) Apt to agitate.

Ffrawdus, a. (ffrawd) Tumultuous, agitated.

Rodri hael, ei hael ni gwddi,
O ddwyf an awr, ni gwddi a phaid,
A ffrawdus dda ni phaid.

Rodri the generous, his fellow has not been formed, of water
and air, seed and matter, and active fire that ceaseth not.
Ll. P. Mech.

Trone ar bob ffrawd ffrawd gyich.

An end to every Frank of tumultuous career.

Frydded Dyson.

Ffrawduswydd, s. m. (ffrawdus) Tumultuousness; a state of activity, or bustle.

Ffre, s. f. (ffr—rhe) A quick or sharp noise; a clack.

Pfrec, s. f. (ffre) A chatter, or chattering.

Uchel ei ffrec mawr loc-cood.

Lead to her chatter in the fair wood.

D. ab Gwllm, i'r ddylm.

Pfreg, s. f. (ffre) A chatter, a babbling; chat.

Pfregawd, s. f.—pl. ffregodan (ffreg) A preach-ment.

Och it, och teg dy ffregawd!

The dove take thee, how fair thy preachment!

D. Lloyd Gwllm.

Pfregodi, v. a. (ffregawd) To chatter, or to talk gibberish; to speak affectedly.

Pfreinig, a. (ffrain) Of a prompt, free nature; of a free, or full growth. *Dyn ffreinig,*

Vol. II.

a gigantic person; *collen ffreinig*, a walnut tree; *caen ffreinig*, walnuts; *cithia ffreinig*, the greater furze; *berwr ffreinig*, garden cresses; *fa ffreinig*, French beans; *y freck ffreinig*, venereal pox; *lygodd ffreinig*, rats; *ceiliang ffreinig*, a turkey cock.

Pfrengig, a. (ffranc) Prompt, frank, free; of a prompt, active, or free nature; of a free, or full growth; French.

Nid oedd ddaig, ffrengig ffir,
Dyddiadid dda i haddu.

The pleasure of yesterday, of Frenchified love, was nothing like
that of to-day. *Ll. ab Gwllm.*

Pfres, a. (ffre) Active, vigorous, pure, fresh.

Pfres twf llang a bywll, mai tadd dda i gawdd, a hael
blod.

Pfres the growth of shoots and germs, like the breaking out of
leaves, and green grass, and the buds of flowers. *Nordd.*

Pfreag, a. (ffres) Active, pure, or fresh.

Pfreagidd, a. (ffreag) Of a fresh nature.

Pfreagawl, a. (ffreag) Tending to make fresh.

Pfreaglad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffreag) A freshening.

Pfreagu, v. a. (ffreag) To freshen, to grow fresh.

Pfresiad, s. m. (ffres) A freshening, a briskening.

Pfreslaw, v. a. (ffres) To freshen; to grow fresh.

Pfreslawi, a. (ffres) Freshening, refreshing.

Pfresod, s. m. (ffres) A spouting, a gushing out.

Pfresuaw, v. a. (ffres) To gush, to spout out, to spurt; to flow, to stream. *Gwedd yn ffresuaw*, blood spouting out.

Pfresawl, a. (ffres) Gushing, spouting, spurling.

Pfreslad, s. m. (ffres) A purling; a rippling.

Pfreslaw, v. a. (ffres) To purl; to ripple.

Pfreslawg, a. (ffres) Purling, rippling, gurgling.

Pfrewi, v. a. (ffraw) To interpose in an affray: to make up a quarrel, or to pacify.

Pfrewiad, s. m. (ffrew) An interposition in an affray or quarrel.

Pfrewyll, s. f.—pl. t. (ffraw) A scourge, a whip.

Pfrewylliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffrewyll) A scourging, whipping, or flagellation.

Pfrewylliaw, v. a. (ffrewyll) To scourge, to whip.

Pfrewylliedig, a. (ffrewyll) Scourged, whipped.

Pfrewylliwr, s. m.—pl. ffrewyllwyr (ffrewyll—gwr) A scourger, or a whipper.

Pfrewyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffrewyll) Scourger.

Pfrewyn, v. a. (ffraw) To allay an affray.

Pfrewynawl, a. (ffrewyn) Tending to stop an affray.

Pfrewyniad, s. m. (ffrewyn) A stopping an affray.

Pfrewyn, v. a. (ffrewyn) To stop a quarrel.

Pfrewynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffrewyn) One who interposes to put an end to an affray.

Pfrid, s. m.—pl. t. ian (ffr—rhid) Sudden start.

Pfridd, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ffr—rhidd) A forest; a

plantation; a track of ground inclosed from the mountains; a sheep-walk; a track inclosed on the side of hills to turn cattle into at all times. In the extent of Anglesey, it signifies a tenantless farm or land. *Pfridd Celyddon*, the forest of Caledonia.

Ma'r pfridd o wydd Moriddig
Wedd burr oll hyd y brig;
Yn hwyd i tynant
O agle coed aglin cant.

The porch of the wood of Moriddig has shed its leaves quite to
the top, again nevertheless they will grow in thousands of young
trees. *L. G. Calt, i argt. Bird/ach.*

Pfriddlys, s. m. (ffrid—llys) Wood anemone, also called *friddogen*.

Pfril, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffr—rhil) A sickle one; mean thing. *Pfril o ddyn*, a scurvy of a man.

Pfrill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffr—rhill) A twitter, a chatter. *Pfrill adar*, twittering of birds.

Ffrydan, *s. f. dim.* (ffrwd) A streamlet, a stream.
Ffrydiad, *s. m.* (ffrwd) A streaming; a flowing.
Ffrydiaw, *v. a.* (ffrwd) To stream; to run out.
Ffrydiawl, *a.* (ffrwd) Streaming; gushing.
Ffrydioledd, *s. m.* (ffrydiawl) Flowingness, fluidity.
Ffrydiolrwydd, *s. m.* (ffrydiawl) Fluidity; fluency.
Ffrymaidd, *a.* (ffrwm) Vigorous; luxuriant.
Ffrymiad, *s. m.* (ffrwm) A rendering vigorous; a becoming vigorous or luxuriant.
Ffrymiaw, *v. a.* (ffrwm) To make prolific or luxuriant; to become vigorous or luxuriant.
Ffrymiawl, *a.* (ffrwm) Of vigorous quality.
Ffryn, *s. m.* (ffy—rhyu) A quiver, a shudder.
Ffrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ffrws) A briskly driving.
Ffrysiaw, *v. a.* (ffrws) To impel briskly; to be hurrying or hastening.

Yr wylan—
 Ffrych hwy-lan ar farch bell,
 Ya ffrydaw ion, ffres wyd ti.

The sea-bird, like a brisk fair lady on a steed of brise hurrying
 on the wave: thou art pure. D. *Llyrd, ab Ll. ab Grufudd.*

Ffrysiawl, *a.* (ffrws) Briskly impelling; hurrying.
Ffrystell, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (ffrwt) Hurly burly.
Ffrystellach, *s. m.* (ffrystell) Hurly burly, bustle.
v. a. To bustle, or to be all in motion.
Ffrystelliad, *s. m.* (ffrystell) A bustling, or hurrying about; a being in a hurly burly.
Ffrystellu, *v. a.* (ffrystell) To bustle, to hurry.
Ffrystiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ffrwt) Ffestination.

Gwas a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar,
 Gwas a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar.

Woe to him that loves any thing, either what is gentle or wild
 combustion of a town scene, instead of Heaven the best abode of
 our father! *Llywelyn Idu.*

Ffrystiaw, *v. a.* (ffrwt) To bustle, to hurry; to make haste; to accelerate.

Dechreuad, ffrystiaw yn ffwrth,
 Gwas a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar, a gar.

I did begin, I hurried hastily, to compare an ode to the tribe-
 T. *Ffynllyn, ff. Saccen.*

Ffrystiawl, *a.* (ffrwt) Bustling, full of hurry.
Ffrystiedig, *a.* (ffrwt) Accelerated, or hastened.
Ffrystiwr, *s. m.—pl. ffrystwywr* (ffrwt—gwr) One who is full of haste, a hustler.

FFU, *s. m. r.—pl. t. on.* A fleeting state; a passing, or vanishing nature; a veiled state.
Ffuannalld, *a.* (ffuant) Apt to dissemble; feigned.
Ffuannawl, *a.* (ffuant) Feigning, dissembling, counterfeiting, canting, hypocritical.

Ffuanniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ffuant) Dissimulation.
Ffuannu, *v. a.* (ffuant) To feign, to dissemble.
Ffuant, *s. m.—pl. ffuannoedd* (ffu) A feint, disguise, colour, pretence, or hypocrisy.

Ffuantiad, *s. m.* (ffuant) A feigning; a disguising.
Ffuantu, *v. a.* (ffuant) To feign, to make a feint, To dissemble, to counterfeit; to cant.

Ffuantus, *a.* (ffuant) Dissembling; canting.
Ffuantwr, *s. m.—pl. ffuantwywr* (ffuant—gwr) A feigner, a dissembler, a hypocrite.

Ffug, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ffu) Delusion; a feint, disguise; gulle, deception, or dissimulation.

Maedd talu ffug i ffu.

It is easy to retaliate a trick on the silly.

Adgr.

Rhyth a deug, nid ffug ffyrdd dda,
 Brynach, braw tdynt a dychryn!

An assault he will make, not a feint of the attack in the person,
 the Highlanders, dismay to them and terror. *Ogwern.*

Ffugiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ffug) A deluding; a feigning, a dissembling; dissimulation.

Ffuglaw, *v. a.* (ffug) To delude; to feign, to dissemble, to deceive; to deal hypocritically.

Ffugiawl, *a.* (ffug) Deluding, illusive; obscure, deceiving; dissembling; apt to counterfeit.

Ffugiedig, *a.* (ffug) Gloosed over, dissembled.

Ffugiedydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ffugiad) A feigner.

Ffugiwr, *s. m.—pl. ffugwywr* (ffug—gwr) A deluder; a dissembler, a deceiver, a falsifier.

Ffugl, *s. m.—pl. ffuglon* (ffug) A puff of wind.

Ffugliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ffogl) An inflating, a puffing; an inflation.

Ffugliaw, *v. a.* (ffugl) To inflate, or to puff wind.

Ffugliawg, *a.* (ffugl) Inflated, flatuous, puffed.

Ffugliogrwydd, *s. m.* (ffugliawg) Flatulentousness.

Ffugliw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ffug—lliw) A feigned colour; a false colour.

Ffugr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ffug) A type; a figure.

Ffugyrn, *s. m. dim.* (ffugr) Type, figure.

Ffull, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (ffu) Haste, speed, celerity.

Ni châr ffuall na churaw ffuall,
 Na chaw dwn o chaid ornest.

He loves not haste, nor much fighting, nor of creaking the feet
 should a strife take place. *Gronwy Owain.*

Llemla a mawr ffuall ymlath
 Ya brad wrth ddaidd ddaidd.

I bounded away with great haste, pensively after a fruitless
 journey. *Gronwy Owain.*

Ffulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ffull) Ffestination.

Ffulliaw, *v. a.* (ffull) To hasten, to make haste.

Y rhodd—
 Arddaf, a ffellaf, yn na phallod.

I will ask, I will be impatient, let not the gift fail to come to
 me. *Gw. Tuo.*

Ffulliawg, *a.* (ffull) Full of bustle, hurrying.

Ffulliawl, *a.* (ffull) Tending to produce bustle.

Ffulliwr, *s. m.—pl. ffullwywr* (ffull—gwr) One who hurries, a hustler.

Ffun, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (ff—un) What is united, or combined together; a bundle.

A phan oedd yn ffuallod yd.

And when there were to me sheaves of corn.
Rhodo Brynallgo.

Ffunell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ffun) A little bundle.

Ffunen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ffun) A band, a lace, a riband; a head-band; a fishing line.

Dwy ffuonestr dyro ffuon
 Dy fan hael i ddi fy mhen.

Through the window give thy generous mother's head-band to
 cover my head. *D. ab Rhodri.*

Ffuneniad, *s. m.* (ffunen) A binding with a lace, or with a riband.

Ffunenig, *s. f. dim.* (ffunen) A bandlet, or a lace.

Ffunenn, *v. a.* (ffunen) To bind with a riband or with a lace, to tie in a bundle.

Ffuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ffun) A tying together, a banding round.

Ffunud, *s. m.* (ffun) Figure, form, manner.

Mac y ddau yn union yr un ffund a'u gilydd, the two are exactly of the same form with one another.

Sef a orug Hingst yn meddylaw o bob meddyl iwyddraa pa
 ffund y gylai o ddawed i'r tir.

What did Hingst then do was to devise by every deceitful
 means in what wise he should be able to come to the land. *Gw. ab Arthur.*

Ffün, *s. m. eggr.* (ffu) That is of a blushing, blooming, or red nature.

Cochach oedd ei dearddod na' ffuon cochaf.

Her two cheeks were more red than the rubious roses.
M. Culawch—Mabingston.

Ffur, *a.* (ff—ur) Of a penetrating, or subtle nature; canning, wary, wily, crafty; wise.

Ffur i'tl i'ld
 Buddig o Ffur,
 Ab Nuanon ri:
 Rhyddid ei deith
 i'ld i'ld i'ld
 Teithiaw oedd i'tl.

Curiously I will give thee praise, having pre-eminence from
 Brit, the son of Nuanon the prince: thou wilt uphold the hon-
 ours of the honey island of Brit. *Tetherson.*

Ffaraw, v. a. (ffar) To act warily; to be canning, wary, or crafty; to be wise.
Ffarawl, a. (ffur) Of a subtle nature.
Ffured, s. f.—pl. t. an (ffur) That is subtle, crafty, or cunning; a ferret.

*Fo off i roddu yn fwy ffuredach
Na chi, na baid.*

*He will go to take his range more craftily than a dog, or a hare.
T. Prye, i glawr.*

Ffaredidd, a. (ffared) Of the nature of a ferret.
Ffarediad, s. m. (ffared) An acting craftily.
Ffaredu, v. a. (ffared) To act subitely; to ferret.
Ffaredwr, s. m. (ffared—gwr) A ferret.
Ffarf, s. f.—pl. t. ian (ffur) What is designed, or contrived; shape; form; order; manner.
Ffarfafen, s. f. (ffarf—men) The firmament.

*W ffurfidh dan ffurfidh
Gwa iwan gwaith i'r Gymnawg was.*

*I have not tried under heaven a structure so exact as the fair Welsh tongue.
Edm. Prye.*

Ffarfidd, a. (ffarf) Shapely; orderly; formal.
Ffarfiddiad, s. m. (ffarfidd) A making orderly.
Ffarfiddiau, v. a. (ffarfidd) To frame, to form.
Ffarfiddiawl, a. (ffarfidd) Tending to make orderly, or formal.
Ffarfiddrwydd, s. m. (ffarfidd) Shapeliness.
Ffarfaw, v. a. (ffarf) To form, to shape.
Ffast, s. f.—pl. t. ian (ffu) A flail; a thresher.
Ffastfa, s. f.—pl. ffastfeydd (ffast) A beating, a boxing match.
Ffastiaw, v. a. (ffast) To thresh, to beat, to bang.
Ffastiad, s. m. (ffast) A banging, a thumping.
FFW, s. m. r. Volatility, or quickness of motion.
Ffwd, s. m. (ffw) An abruptness; a quick motion.
Ffwddan, s. f.—pl. t. an (ffwd) Bustle, or flurry.

*Gwynn oedd na 'mproesi of,
A pheddw, namoth ffwdan
Taith gwael, a'i hollwch gwan.*

*It were a pity that he should not take warning, and cease with his foolish plumping, a silly fool, and a vile journey.
T. Prye.*

*Och, o'r ffwdan i'm anorch;
Yn tori trwy er mwyn merch!*

*Dear, what trouble am I smilied with, breaking my nose for the sake of a girl!
D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffwddanlyd, a. (ffwdan) Full of bustle, or flurry; fidgety, restless.

Ffwddan, v. a. (ffwdan) To bustle, or toil hard; to be in agitation, to fidget, to be restless.

Ffwddanus, a. (ffwdan) Full of business, or hurry.

Ffwg, s. m. (ffw) What is volatile; dry grass.

Ffwgwa, s. m. (ffwg) Dry leaves; tobacco.

Ffwi, s. m. (ffw) What is light, wasted, or dry.

Ffwl, s. m.—pl. ffylaid (ffw—wl) A blunt one, a stupid one, a dolt, a fool.

*A chymet yw ffyl y fair—
i'w chafidde.*

*And the foot of the fair is a cloud to hide her.
S. Tudor.*

Ffwllach, s. m. aggr. (ffwl) Refuse; light corn.

Ffwibri, s. m. (ffwl) Refuse, trash, or drags.

Ffwbridd, a. (ffwibri) Of the nature of trash.

Ffw, s. m. (ffw) A state of proceeding from, or originating; a source; the breadth, or respiration; a puff of breath expelled; a sigh.

Ffwnt, s. m. (ffwn) A produce, or what is generated or made to spring out.

Ffwr, s. m. (ffw) A divergency, or going away.
prep. Off. v. imp. Away, off, begone.

Ffwrch, s. m.—pl. ffyrchod (ffwr) An angle from which any thing branches out; the fork, or inside of the junction of the thighs.

*Gwelwch—ffyrchod uch—
Yn ddaith i'w ddaith-dwrch
Ger at ffwr ar gwr at ffwrch.*

*I could see a red fox, sitting like a city bag, by the side of his den, on the bottom of his Aconch.
D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffwydd, s. m. (ffwr) A divergency, a going away.
prep. Off, from. adv. Away. v. imp. Hence, be gone. Des i ffwydd, got thee away; ffwydd! avaunt! begone!

Ffwrn, s. m. (ffwr) A point of divergency; a focus; a furnace, an oven.

Ffwrtw, s. m. (ffwr) What is apt to diverge or fly about; fur.

*Ffwr pad mewn ffwrw sidan
Ffwrw mor uch o'ffwrw sidan.*

*A firm aspect in silken fur, like the torrent of the sea above little persons.
T. Alod.*

Ffwrrw, s. m. (ffwrw) Fur, soft hair of animals.

*Brech a'i fol stoed fal twr
Brown ffwrw mewn brown a ffwrw.*

*A badger with his belly towards you, like a heap of solid brown in rushes and fur.
Rape Nanner.*

Ffwrtiar, s. m. (ffwd) A short person, or a squab.

Ffwrtog, s. f.—pl. t. an (ffwd) A scut, a short tail.

Ffwy, s. m. (ffw) Volatility, aptness of motion.

Ffwyl, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffwy) A drive, or impulsion, a stroke upon; a foil.

*El bwch awyl—
Hi gafodd yn ddran ar ei phen y ffwy;
Hyll oedd Martha am ei lloed a wrydwy!*

*Her beloved sow, woefully has she received the foil on her head; furious was Martha, to kill her with a hammer.
C. Daf. Mynydd.*

Ffwyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffwy) What is produced, or thrown out; hay; hay newly cut given to cattle when it is green.

Ffwynen, s. f.—pl. t. an (ffwyn) A band of hay.

Ffwynog, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ffwyn) Meadow land.

Ffwyr, s. f.—pl. t. an (ffwy) A vehement propulsion, or drive; an onset, or assault.

*Mor gyfran gyfred y docton
Mor mawr-gor, Morgant arwyddion;
Mor godarn i ffwrw ar ffwrw ffwrw,
Ac ar ffwrw o wrydion!*

*How complete and accordant the endowments of the far-extending hawk with the banners of Morgant; how mightily his onset on the heroes of France, and on the tanks of hostages.
Cynddelw, i'r O. Gwynedd.*

*Gwr creulawn, creulawn a'i cyffry,
Cyffraw cad cadellw wely;
Gwr a wry yn ydd ffwrw na ffy.*

*A ferocious man, who will be actuated by the bloody phlegm; the terror of the battle of the Cadellian tribe; a hero who knows in the day of onset not to flee.
Cynddelw, i'w O. Gwynedd.*

*Arthur gryn, ffwrw lachynat ffwrw,
A'i creulawn i'w cawman.*

*Arthur of yore, whose course was the darting of flame, made effort to obtain it as we have done.
Ed. P. Morda.*

Gnawd ffwrw rhag ffwrw drapo a ffwrw.

*It will be common to see a ffwrw on sight, for fear of the deadly assault.
D. Benfras.*

Ffwyrad, s. m. (ffwyr) Impulsion; an assaulting.

Ffwyrad Awel, a gust of wind. Arm.

Ffwyrw, v. a. (ffwyr) To impel, expel or drive violently; to assault.

Ffwyrwyl, a. (ffwyr) Violently driving, or impelling; assaulting.

FFY, s. m. r. Aptness to move, or impel. It is used as a prefix in the composition of words, denoting agency, or cause.

Ffyd, s. pl. aggr. (ffed) Coverings, or garments.

*Dig belyd, a'i ffyd i ffydd,
Yn'r eirgob; gwael yw'r ysgordd.*

*Envious also, divested of his robes, is the bishop; miserable by the reflection.
Dr. S. Ciani.*

Ffydd, s. f. (ffy—ydd) Faith, or confidence; reliance, dependance.

Deuparth ffydd y'nghalon.

Two parts of faith lie in the heart.

*Gobethidd odd oed a gubio
Y dydd, ar ffy ffydd, a ffydd.*

Adapt.

Hope there is not but of wandering through the day, upon me
faint, but coming home.

Gett Spad—
Bene, cyntaf fy anghedd
Gwedd hwyd yr eiddoedd.

True faith—God support my endeavours by the rising host
of the fire.

**Ffyddfrawd, s. m.—pl. ffyddfiredyr (ffydd—
brawd)** A brother in the faith.

Ffyddiad, s. m. (ffydd) The having faith or reli-
ance.

Ffyddiaw, v. a. (ffydd) To have faith; to confide.

Ffyddiawg, a. (ffydd) Having faith, or faithful.

To him add—
Ffyddiawg Ddylawg; yndre.

I have a faithful assurance of prosperous course.
Phylip Brydydd, i R. Gryg.

Ffyddiawl, a. (ffydd) Relating to faith; faithful.

Treasured possession cyntaf a'u pobol,
Ni ddiol o'r eiddoedd; Ffyddiawl.

Public miserable ones blessed with their hope, which again will
not be extinguished in the faithful ones.

Ffyddlawn, a. (ffydd) Faithful. **Ffyddloniad,**
faithful ones, or believers.

Ffyddlondeb, s. m. (ffyddlawn) Faithfulness.

Ffyddlonder, s. m. (ffyddlawn) Faithfulness.

Ffyddloni, v. a. (ffyddlawn) To become faithful.

Ffyddloniad, s. m.—pl. ffyddloniaid (ffyddlawn)
A faithful one, or a believer.

Ffyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (ffyll—yll) That shades, or
covers over. **a. Overgrown; gloomy.**

Ffylliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffyll) A shading over; a
becoming overgrown.

Ffylliaw, v. a. (ffyll) To overshadow, to grow over;
to become gloomy, or dusky.

Ffylliawg, a. (ffyll) Shading over; abounding
with dark coverts, or brakes.

Ffylllog, s. f.—pl. t. od (ffyll) A place that is over-
grown, wild, or uncultivated. **Y Ffylllog,** a low
plain so called in Glamorganshire.

Ffyllon, s. pl. aggr. (ffyll) Gloomy recesses, or
brakes. **Nant Ffyllon,** a place so called in
Montgomeryshire.

Ffyllwylt, a. (ffyll—gwyllt) Darkly wild.

Ffynawdy, a. (ffwn) Productive, prosperous.

Ffyned, s. f. (ffwn) The act of generating, or ex-
pelling air; a breathing.

Ffynedig, a. (ffwat) Prosperous, fortunate.

Goodwell pob ffynedig.

Better had better every prosperous one.

Adage.

Ffynedigrydd, s. m. (ffynedig) Prosperousness.

Ffyneg, s. f.—pl. t. an (ffwn) What generates.

Ffynegi, s. f.—pl. ffyneglan (ffyneg) A furrow.

Ffynegliad, s. m. (ffynegi) A furrowing.

Ffyneglu, v. a. (ffynegi) To make into furrows.

Ffynel, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ffwn) An air-hole, or
funnel; a chimney.

Ffynell, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffwn) An air-hole.

Ffynetri, s. f.—pl. ffynetri (ffyned) A chimney.

Ffyniant, s. m. (ffwn) Production, generation;
abundance, prosperity.

Ffyniaw, v. a. (ffwn) To produce; to generate.

—Ffyniaw a chynnal

Y Gwedd Ddylawgrydd.

He was produced from the hands of Gwedd Ddylawgrydd.

D. at Gwedd.

Ffynawdy, a. (ffwat) Capable of prospering.

Ffynawdy, s. f.—pl. ffynawdy (ffwat) A foun-
tain, a spring, a source. **Ffynawdydd** occurs,
cold springs.

Ffynedig, a. (ffwat) Made lucky; prosperous.

Ffynedigrydd, s. m. (ffynedig) Prosperousness.

Ffyniawawl, a. (ffyniant) Prospering.

Ffyniant, a. (ffyniant) Prospering.

Ffyniant, s. m. (ffwat) Prosperity; luck, fortune.

Wydol: ffyniantawdwr xinnu yn ffyniant a gwedd; ac
ymagwedd ffyniantawdwr ffyniantawd, chm ffyn.

Good fellows! let us exult ourselves also in good fortune and
bravery; and let us guard against unmanly ill luck, and doom.
Gr. at Arthur.

Ffynnon, s. f.—pl. t. an (ffwat) A fountain.

Ni wyddid eiddo y ffynnon oidd of yn hwy.

The want of the spring is not known until it becomes dry.

Adage.

Ffynnonawg, a. (ffynnon) Abounding with springs.

Ffynnonell, s. f. dim. (ffynnon) A small spring,
or fountain; an issue.

Ffynnoni, v. a. (ffynnon) To rise up in springs.

Ffynnonws, s. m. (ffynnon) A place full of springs.

Y hwyd cyntaf a dyf i'w gwydd ffynnonws.

The white crosses grow in the outlet of springs.

Idage.

Ffynnonwys, s. m. (ffynnon) Place full of springs.

Ffynna, v. a. (ffwat) To be productive; to pro-
per, to be fortunate.

Ffyniant i'w corff, a'u wedd.

Ffynnon dyg yn ffynna a deg.

Success to him, and to his ways, the fountain of learning fairly
prosperous.

S. Fyden.

Ffynnon, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ffwn) A spring, a well.

Ffynnon Las, Ffynnon Felen, Ffynnon Frenk,
lakes so called in Eryri.

Ffynnu, v. a. (ffwn) To produce, or to generate.

Ffynus, a. (ffwn) Productive or abundant.

Ffyr, s. m. (ffyr—yr) A substantial or firm state.

Ffyrf, a. (ffyr) Substantial, thick; firm, strong.

Rayn gwyn yn ffyr, yn ffyr, arab hwy.

Yn ffyr hwy: ffyr.

Yn ffyr hwy: ffyr.

Yn ffyr hwy: ffyr.

I am recommended powerful importance, of power, of
power, of power, of power, of power, of power, of power, of power,
a poet, and a primary part of instruction.

Cydrad.

Ffyrfaad, s. m. (ffyrf) A rendering thick, or firm,
a becoming thick, or firm.

Ffyrfaawl, a. (ffyrf) Of a tendency to thicken.

Ffyrfaidd, a. (ffyrf) Of a solid or firm nature.

Ffyrfaul, v. a. (ffyrf) To make substantial; to
strengthen; to establish; to become substan-
tial, to grow thick; to become firm.

Ffyrfawl, a. (ffyrf) Tending to make solid or thick

Ffyrfder, s. m. (ffyrf) Substantialness, thickness;
firmness; steadiness.

—Cydrad

Ffyrfder ffyr ffyrfaad.

They receive the impulse of firmness great prosperity.

Cydrad.

Ffyrfeiddiad, s. m. (ffyrfaidd) A rendering sub-
stantial, or firm; a becoming substantial.

Ffyrfeiddiaw, v. a. (ffyrfaidd) To render substan-
tial; to become thick or firm.

Ffyrfeiddiawl, a. (ffyrfaidd) Tending to make
substantial, solid, or thick.

Ffyrfeiddrwydd, s. m. (ffyrfaidd) Substantial-
ness; balkiness; thickness.

Ffyrfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffyrf) A rendering, or
becoming firm; a thickening.

Ffyrfiant, s. m. (ffyrf) Substance; firmness;
thickness.

Ffyrnaid, s. f.—pl. ffyrneidiau (ffwrn) A furnace-
full, an oven-full.

Ffyrnaidd, a. (ffwrn) Focale; violent; pungent.

Ffyrnawl, a. (ffwrn) Focale; of a sharp, or vi-
olent quality.

Ffyrnig, a. (ffwrn) Penetrating; wily, cunning;
violent; outrageous; fierce.

*Meddian chwist! meddion ni chast
Eiddoedd ni foddust
Teyrnas Eiddw troy naws ei ddig.
Cau' ffrwn ei' cynneu's ffyrnig.*

Sad matters! drunkards, they shall not get to attain the possession of the kingdom of God: through the force of his wrath they shall have the vengeance that burns furiously. *Ed. Morris.*

Nid ffyrnig ond ci.

Nothing so fierce as a dog.

Adage.

Ffyrnigaidd, a. (ffyrnig) Violent; ferocious.

Ffyrnigaw, v. a. (ffyrnig) To act violently; to act subtly, or cunning; to become violent, outrageous, or fierce.

—Pau ryfaldod

*Poen aften agnos pau ffyrnigodd—
Daler ya gwnar pau gwnedd ddyrnawd
Gan ei arfawd a gnybrydd.*

When he warred, he was nearly the torment of hell when he became outrageous: when he spilted a stroke soon the earth did tremble from the motion of his weapon. *S. Tudor.*

Ffyrnigawl, s. (ffyrnig) Of a violent tendency.

Ffyrnigiad, s. m. (ffyrnig) A becoming fierce.

Ffyrnigwydd, s. m. (ffyrnig) Aptness to penetrate through; subtlety, craftiness, violence, outrageousness, fierceness.

Saf yw ffyrnigwydd ffyrnigaw y da lldo ei hun, ac f'r neb blenfo.

Outrageness consists in the spoiling of property to himself, and to him that is the owner. *Welsh Laws.*

Saf yw ffyrnigwydd marnaw dyn, a lldo dyn, heb well, neu i gwynys; a ffyrnigaw da lldo ei hun, ac f'r herchenawg.

Outrageness consists in cutting upon a man, and killing a man without a wound, or with poison; and to spoil property to himself, and to its owner. *Welsh Laws.*

Ffyrnigwr, s. m.—pl. ffyrnigwyr (ffyrnig—gwr)
A violent or outrageous man.

Ffyg, s. m.—pl. f. lom (ff—yg) A quick course; impetuosity.

*Cyfaillt grym yswm—
Cedaw! wraidd wraidd wraidd;
Cadr ffyg rwydd hydlyg, rodd hawdd.*

I have a powerful friend, profuse of beverages and inviting power; of mighty, free, and well-trained course, and frank of gift. *Llysolyn Bryddodd Eiddaw.*

Ffyg, a. (ff—yg) Of a quick motion; sudden; abrupt, quick, hasty; or impetuous.

*Udd yswm oddiw ar gair,
Wle arfodd llew a dan loer;
Gwnaw cwm yn nydd trwm, trwy ffyr;
Gwnaw ffyg yn eir-wryg yn aer.*

To me there is a sovereign this day on the cars, there is not a sun beneath the moon that would dare him; he coached the spear on the day, with violence; impetuous his course, wearing golden branches in the battle. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfelliog.*

*Ffyrwdd ystyrw ostronion hual,
Ffyg dyffyg diffys-gad ardal.*

The ready device of the fethers of strangers impetuously he hastes over the embattled plain. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Y gubach—

Cefr by bron a ff ar ffyg.

The hare, a bold jewel of the lawn that on a sudden scuds away. *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Anghard fela-llyn!
Hoes ffyg dda ddyg, nid oedd un,
Hoes 'wryr, a hi heben.*

Anghard of slender form! The Irish whirl of the wave, of goodly instruction, there was not one and she not one, landary of the firmament. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffygiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (ffyg) A moving with celerity, a going rapidly; a hastening.

*Dyhydded Gwynedd! gwas ni, ryallad
Gwalch ffygiad, roddiedd rudd a phall!*

The mourning of Gwynedd! Woe to us the being deprived of the hawk of impetuosity, the bestower of crimson and velvet. *Bloddyn Fardd.*

*Gwas Foa, ac Arfon, gorffod colli rhwy!
Rwyg nagerdd Eiddi;
Gwas gwedd ffygiad gad gryn,
Gwasw ddaifawg; ruddfawg ni.*

Woe to Mon and Arfon, to be fated to lose a prince of the violent course of Eiddi: with a spear of blood, the hastening of the saguish of battle: the accomplished lemanary, and red-stained child. *Bloddyn Fardd, m. D. ab G. ab Llysolyn.*

Ffygiaw, v. a. (ffyg) To move suddenly, to hurry; to go impetuously.

*Gwyd dlogel, dlogel ffygiad,
Va ffygiaw h'r garban;
Aerh fawr aer-wawr aer-wan,
Eir-walch balch balch ei darian.*

Of secure manhood, and unblemished impulsion, hastening away the kins of the deprecation; of golden course gleaming death in the great slaughter; a towering golden hawk with broken shield. *Cynddelw, i Wewynys.*

Ffygiawd, s. m. (ffyg) The act of moving quickly, or impetuously.

Mawr-byg mirain ffyg ffygiawd eigion.

The fair great fishes of the impetuous motion of the ocean. *Einion Offiriad.*

Ffygiawl, a. (ffyg) Of a quick or hasty nature.

Ffygiolyn, a. (ffygiawl) Of a quick, vehement, or impetuous course.

*Bid Gymmry ni gwasw yng agnawd feithria bar,
Ac ym cyfaillt car cor ffygiolyn.*

Let the Welsh be not fond of being accustomed to cherish wrath respecting my associate, the friend with the Irish body. *Gwionchwal, i Rodri.*

Ffygiolyn, s. m. (ffygiawl) One of a quick, or impetuous course; a hero.

*Ffygiolyn byddio, budd achref cerddas;
Cerdawyn hual yn abarod
Carno, hro freinawl addaf,
A gwedi Carno caer Nef.*

The hero of the army, the treasure of benevolence of songs; the generous one is gone to the tranquillity of Carno, the resting place of a privileged country, and after Carno, the mansion of heaven. *Ll. P. Moeh, m. Tor. ab Rheaper.*

G.

GA, s. m. r. A throw, or jut out; a divaricating, or parting from: whether it be used in its simple form, or uncompound, is not certain.

Gad, s. m. (ga) A parting from; quitting; leaving, or desisting; quit; leave. *v. imp.* Quit; let, leave, suffer. *Gad lonydd, let me alone; gad iddo, let it be so; gad i hyny fod, let that be; gad i mi beth, leave some for me; na ato waf, may heaven prevent.*

Gadaw, v. a. (gad) To part from, to quit, to leave, to relinquish; to forsake, to abandon, to give over; to suffer.

Cas ni wael dda, ac na gao i arall.

Odious is he that will do no good himself, and that will suffer for no one else. *Adage.*

Gadaw, v. a. (gad) To quit, to leave, to relinquish; to permit, to suffer. *Gadaw y mawr, to quit the field.*

Ni ed ddrind ei gara.

The mischievous will not permit himself to be loved. *Adage.*

Gadawedig, a. (gadaw) Relinquished, permitted. **Gadawedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gadawedig)** The act of leaving, or relinquishing; abandonment, permission.

serving their patronymic name, were often called after names characteristic of the countries they inhabited; the two most universal of which being the open plains and the woods; hence originated the two grand distinctions of *Gal* and *Celt*, or the *open plain* and the *covert*, with others of similar import. Of the same meaning with *Gal* and its derivatives are *Gwal*, *Prydain*, *Peithyw*, *Gwynedd*, *Gwent*, and *Syllwg*, fair or clear regions. With *Crelltiau*, may be classed the *Gwyddyl* or *Gwyddelod*; the *Ysgodion*, or *Ysgodogion*, and *Celyddon*,—the people of the coverts; of whom it is remarkable to observe, that not one became so powerful and stationary as to confer its name on the country. These two classes subsisted by different means, the result of which must of necessity have been a state of warfare; hence with the *Celt* the appellation of *Gal* came to be synonymous with *Enemy*; for as the *Gal* or cleared region, became too fully peopled, it sent out colonies in search of other settlements, to occupy which war must frequently have been the consequence

*Eryr Gal ysbwch glew hael,
Blythi goddug, boding fael;
Urien gredolw gaeol.*

The eagle of *Gal* of violent thrust, brave and generous, vexed by war, precious treasure! *Urien* of ardent gaze. *Llywarch Hen.*

*Gwalchmai ym galwir, gal Edwin ac Ragi—
O amlydd Cymru.*

Gwalchmai am I called, the foe of Edwin and the Angles, of the progeny of *Cymru*. *Gwalchmai.*

*Tyllon ei alon ei al a gwddw
O gwddw ac ysbw.*

Overwhelmed are his foes, his station he has preserved from conflict and from tumult. *Ll. P. Mech.*

*Cyn eagar llew fuchar fuchwres
A'i alon, a'i al aeghymen,
Cynwdd blaidd blaidd blaidd traust cad,
Blaidd blaidd coud a'u lhwes.*

Ere this furious lion of gleaming heat separated from his foes, from his matchless station, the forward combats, parties of the unknown conflict, the wolves of the wood devoured them. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Gal, a. (ga—al) Uttered; spread out; cleared; clear; fair.

*Llysoedd bardd—
A thir gal heb anialuch.*

Noble meadows, and fair land without a wilderness. *Iwan Tew, i Llyn Taf.*

*Afon rhyw—
A'i hyn Mr mewn gweddwr gal.*

A flowing river with its long course in fair meadow-land. *Iwan Tew, i Llyn Taf.*

Galath, s. f. (gal) The galaxy, or milky way.

Galaf, s. m. (gal) The green sward.

Galau, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gal—an) That is deprived of being; a corpse, or dead body.

Galanas, s. f.—pl. t. au (galan) A massacre, or murder; also, in the laws, satisfaction for murder.

Y mae galanas y llyddedigion eto heb ddali.

The murder of the slaughtered ones is yet unavenged. *El. Cor. Mag.—Mabwngion.*

Galnas boneddig canwynawl, ac allid brein, talr baw a thrigolw mawr.

The murder retribution of a native gentlemen, and a king's foreign attendant to sixty three cows. *Welsh Laws.*

Galnas wrangarwng. Mal hyn y tellir gwngar galnas; punt fdd rhan brand, chwngarant rhan cofbwrdw, tringant rhan cyffrdw, dag-arugant rhan cufu, pynteg yw rhan gorchafu, mald a dant rhan gorchafu.

A divided murder retribution. In this manner shall be paid a terrible murder retribution; the share of a brother shall be a punt; the share of a cousin six score pence; the share of a second cousin three score pence, the share of a third cousin thirty pence the share of a fourth cousin fifteen pence, and the share of one of the fifth degree seven pence halfpenny. *Welsh Laws.*

Galanasawl, a. (galanas) Murderous, slaughtering

VOL. II.

Galanasdra, s. f. (galanas) A massacre, general slaughter, or murder. *Rhoes ei alanasdra arwynt*, he laid his murder upon them.

Galanasiad, s. m. (galanas) A massacreing.

Galanasu, v. a. (galanas) To massacre, to murder.

Galar, s. m.—pl. t. au (gal—ar) Lamentation.

Tri achaw cyffredin sydd i alar: serch, coli, a gwrthwyneb.

There are three general causes of lamentation: love, loss, and repulse. *Barddas.*

Galareb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (galar) The voice of mourning; threnody; monody.

Galargan, s. f. (galar—can) A monody, an elegy.

Galargerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (galar—cerdd) A monody, a song of lamentation.

Galargerdd yw can gwynhaws, hiraethlawn; a'i phrif achaw ac amcan yw galar.

The monody is a plaintive and mournful song; and its leading cause and intention is lamentation. *Barddas.*

Galargorn, s. m.—pl. galargyrn (galar—corn) The horn of lamentation.

Galargwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (galar—cwyn) The complaint of mourning; a monody.

Galargwynaw, v. a. (galargwyn) To mourn.

Galarriad, s. m. (galar) A sorrowing, a mourning.

Galarloes, s. f.—pl. t. au (galar—gloes) The pang of mourning or lamentation.

Galarriad, s. f.—pl. t. au (galar—nâd) The cry of mourning, lamentation.

Galarriadu, v. a. (galarriad) To utter lamentation.

Galarwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (galar—nwyf) The passion of grief, or mourning.

Galaru, v. a. (galar) To mourn, or to lament.

Galarus, a. (galar) Mournful, lamentable.

Bid trist pob galarus.

Let every mourning one be dejected. *Adage.*

Ni chweg gofalm, ac e gwag galarus.

The one oppressed with care will not sleep, but the sorrowful will sleep. *Adage.*

Galaruswydd, s. m. (galarus) Mournfulness, sorrowfulness, dolefulness, lamentableness.

Galarwawd, s. m. (galar—gwawd) A dirge.

Galarwisg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (galar—gwisg) A mourning apparel, or weeds.

Galarwr, s. m. (galar—gwr) A mourner.

Galarydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (galar) A mourner.

Galawnt, a. (gal) Brave, gallant; fair.

P' sawtyld, wyd fan alawnt.

My dear, thou art a fair damsel. *Iwan Dyf.*

Galeg, s. f. (gal) The language of the people of Gal; the Gaulish tongue.

Galen, s. f.—pl. t. i (gal) A whet stone.

Gallod, s. pl. aggr. (gal) The people of Gal; the people of Galloway.

Galofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gal—ofydd) An architect; a fine artist.

Tri galofydd Ysyr Prydain: Gredidawl, Trydan mab Talwch, a Gwgon Gwron.

The three architects of the Isle of Britain: *Gredidawl*, *Trydan* the son of *Talwch*, and *Gwgon Gwron*. *Trydan.*

*Llywelyn gryn galofydd,
Llywyr-gryn Gwgon cymau celfydd.*

Llywelyn that is a foe that builds castles; that is exactly pointed at by the accurate prophecy. *Llygad Gwr, i Llywelyn II.*

Galofyddiaeth, s. m. (galofydd) The fine or higher arts; architecture.

Galon, s. pl. aggr. (gal) Enemies, hostile ones.

Rhyddyrild fy nghedd—

Pan wnech pen drages pendrychion o wyr

Pan drychw a'i sloe.

Greatly incumbent was my song when the sovereign leader made broken-headed men, when he bowed his foes. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

H

Galw, s. m. (gal) A call; an invocation; a naming. *Bed wrth alw, to be at a call.*

Galw, r. a. (gal) To call; to invoke; to appeal to; to name. *Galw arno, call upon him; pwy sy'n galw, who is calling, or who calls; un a cilw, one that calls; galw ar y dosbarth, to appeal against the decision; galw barn, to appeal for judgement; galw ychwin, to drive oxen in drawing; galw at arfau, to call to arms.*

Galwad, s. m.—pl. t. an (galw) A calling; an appeal; a vocation.

Galwadawl, a. (galwad) Relating to a calling.

Galwzi, s. m.—pl. galwion (galw) A caller; an invoker; the vocative case; a driver of oxen.

Galwedig, a. (galw) Called; nominated, named.

Galwedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (galwedig) A calling; an invocation; an appealing; a vocation, profession, or occupation.

Gwneudur galwedigaeth am gamfarn.

To make an appeal respecting a wrong verdict.

Welsh Laws.

Galwedigaethawl, a. (galwedigaeth) Professional.

Galwedigaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (galwedigaeth) The nominative case, in grammar.

Galwedigawl, a. (galwedig) Vocative; belonging to a calling; denominative; nominative.

Galwys, s. pl. eggr. (gal—gwys) The men of Gal, or the Gauls.

Galwyth, s. m. (gal—gwyth) The rage of war.

Galwythaint, s. m. (galwyth) The wrath of war.

*Pedwar mab ar agwnt yn agosfaist Llywarch,
fi wrt glaw galwythaint;
Tud en dyddiol clad trwmant.*

Four and twenty sons in the family of Llywarch, of brave men of warlike worth, their coming is observed, whose fame was above measure.

Llywarch Hen.

Gall, s. m. (ga—all) Energy; power; ability; capability; possibility; an eventual state, or when it is possible to be.

Gallad, s. m. (gall) A being able; ability.

Gallael, r. n. (gall) To be able, to have power; to be possible; may, or can.

Galldwymyn, s. m. (gall—twymyn) Tertian ague.

Gallwyn, s. m. (gall—twyn) The plague.

Galledig, a. (gall) Having power, potential.

Galledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (galledig) Energy; possibility.

Tri pheth na gellir darfu heb arwngt gan anghen eu galledigaeth: dail hanfod, amwedd hanfod, a llyd hanfod: gan hyn byddant hyd beth yn eu hannwngt. Ai byw ai marw ydynt, yn amryfod brawd a daonau cyrch y gwylfod.

Three things can never be annihilated from the unavoidableness of their possibility: mode of existence, essentiality of existence, and utility of existence: these will, directed of their will, endure for ever, annate or inannate, as sanctions of the beautiful and good in the circle of being.

Barddas.

Gallael, r. n. (gall) To be of power, or ability, to be able; to effectuate; to have power to; to be possible.

*I du drog oaid ai draw,
Ond huiet dy dwylaw.*

If to had brown thou dost not powder draw, seldom will it be possible to deceive thee.

G. ab Ith Ll. Fyrbach.

Gallmarw, a. (gall—marw) Under the possibility of dying, ready to die, half dead.

Yr awt i llywau yr awt y bara i be allmarw, ac i sythau ai blew olli yn yr eidd.

And the smallest the witch devoured the bread she was half dead, and her hair fell off at the time.

Barddas Hen.

El ei corod, ac ei gadawu yn allmarw.

He beat him, and he left him woefully dead.

Mabinogion.

Gallt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gall) Energy, power.

Cymeru Adde ac Ede—

I gwyddu i be gwyddedig;

A gwyddu ei be be all,

Roedd dda'n awt, gwyddu.

He took Adam and Eve to a shelter to procure garments; and knowing them to be void of Arp, a certain condition of sickness.

Dr. S. Cross.

*Y mae gwared imi o'r gwydd,
A gallt i'w ade, a gwell ddydd.*

There is deliverance for me from his severity, and means to leave him, and for better liquors.

D. ab Edmund.

Gallt, s. f.—pl. gellydd (gall) An ascent; a cliff; a woody cliff, or steep. *Yn allt ac yn ngwared, on the ascent and on the descent. Welsh Laws.* It forms the names of several places; as *Gallt Fadaug, Gallt y Crib, Gallt y Mor, Pen yr Allt, Yr Allt Goch, Yr Allt Radd, Yr Allt Wen, Yr Wnallt, Yr Dduallt, Yr Fellaith, Yr Godeallt.*

Galltroydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gallt—ofydd) An artist of power; a mechanic.

Gallu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gall) Energy, power, might, ability; puissance.

Ni all neb namyn ei allu.

Nobody can do beyond his ability.

Adage.

Gallu, r. n. (gall) To be of power, or ability, to be able; to effectuate; to have power to, to be possible; may, or can.

Ni ell Dew ddi i ddirtad.

God can do no good to the wicked.

Adage.

Tri pheth nis gellir bardd heiddyn: awen wrth gerdd, gwydd cyfrinach byddas, a chynneddas da.

Three things without which no one can be a bard; genius for poetry, knowledge in the mystery of bardism, and good morals.

Barddas.

Ni allan llyw a eidd:

Nid hyfryd byd ond lle bych.

They can not what thou canst do; there is no pleasure of life but where thou art.

How Canny.

Galluad, s. m. (gallu) A making able, or enabling; a becoming enabled.

Galluadwy, a. (galluad) Possible, effectible.

Galluaid, a. (gallu) Of a powerful nature.

Galluaw, r. a. (gallu) To endue with power.

Galluawg, a. (gallu) Powerful, mighty, puissant.

Galluawl, a. (gallu) Energetic, potent; possible.

Galluedig, a. (gallu) Endued with power.

Galluedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (galluedig) A rendering able, or powerful.

Galluedigaw, r. a. (galluedig) To endue with power, to make mighty; to become able.

Galluedigawl, a. (galluedig) Potential.

Galluedd, s. m. (gallu) Puissance, ability; faculty, or power of acting.

Gallueiddrwydd, s. m. (galluaid) Possibility.

Galluogawl, a. (galluawg) Potential.

Galluogedd, s. m. (galluawg) Potentiality.

Galluogi, r. a. (galluawg) To empower.

Galluogrwydd, s. m. (galluawg) Powerfulness.

Galluolrwydd, s. m. (galluawl) Potentiality.

Gallus, a. (gall) Powerful, mighty; able.

Coronaw faban, modd Eraigus,

Hau dlewin yr Alban, a fydd allus.

A crowned infant, says Eraigus, an old prophet of Alban, will be mighty.

R. Numer, A. C. Faban.

Gallusrwydd, s. m. (gallus) Potentialness.

Galluus, a. (gallu) Potential; potent; able.

Gallusrwydd, s. m. (galluus) Potentialness.

Gallwyddel, s. m.—pl. gallwyddyl (gall—gwyddel)

A name sometimes used for *Gwyddel*, woodman, an Irishman; but more appropriately to certain tribes, who partly lived in the woods and partly cultivated land.

Gan, s. f. (ga—an) A bringing forth; a birth. *Yr an wen, the white thrush; yr an goch, the red thrush, diseases so called.*

Gân, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (an) Capacity, or what has the power to contain; a mortise.

Gân, prep. (cân) With; in company; in connection; in consequence of. *Gennyf nid oes mor arian, in my possession there is no money; pa beth sy genyd? what hast thou got? mae ganddo oad, he has got wealth; bod ganddi, to be with her; mae genon oeth, we have hope; nid oes genach ddim, you have got nothing; cafl les gandynt, I shall obtain benefit from them; aeth gân y bod, he went with the boat.*

Admoe cyhyrra gan gath.

To pawn a piece of flesh with a cat.

Adage.

O'r dyddiad hwno dygwyddaw a waed ffrolio, no a'i seddne, maddu y ddiar, ac eilwng i omd gan yr awel.

From that blow Frolio sat down, and with his head he tore the ground, and let his soul pass away with the gale.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gân, conj. (cân) In consequence of, because of, because; whereas, for as much; since. *Gan weauthar o honst hyn o beth, so much as thou hast done this thing.*

Ganawl, a. (gân) Relating to capacity.

Ganiad, s. m. (gân) A containing, a holding.

Gann, v. m. (gân) To be of capacity; to contain. *Cân llarned ag y gannet, as full as they can contain; mae yr awel lower, so that it shall hold much.*

Ganid ym wys yn nhy Dew.

There was room made for my soul in the house of God.

Adage.

On adaw y llys a was dyn yn anghyfreithiawl, ei ddysurw a wad ym oed yr argyrdad blawd yr omd hene; can m ein yn mae ni reddo wir.

If a man shall quit the court unlawfully, he shall be held condemned during the life of the lord to whom that bench belongs; for he that will not yield justice, can not be received in a country.

Welsh Laws.

Treid Owein hael—

A oair wedi hrdulih:

A sawl yn Rhoe newnith!

The family of Owein the generous will find reception after a long journey; shall we take up our abode in Rhoe for a night!

T. O. Cyfiliang.

Gâr, s. m.—pl. t. au (ga) The shank; the ham, or lower part of the thigh. *Camedd gar, the head of the knee, or the ham; afal y gâr, the knee-pan.*

Tyld chwyl o hyd gar.

Let the colt grow from the ham.

Adage.

Gâr, prep. (gâr) At, by, nigh, near, hard by. *Gâr llaw, at hand; gâr bron, in presence.*

Gâran, s. m.—pl. t. ed (gâr) A shank; a shaft; a crane, or heron. *Gâran grychydd, the little crane; gâran lwyed, the common wild duck.*

Nid asferth ond gâran.

Nothing so disproportioned as a heron.

Adage.

Maf y gâran am ei ddwygoes.

Like the heron for his two legs.

Adage.

Garanawg, a. (garan) Branching out into shafts; greatly limbed, long shanked.

*Qu chaf nodar mae mwydd garanawg
Gorwygrair gornedd.—*
Head gornedd.

The leading chick, the barrow of for-branching greatness; Gornedd the hollow one of the judgement-seat, if he is sick, he suffers near.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd, i O. ab Tudur.

Garanhir, a. (garan—hir) Long shanked.

Garam, v. a. (garan) To furnish with a shank.

Lleuor o holl orsedion apid araf—
Garam troell-faes breuallur.

There are many first-rate excellencies belonging to me,—as the putting a spindle in the whirl-stone of a grinder.

G. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.

Gardas, s. m.—pl. gardysan (gâr—tas) A garter.

Gardya, s. m.—pl. t. an (gâr—tys) A garter.

Gardd, s. f.—pl. garddi (gar) An enclosure, a garden. *Gardd yd, corn-yard; gardd weir, hay garth; gardd fagui, a nursery.*

*Iddo fo mae noddol fêich,
Ac yn wngear gan wyn-guich,
Ac a gylch cegylh i hon
Naw o arddau ya wyrdion.*

To him belongs a gay hall, being white walled with fair lime and round about this nine gardens that are green.

L. G. Cofhi.

Gardden, s. f. dim. (gardd) A little garden.

Garddiad, s. m. (gardd) A making a garden; a gardening, or cultivating a garden.

Garddu, v. a. (gardd) To make a garden; to garden, or to cultivate a garden.

Garddwr, s. m.—pl. garddwyr (gardd) Gardener.

Garddwriaeth, s. m. (garddwr) Horticulture.

Garddwy, s. m. aggr. (gardd) Caraway, or carui.

Garfwch, s. m.—pl. garfychau (gâr—bwch) A flat-bottomed boat; a punt.

Gârgam, s. m. (gâr—cam) A bandy-legged person; a cripple. *a. Knock-kneed.*

Garhir, a. (gâr—hir) Having a long shank. *Englyn garhir, a metre having one long verse, and the others shorter.*

*Ondd re rediad den fôrddwyd Gerniad,
Garhirion grawn folech,
Rhuddion rath eryron coch.*

Under the thigh of Gerniad were feet runners, long-legged and throwing about the gale, ruddy ones with the summit of the red eagles.

Llywarch Hen.

Garllas, a. (gâr—llas) Limping, halting. *Englyn garllas, a metre so called, ending with a long verse.*

Garllig, s. pl. aggr. (gâr—lleg) The garlick.

Garlligan, s. f. dim. (garllig) A head of garlick.

Garlligawg, a. (garllig) Abounding with garlick.

Yr allegawg, the snake's garlick.

Garm, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ga—arm) An out-cry.

*Rhagun garm rhyw gwn gormae;
Rhagl groen yn rhod gwaw a gwae.*

The echoing of the cry of some deprecating dogs; a noisy rumble that gives both rain and heat.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r dderon.

Garmiad, s. m. (garm) A shouting, or hallooing.

Garmiaw, v. a. (garm) To shout, to raise a cry.

Dafydd—mae i erchi rhodd;

Gwases a wddidid garmia;

Garm dweys a fyn ho.

Dafydd is come to crave a gift; a troublesome one who knows to bark; a rough-haired one he would like to have.

W. Cynwal, i apu bach.

Garmiaw, a. (garm) Shouting, or bawling.

Garmwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (garm) One of the shout; an epithet for a warrior.

Garsyth, a. (gâr—syth) Being stiff in the hams.

Garth, s. f.—pl. t. au (gar) A buttres, or rampart; a fort; a cape; a ridge; a mountain ridge as forms a bend or cove. It forms the appellation of several places; as, *Garth Anarawd, Garth Beibio, Penarth, Gogarth, Garth Au, and Llywydiarth.*

Garthan, s. f. (garth) A camp, an encampment; battle array; battle.

*A rhagod, pen eind chier ysgwydau,
Egred-wan garthan is Garthylwng.
Gwedd am drowd.—*

And before thee, who art foremost in fame, surrounded with bright shields, swiftly breaking through the battle below Garthylwng; and blood flowing round the feet.

Ll. P. Moeh, i Llywelyn I.

*Ynaf a'i berly arwy garthan dym,
Llywelyn gwawd-wyn gwan.*

He that pursues it, the provision of the firm camp, is Llywelyn of fair famed course.

Llywarch Lloet, i L. ab Medawg.

Garthau, v. a. (garth) To fortify; to defend.

Garthen, s. f.—pl. t. au (garth) An encampment.

Gartheniad, s. m.—pl. gartheniaid (garthen) A defender; a striver, or contender.

Ieuan—

*Gwrthwyneb galon, gartheniad gydar,
Garddgar, gwlogar ior.*

Ieuan the venter of the foe, the champion with the mutual spear, a powerful and wine-enjoying chief.

D. ab Gwilym.

H 2

Garthon, s. m. (garth) A rod to drive oxen with.
Garw, s. m.—pl. geirw (gâr) What is rough, or rugged; a torrent. *Y garw*, the after-birth; *tori y garw*, to break the rough; to break a great craving; to stay the stomach.

Garw, a. (gâr) Rough, rugged, uneven, harsh, sharp, severe. *Tywydd garw*, severe weather; *mor garw*, a rough sea; *mae yn arw iddo fod yno*, it is terrible for him to be there; *mae yn arw gennyf am dano*, I am grieved for him.

Angen garw drud a'i heirch.

Bold is he that chooses a violent death.

Adage.

Mae ein meddyliau ni ynghylich y ddaiar yn eirwon ac yn anfan-wi, o'r fath ag sydd yn gweddu i'n cyffwr.

Our ideas with respect to the earth are rough and inaccurate, of the sort that are consonant to our condition.

Ier. Uwein.

Garwâad, s. m. (garw) A making rough; a becoming rough, or rugged; a roughening.

Garwâwl, a. (garw) Tending to roughen.

Garwaidd, a. (garw) Of a rough, or severe nature.

Garwain, s. a. (garw) Abounding with roughness.

Garwau, v. a. (garw) To roughen; to become rough, or rugged; to become severe.

Garwedd, s. m. (garw) Roughness, ruggedness.

Garwen, s. f. (garw) A rough female; a virago.

Gast, s. f.—pl. geist (ga—ast) A bitch. *Gast dâr-awg*, a bitch big with young.

Gasten, s. f. dim. (gast) A little bitch.

Gau, s. m. (ga—au) What is covered, hidden, or masked; a falsehood, a lie.

Goreu padestr yw gau.

The best traveller is a lie.

Adage.

Pao farno Dofydd, dydd hir,

Tywyl fydd gau, golau gwir.

When the Lord shall judge, long the day, falsehood shall be dark, and truth illuminated.

Llywarch Hen.

Gau, a. (ga) Hidden, masked; false, lying.

Rhys Fychan ei galwast, yw gau,

Rhys fawr-falch yn'ngalch y'ngbadan.

Rhys the little they call him, it is false, he is Rhys the greatly towering in glittering armour in the battle.

Ll. P. Moeh.

Gauaf, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gau—af) Winter. *Eidion tri gauaf*, a beast of three winters old.

Gauafaid, a. (gauaf) Wintery, winter-like.

Gauafar, s. m. (gauaf—âr) Winter ploughing.

Gauafawl, a. (gauaf) Brumal, or wintery.

Pi ddyg Herod—

Anwyd gauafawl.

What brought on Herod the wintery blast.

Taliesin.

Gauafawr, a. (gauaf) Brumal, or wintery.

Cynhwrf yu chyr, llyr yn lleuwl,

Cynghyd gauafawr hwyfawr bell.

A tumult in the firths, the tide rising high, the wintery season raging in the course of the ocean.

Ll. P. Moeh.

Gauafdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (gauaf—ty) A winter house, a winter cot.

Gauafle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gauaf—lle) Winter quarter, or a winter place.

Gauafnos, s. f. (gauaf—nos) A winter night.

Gauafrawd, s. m. (gauaf—rhawd) The course or sway of winter.

Oer gauafrawd, tlawd morfa.

Cold the reign of winter, naked in the sea-shore.

Lleford.

Ganafu, v. a. (ganaf) To winter, to pass a winter.

Aethyn i'r mor mewn llong o Alexandria, yr hon a fuanai yn gauafu yn yr yny.

We went to sea in a ship of Alexandria, the which had been wintering in the island.

W. Salisbury.

Gaulid, s. m. (gau—lid) Shame.

Gaw, s. m. (ga) What stretches, or extends; a sinew, tendon, or muscle.

Gawl, s. m.—pl. golau (awi) A light; a dawn. *a. Holy, pure. Tyle y Gawl*, the station of the light; a place so called in Glamorganshire.

Gawn, a. (awn) Direct; right, or just.

Gawr, s. f.—pl. goriau (awr) A shout, an outcry; a tumult; a conflict; a gray colour.

Gwelach wyr gorfawr

A ddygrychyn awr.

I have seen gigantic men hastening to the shout.

Taliesin.

Llas Morgan mwr gawr, llasar wawr wawr,

Llary, llachar, llawch cerddawr.

Slain is Morgan the bulwark of the shout, the leader shining in blue; mild and furious, the refuge of the minstrel.

Cynnddelw, m. Ieais O. Gwynedd.

Gawri, v. a. (gawr) To shout, to cry aloud.

Gawriad, s. m. (gawr) A shouting, or bawling.

Gawy, a. (gaw) Muscular; nervous; strong.

GE, s. m. r. Aptitude. It is doubtful whether it is used except as a prefix in composition.

Gefail, s. f.—pl. gefeiliau (gaf—ail) Tongues, pincers, or nippers; a smithery, or smithy. *Gefail gnau*, nut-crackers.

Ymryson a'r gol yn ei efall.

To contend with the smith in his smithy.

Adage.

Mae main ar bob adain bol,

Man gwynion, fal main gwenol;

Gwlith y gol, gnew, a theg ynt;

Gwlw bodan gefail ydynt.

There are stones set on each smooth wing; small and white, like those on a shuttle; the dew-drops of the smith, so clear and fair; they are the finest flowers of the smithy.

Gul. Owein, i daries.

Gefeiliad, s. m. (gefail) A holding with pincers, a pinching, or nipping.

Gefeiliaw, v. a. (gefail) To hold with tongs, or pincers; to use pincers, or nippers.

Gefeiliawg, a. (gefail) Pinching, or nipping.

Gefeiliast fal drud, gefeiliawg yth law,

Gafaelus draig ffraw ffraw acymnawg.

Thou didst take hold like a fury, o' f'ffraw grasp in thy hand, thou tenacious and active leader of the torrent of wounding.

Ll. P. Moeh, i Gwynia i.

Gefeilydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gefail) One who takes hold, one who holds with pincers.

Gefell, s. c.—pl. t. od (gav—ell) A twin. *Du afell*, two twins.

Am Fadawg, farddief efall—

Uthar yw gwawr!

For Madawg, twin of the bardic song, terrible is the party!

D. ab Gwilym.

Gefyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gaf) A fetter, a gyve; a manacle, a shackle.

Gefynawg, a. (gefyn) Fettered, or shackled.

Gefyniad, s. m. (gefyn) A fettering, a shackling.

Gefyniaeth, s. m. (gefyn) A fettered condition.

Hon a rodd hoes i'm poeni;

Hiraeth gefyniaeth, gwac i!

She has given a band to torment me; it is the mourning of bondage, ah me!

D. ab Gwilym.

Gefynu, v. a. (gefyn) To fetter, or to shackle.

Gefynwr, s. m.—pl. gefynwyr (gefyn—gwr) One who puts on fetters.

Geian, s. m. (gai) Spray, froth, or foam.

Geifawr, a. (gai—mawr) Greatly foaming.

Y mor ddygryfor, geifawr, a gyffyd

O'i ogofau triafawr.

The surge of the sea, greatly foaming, will rise out of his cell vast and awful.

D. Nanmor.

Geilig, a. (gal) Apt to explore, or to hunt out.

Llawer ei geilig, a hebawg wybrog

A lliwedd ar ei llawr,

Cyn bu Erlieon llawedrawr.

Many a hunting dog, and aerial hawk have been trained on its foot, ere that Erlieon was desolate.

Llywarch Hen.

Geilwad, s. m.—pl. geilwaid (galw) A caller, or crier. *Geilwad ychain*, a driver of oxen.

Geilyg, s. m. (gal) The state of being made clear.

Geingiad, s. m. (gaing) A driving in a wedge.

Geingiaw, r. a. (gaing) To drive in a wedge.

Geirber, *a.* (gair—per) Sweetly-speaking.
Geirda, *s. m.* (gair—da) A good word; fame.

Melys geirda am y gair.

The praise of what one loves is sweet. *Adage.*

Orall i ddyrn gollu ei dda,
Oher-dath, oho ei ciria.

It is folly for a man to lose his property, and useless, with his character. *Ed. Morris.*

Geirdardd, *s. m.* (gair—tardd) Etymology.
Geirdarddawl, *a.* (geirdardd) Etymological.
Geirdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gair—tro) A pun.
Geirdröad, *s. m.* (geirdro) A punning.
Geirdröedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (geirdröad) A punster, a player upon words.
Geirdadl, *s. f.*—*pl. geirdadlun* (gair—dadl) A captious argument, or cavil about words.
Geirdadliad, *s. m.* (geirdadl) A cavilling about words; a quibbling.
Geirdadla, *v. a.* (geirdadl) To cavil about words; to quibble.
Geirdadlun, *a.* (geirdadl) Apt to quibble.
Geirdadlydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (geirdadl) A caviller about words; a quibbler.
Geirddoeth, *a.* (gair—doeth) Of discreet words.
Geirfrith, *a.* (gair—brith) Of probable word.

Wen't dderfals i rin—
Yr geirfrith cyflwyn
Bran hore dderfals!

Have I not exposed a mystery? If the omen of the diviner by the morning raven be of probable words. *Tallies.*

Geirgall, *a.* (gair—call) Of discreet words.
Geirgar, *a.* (gair—car) Verbose, fond of words.
Geirgarwch, *s. m.* (geirgar) Verboosity, prolixity.
Geiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gair) A wording.
Geiriadu, *v. a.* (geiriad) To word, to phrase.
Geiriadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (geiriad) A vocabulary.
Geiriaw, *v. a.* (gair) To word, or to phrase.

Nycha, clywn gog, llosg lail,
Yn geiriaw can a gerall.

Lo, I could hear the cuckoo, of full voice, dictating a song I loved. *D. ab Owlym.*

Geiriawg, *a.* (gair) Wordy, verbose, full of words, or talkative. *s. m.*—*pl. Geiriogion.* A verbose person; an orator, or speaker.
Geiriawl, *a.* (gair) Verbal; garrulous; wordy.

Yr seledyd hon a'i gofied gawr,
Mae y geiriawwl ar i llyer
Mae a modur geiriawl.

This hearth that is forsaken by the host, more congenial on its hear would have been the mood and talkative drunken ones. *Llywarch Hen.*

Geiriolaeth, *s. m.* (geiriawl) Phraseology.

Mi cawda bob peth o'r aithrawlaethon ar ddoeth, yn y weid,
a'r dda, a'r mod, herwydd lath a geiriolaeth ymddwedd ag y
cath heryn yn yr hen lyfr.

I have laid down every thing of the instructions in regimen, in the way, order and mode, with respect to language, and phraseology of diction, as I have found them in the old books. *E. Dafydd.*

Geirioli, *v. a.* (geiriawl) To phrase; to verbalize.

Yr lloender y sydd ar lath: iawn arioli, iawn ymddwyn, ac
iawn lloerydd.

There are three just things appertaining to language: just phrasing, just construction, and just enunciation. *Barddas.*

Geiriolas, *a.* (geiriawl) Verbose, garrulous.
Geirlyfr, *s. m.*—*pl. geirlyfras* (gair—llyfr) A vocabulary; a dictionary.
Geirllas, *a.* (gair—llas) Of drawling words.
Geirllasrwydd, *s.* (geirllas) Slowness of speech.
Geirllwydd, *a.* (llwydd) Of prosperous words.

Fynaw rhin fân fudal,
Fon arllid hon, cirllwydd had.

She is a polite lady of delicate air, a fair one obstructing sleep, of word prospering allurement. *H. ab Ithion Llytton.*

Geirswyn, *s. m.* (gair—swyn) The charm, or power of words.

Geirw, *s. pl. aggr.* (garw) Roughs; surges, or billows; cataracts, or falls.

Llŷf gŵr o wir llŷf oŵr oedd.

Llŷf iŷf iŷf iŷf iŷf iŷf.

The flowing of cataracts from the sky, a cold flood it was, less were the surges of all the seas. *Ior. Fynglwyd.*

Geirweddliad, *s. m.* (gair—gweddliad) Phraseology

Y pethau a berant eglur Gymraeg yw perffath leithyddiaeth, a chyflawn geirweddliad.

The things that are conducive to perspicuity in the Welsh, are perfect construction, and just phraseology. *Barddas.*

Geirwir, *a.* (gair—gwir) Of true words; true.

Geirwir fywyd a garoedd,
All Homer, ddyng hyddyd, oedd.

A life of sincere conversation he loved, like Homer, profound in learning was he. *Ior. Thomas, o Fynglwyd.*

Geirydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gair) A worder; a philologist; a speaker.

Ni cŵir yn eang oŵr geirydd.

He will not be called lying if he is not a speaker. *Adage.*

Gel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (ge—el) Aptness to flow, or to ooze; a leech. *Gel y meirch, neu gel bendoll,* the horse-leech.

Gelach, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (gel) A languid one; a little sorry fellow, a frible.

Gelawr, *s. f.*—*pl. gelorau* (elawr) A bier.

Gele, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (gel) A slow rill; a leech.

I'r gele y mae dwy ferch yn lifftu, mae, mae.

To the leech there are two daughters culling, give, give. *Proverb. XXX. 15.*

Gelen, *s. f. dim.* (gel) A leech. *Gelen bendoll,* the horse leech.

Gelen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (gel) That flows imperceptibly, that oozes; a leech.

Edevis terwyn teyrn feibion,
A oedw gelen yn eu galon.

The violent one has left behind him royal sons who would leave gushing of blood in their faces. *Cynddelw, m. Cadwallon.*

Geleuan, *s. f. dim.* (geleu) A small leech.

Geleurrdd, *s. m.* (geleu—rhudd) A flow, or oozing of red. *a.* Red oozing; crimson-stained.

Geleurrdd ein gwyr gwedd ludded trwm,
Tremid gofyr mae Maelor drefed.

The crimson-stain of our men after heavy-toll, he it seen by the violent of the wall of Maelor Drefed. *O. Cyfeiliog.*

Bardd Llywelyn hael hyd ym geuir,
Geleurrdd geilyn i bob awir.

The bard of Llywelyn the generous, though I may be called stained with blood, a foe to every unjust one. *Cynddelw.*

Geleurrddiad, *s. m.* (geleurrdd) A crimson-stained one; a blood-stained warrior.

Ef gofgydd galon geleurrddiad aer
I orfod ei ystald.

He will bring down the foe, red-stained men of slaughter to submit to his terms. *L. P. Meek, i Nedri.*

Geleurrddiaw, *v. a.* (geleurrdd) To cause a crimson fluid; to stain with blood.

Gelfryd, *s. m.* (gel—bryd) A breaking out of the mind.

Gwela Rhys yn llys Elisidlo,
Gelfryd geilyn yn allfro.

I have seen Rhys in the hall of Elisidlo, with the raging mind of an enemy in a foreign country. *Phyllis Brydydd, i R. Gryg.*

Gell, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gel) A shooting out.

Dyddfawl balad dodd all Bell,
Dawn Daw all dan dy sellwyd;
Dwg yn wladwr deg iawn el,
Donna Celi, dinog hylwydd.

With couched shaft following the example of Bell, the grace of God thou wilt see to support thy undertaking; the gifts of the mysterious one, infallibly prosperous, will produce a leader, a braver supremely fair. *Micr. Dafydd.*

Gelin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gel) What springs out.

O lwyth Elystan, a'i ffa
Ezrad wal yr wyd efin;
O gyman, lowr lydan wled,
Wyd o iawn-wad dwy Wynedd.

Of the tribe of Elystan, and his race of golden heritage, thou art a *shoe*; by Cynan, of the splendid and ample fount, thou art of the true blood of each Gwynedd. *Meir. Dafydd.*

Geloer, s. (gel—oer) Temperately cold, rather cold; fresh, enlivening, wholesome. *Bore gel-oer teg*, a fair and temperately cold morning. *Diawd elcer iawn*, very refreshing drink. *Gwent* Geloer, s. m. (gel—oer) A temperate, or refreshing coldness. *Sefyll yn y geloer*, to stand in a cool place, in warm weather. *Gwent.*
Gelwain, v. a. (galw) To cry out frequently.
Gelwig, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gel—gwig) Small wood, brushwood, or underwood. *Sil.*
Gelyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gal) A foe, or enemy. *Gelyn yr icir*, a buzzard.

Hoodi dyn nid gelyn a'i rhau.

The life of a man, it is not an enemy that has the disposal of it. *Adage.*

Tri chosb cristion ar ei elyn: maddan iddo, lawi arno, a gwneuthur daioni iddo hyd eithaf gallu.

The three punishments of a christian on his foe: to forgive him, to be silent of him, and to do good to him to the utmost of his power. *Barddas.*

Gelynaidd, a. (gelyn) Of a hostile nature.
Gelynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (gelyn) A female foe.
Gelyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gelyn) Hostility.
Gelyniaethawl, a. (gelyniaeth) Relating to a state of warfare.
Gelyniaethu, v. a. (gelyniaeth) To create hostility, or warfare; to render hostile.
Gelyniaethus, a. (gelyniaeth) Suitable to hostility, or warfare; of hostile disposition.

Nid oes un cenedl mor ddigariad, a mor elyniaethus i'w iaith ei hanaa ag ydyw y Cymro.

There is not one nation so void of affection, and so hostile to its own language, as the Welshman is. *S. Tricfredyn.*

Gelyniawl, a. (gelyn) Hostile, or adverse.

Yn trwy elyniawl drals y gwynoedd, gwedi ei fod ar fewdd trwy ysbaid pam nywyrnawd, y burwid y beudis Denmarc ygyd a'i forwyn, can ergryndig o'i'r gogledd i'r tir.

Then through the hostile power of the winds, after being on the brink of drowning, through the spear of fire da-a, the king of Denmark was cast on shore in the north, together with his damsel, trembling with fear. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gelynioldeb, s. m. (gelyniawl) A state of war.
Gelyniolrwydd, s. m. (gelyniawl) A hostile state.
Gelynus, a. (gelyn) Hostile. suitable to a foe.
Gelyst, s. pl. aggr. (gel—yst) Sedges, or flags.
Gell, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ge—ell) A dun, or bay colour. *a. Dun, or gloomy.*

Gelly y beindd, gell,
Gellach o bell.

Dark is the shaft, dark,
Darker from afar. *Aneurin.*

Gellaig, s. pl. aggr. (gell) Pears. They are also called *Rhwyn* and *peranau*.

March Rhydderch ryddig
Llwyd lili ellaig,
Llwmol llawn a rwig,
Ffrosfoli gwynnig.

The stand of Rhydderch over-mettled, brown of the colour of pears, and Llwmol full of vigour, rearing the snorting nostril. *Taliesin.*

Gellast, s. f.—pl. gelleiat (gell—gast) A buck-hound bitch.

Gelleigbren, s. m. (gellaig—pren) A pear tree.
Gelleigen, s. f. (gellaig) A pear, or one pear.
Gelleiglys, s. m. (gellaig—llys) Winter green.
Gelleigwydd, s. pl. (gellaig—gwydd) Pear trees.
Gelleigwydden, s. f. (gelleigwydd) A pear tree.
Gellgarw, s. m.—pl. gellgeirw (gall—carw) A reindeer; it is also called *algar*.

Gelgt, s. m.—pl. t. on (gell—ci) A kind of large hunting dog, of a dun colour; a buck-hound.

Yn y coed gyfarwyned ag of y clywaf eilgen yn cyfodi hyddgant: In the wood facing him, he could hear the hounds starting a stag. *M. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Gellheag, s. m. (gell—heag) Water flower-de-luce. *Gellheagen yr yd*, corn-flag; *gellheagen ber*, sweet flag.

Gellwng, v. a. (ge—llwng) To loosen, to let go; to discharge, to drop; to disband.

Gellyngawl, a. (gellwng) Laxative, relaxing.

Gellyngiad, s. m. (gellwng) A loosening; a dropping; a disbanding, or discharging.

Gem, s. f.—pl. t. au (em) A gem, a jewel.

Gwaeg sy 'ngem ei wregys.

There is a broche in the jewel of his girlde.

Gemawg, a. (gem) Abounding with gems.

Gemawl, a. (gem) Relating to gems; jewelled.

Gemiad, s. m. (gem) A setting with gems.

Gemu, v. a. (gem) To adorn with gems.

Gemwaith, s. m. (gem—gwaith) Work studded with gems; needle-work studded with gems.

Gemydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gem) A jeweller.

Gen, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ge—en) The intellect, or soul. *Ar dy en na ddos yno*, on thy life go not there; *cei dalu, er gwaetha'n d'en*, thou shalt pay, do what thou wilt; *gwaetha'n d'en*, in spite of thee; *gwaetha' d'en*, manure thee.

Gwr ddring, gwyrdd oerfel,
Ein gelyn ni'n gelsin ei;
A gen y gwr gan ei gl,
A'i gori ei i Gaerfili.

The severe man of cold constitution, a foe to me, may become a corpse; and the soul of the fellow let it go into his dog, and his body let it go to Caerfili. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ge—en) An opening, or mouth; a jaw; a chin. *Clicied gen*, a jawbone. *Mith luagufgerfydd dy ddwy en*, I will drag thee by thy two jaws.

Y corn a'th roddes di Urien,
A'r arweut aur am ei en,
Chwyt yddo o'th daw anghen.

The horn which was given to thee by Urien, with the golden chain round its brim, blow in it if danger comes to thee.

Llywarch Hen.

Genau, s. pl. (gen) The jaws, the lips, the mouth; outlets or inlets. *Aur enau*, golden lips.—The double plural *Genauau*, is often used. *Genau y Glyn*; places so called in Glamorganshire and Cardiganshire.

A fo doeth efe a dau;
Annoeth ni reol enau.

He that is wise will be silent, the unwise will not govern the lips. *G. ab Iwan Hen.*

Genawg, a. (gen) Having a long jaw.

Genawl, a. (gan) Relating to birth, natural.

Genedig, a. (gan) Brought forth, or born.

Genedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (genedig) A nativity.

Genedigawl, a. (genedig) Native, or natural.

Geneth, s. f.—pl. t. od (gan) A damsel, a maid, a girl, a daughter.

Genethaidd, a. (geneth) Maidish, or girlish.

Genethan, s. f. dim. (geneth) A little maid.

Genethig, s. f. dim. (geneth) A little maid.

Geneuaid, s. m.—pl. geneueidiau (genau) A mouthful, or a chopful.

Geneuawl, a. (genau) By mouth, oral.

Geneugoeg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (genau—coeg) A li-zard, an eft.

Ni fyn dyn weld y carnlladron o bechedau cydd yn llechu ynddo, mai y gwell di y geneugoegion ac y prydied mewn pwll drowllyd.

A person will not choose to see the voracious deceivers of slugs that lurk within him, just as thou seest the efts and other worms in a stinking pit. *Morgan Llwyd.*

Genfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (gen) A snaffle, or bit of a bridle; also a barnacle, a farrier's instrument.

Genfwrwyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (gen—fwrwyn) The chinstay of a bridle.

Geni, v. a. (gan) To appear, to be brought forth, to be born.

Pob byw a enir i enghar. *Adage.*

Every living thing is born to separate.

Nid rhaid i ddodwydd masyn ei end.

The discent waits only to be born. *Adage.*

A'r dryddid cywyddodd cad,
I Wynedd wia a aned.

And the third, greeting with treasure, to fair Wynedd has been brought forth.

Gēni, v. a. (gân) To be held, or contained.

Genid, s. m. (gan) Nativity, or birth; the state of being brought forth.

Genill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gan—ll) A progeny, an offspring.

Genilles, s. f. dim. (genill) A young nymph.

Genilles, o'n llwyr cyd a'm lloeddor ar air.

A nymph reproaches me, whilst with a word she kills me. *Gwalchmai.*

Genillyn, s. m. dim. (genill) One begotten.

Genog, s. f.—pl. genogian (genawg) The mandible, or jaw.

Genoleth, s. m. (genawl) A bringing forth.

Genwair, s. f.—pl. genwairiau (gen—gwair) A fishing rod.

Rhaid iâid, ffillo i cair,
Dud'n gynali wrth droya genwair.

We will be bound to draw back, he must turn with exactness at the end of the angling rod. *H. D. Lloyd.*

Genweirad, s. m. (genwair) An angling, fishing.

Genweiriaw, v. a. (genwair) To angle, to fish.

Genweiriwr, s. m.—pl. genweiriwyr (genwair—gwr) An angler, or a fisher with a rod and line.

Gēol, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ge—ol) A gaol, a prison.

Ban yd ran ei rŵd—
Ban orch ſol cad cadawl wron.

Conspicuously he distributes his bounty; conspicuous the bound of the battle prison of the treasure-giving hero. *Gwalchmai.*

Ger, s. m.—pl. t. au (ge—er) Utterance, a cry.

Dymhau ton wydd wrth Aber Ddu:
Duchwrth glan glwyrn, glwys y ffryd;
Dymg yd gwa cduas enau,
Adedd yd gwrthand gwrthod geran.

A green wave at Aber Ddu gave me a lullaby: it embraced the pale green bank, pure are the streams; free from pain slugs the mouth of the little bird, stationed to oppose me with contrary notes. *Gwalchmai.*

Ger, prep. (cêr) By, or at; near to, hard by. **Ger** *ynghyd a mi*, face to face with me. *Sil.*

Yn anghau Ddu: safeddrwl ger ei haw, maddrwl ger maddrwl,
a chylas i phob cyfwrth byrddol yn nghylch y gwydd.

The three necessary questions of God: infinite by himself, false in finite comprehension, and counting with every mode of existence in the circle of the world of intellect. *Barddas.*

Gerag, prep. (gêr) Toward, in a direction to.

Gerain, v. a. (ger) To squeal, to squeak, to cry.

Geran, v. a. (ger) To squeal, to squeak, to cry:

Ai byw ei marw ger ei gwa,
Ai gwa ei gylw'n geran!

Alive or dead, whence that sad moan; is it a man whom I hear wailing? *D. ab Gwilym, f'r Ydrpd.*

Geranlyd, a. (geran) Squealing, or squeaking.

Gerbron, prep. (ger—bron) In presence.

Gereinlyd, a. (gerain) Squeaking, squealing.

Gerfydd, prep. (gêr) In contact with, by. **Ger** *fydd dy law*, by thy hand; **llusgaf di gerfydd dy wallt**, I will drag thee by thy hair.

Gerl, s. m. (ger) The cholera, bile, or gall.

Can chweroed a'r gerl.

As bitter as the gall.

Madd—

Gerl yw i mi fy mod.

Without her it is gall for me to exist. *D. ab Gwilym.*

—Cweth gyhoeddi

ſol i meddwl, yn ych pith,

A siſpas chweth, ſol gerl,

Gwa lloeddol, gylwed hwa;

Nid dŷpawd ſwyr ddabul.

You shall have it published, as well as I can, amongst you, and bitter enough, like gall, will it be with you as I have said; we shall not teach much good. *T. ab Iwan Mochwg.*

Gerlaidd, a. (gerl) Choleric, or bilious, like bile.

Gerlawg, a. (gerl) Abounding with bile, bilious.

Gerlawl, a. (gerl) Relating to the cholera, or bile.

Gerllaw, prep. (ger—llaw) At hand, by, near.

Germaln, v. a. (garm) To cry often, to wail.

Pan cioddwr ar falas y frawd
Fe gylw y lloedd yd garmaln.

When he shall sit on the throne of judgment, he will tear the poor complaining. *Edm. Frye.*

Gern, s. m.—pl. t. au (ger) That extends far; depth, or profundity; collateral; a fifth relative, or cousin.

Gerni, s. pl. aggr. (gern) Collateral kindred in the fifth degree. They are also called *Criſſys* and *Yegwion*. **Gwrth gerni**, the same with **Gwrthneri**, relations in the sixth degree. See *Tras*.

Saf yw rhedid gwr, ei ddi, ei hendedd, ac ei orhendedd; ac o hyay
hyd y madd ſol ſe cſyd, gwrn on gelyd.

The parentage of a man implies, his father, his grandfather, and his great grandfather; and onwards unto the sixth degree and descent, they are called cousins. *Welsh Laws.*

Gerwin, a. (garw) Rough, severe, rigorous.

Gerwinad, s. m. (gerwin) A making rough; a becoming harsh, or severe.

Gerwinaw, v. a. (gerwin) To make rough, or harsh; to become rough or rigorous.

Gerwinawl, a. (gerwin) of a rough or harsh nature. **Mac yn gyru arno yn crwinawl**, he is driving upon him terribly.

Gerwindeb, s. m. (gerwin) Roughness, ruggedness, harshness, severity, or inclemency.

Gerwydd, prep. (ger—gwydd) In presence. **Ger** *wydd ei wyneb*, before his face; **gerwydd y ty**, before the house. *Sil.*

Gerwyneb, prep. (ger—gwyneb) In presence.

Gerwynebawl, a. (gerwyneb) Opposite. **Yn er** *wynebawl*, being present.

Gerwynebu, v. a. (gerwyneb) To place opposite.

Geryn, s. m.—pl. t. od (gar) One that utters a shrill cry. **Geryn llwydd**, a mallard.

Gestwag, v. a. (ystwag) To incline, bend, or bow down, to lower, to abase.

Dred i ddala, doeth i agwag.

A serious one to catch, a wise one to subject. *Adage.*

Gestyngawl, a. (gestwag) Tending to lower.

Gestyngiad, s. m. (gestwag) A lowering, a bowing, or inclining down; subjection.

Gestyngu, v. a. (gestwag) To lower, to bow down.

Genaddoli, v. a. (gau—addoli) To worship falsely.

Genaddoliad, s. m. (gau—addoliad) A false worshiping, idolatrous worship.

Genaddoliath, s. m. (gau—addoliath) False worship; idolatry.

Genaddolwyr, s. m.—pl. genaddolwyr (gau—addolwr) A false worshipper; an idolater.

Genain, a. (gau) Full of falsity; lying; false.

Genaw, v. a. (gau) To falsify, to make false.

Genawd, s. m. (gau) A falsifying, deception.

Genawg, a. (gau) Fallacious, lying, deceiving.

Nosan a orag Merddin at y dewinion, a gofyn iddynt: Doodwch i mi, dwylwyr genawg, pa beth ydych chi yn gwrthod y llyu.

Merddin drew near to the magicians, asking them: tell me, ye false deceivers, what is there in the bottom of the lake. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Genawl, a. (gau) Fallacious; deceiving.

Genblant, s. pl. aggr. (gau—plant) False children.

Cryn calaf, a llyf yn anaf,
Cynewid hwn a'r anaf:
Dige could man genblant.

A brittle neck, or a fool in the ravine, is the dealing of the Saxon with his money: void of affection the seal of the mother of false children. *Llywarch Hen.*

Geubwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gau—pwyll) A false reason, false sense.

Geudeb, *s. m.* (gau) Falsehood, or deceit.

Geudy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gau—ty) A privy house.

Geuddadl, *s. f.*—*pl.* geuddadlau (gau—dadl) Paralogy, or sophistical argument.

Geuddadledd, *s. m.* (geuddadl) A paralogism.

Geuddadiad, *s. m.* (geuddadl) Arguing falsely.

Geuddadlu, *v. a.* (geuddadl) To paralogize.

Geudduw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gau—duw) False god.

Ri sach, y geudduw syth-wan,
A'i fwa lost a fo yn tan.

May the arrow and the severe bow of his strutting, feeble, deceiving godship be in the fire. *S. Tudur, i'r Cariad.*

Geudduwiaeth, *s. m.* (geudduw) False theology.

Geuedd, *s. m.* (gau) Falsehood, falsity, fallacy.

Geufardd, *s. m.*—*pl.* geufeirdd (bardd) False bard

Geuffydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (gau—ffydd) Heresy.

Genfyddiawg, *a.* (geu—ffydd) Having false faith

Geugred, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (gau—cred) False belief, superstition.

Geugrediniaeth, *s. m.* (geugred) False belief.

Geugrefydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gau—crefydd) A false religion, heresy.

Geugrefyddawl, *a.* (geugrefydd) Heretical in faith

Geulith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gau—llith) Heterodoxy, or false doctrine, false teaching.

Geulithiad, *s. m.* (geulith) A teaching falsely.

Geulithiaw, *v. a.* (geulith) To misinstruct.

Geulithiawg, *a.* (geulith) Falsely instructed.

Geulun, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gau—llun) A chimera.

Geulunaid, *a.* (geulun) Chimerical.

Genogrwydd, *s. m.* (genawg) Fallaciousness.

Geurith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gau—rith) A false appearance; illusion.

I'w balchedd, unwedd asir,
Meldith a geurith a gair.

To her pride, of similar reproach, there will come a curse and denision. *W. Middleton.*

Geuwedd, *s. m.* (gau—gwedd) A false appearance

Geuwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* geuwyr (gau—gwr) A false man, a deceiver, an impostor.

Gewach, *s. m.* (gaw) A lean one; a greedygut.

Gewai, *s. m.*—*pl.* geweiod (gaw) A lean person; a greedygut, a glutton.

Gewyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gaw) A sinew, or tendon.

Gewynaid, *a.* (gewyn) Of a sinewy nature.

Gewynawg, *a.* (gewyn) Sinewy, having tendons.

Gewynawl, *a.* (gewyn) Relating to the sinews.

Gewynlys, *s. m.* (gewyn—llys) Butcher's broom: also called *gieulys*.

Gewynogrwydd, *s. m.* (gewynawg) Sinewness.

GI, *s. f. r.*—*pl. t.* oedd. A slender fibre, a nerve.

Giach, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (gi) A snipe. It is also called *Ysnid* and *Ysniten*.

Giau, *s. pl. aggr.* (gi) Nerves; nervous system.

Anaf yn giau, angen ya ngwythl.

Disease in the nerves, death in the veins. *Adage.*

Y mae gwewyr i'm giau
A allai hon ei lleila.

There is a disease in my nerves, which she could assuage. *H. Heilyn.*

Gid, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gi—id) A she-goat, a goat.

Giden, *s. f. dim.* (gid) A young she-goat, a kid.

Gieuawg, *a.* (gian) Having nerves, nervous.

Gieuawl, *a.* (gian) Relating to the nerves, nervous.

Gieuedd, *s. m.* (gian) The nervous system.

Gieulyd, *a.* (gian) Affecting the nerves, nervous.

Gienyn, *s. m. dim.* (gian) A nerve, a sinew.

Gil, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (gi—il) A yielding, or producing; work, or action; fermentation.

Gild, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gil) What is produced.

Gwneathan' ier o'u hanes hwyf,
Gild y rhew, goldwyr awyr.

They have done good by their evening tale, the work of the frost, marigold of the sky. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r ser.*

Gildiad, *s. m.* (gild) A producing, bringing out.

Gildiaw, *v. a.* (gild) To produce, to yield, to concede, to contribute.

Gildiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gildwyr (gild—gwr) A producer; one who brings to effect; a yielder, a conceder; a contributor.

Gilydd, *s. pl.* (cil) Mutual efficient, mutual selves, or other selves. *proem.* One another, each other.

Gwahodion y'ngwlad Fon fydd
Gwedi gwyl i dal 'gilydd.

There will be invitations in the island of Mon after the holiday, to the houses of each other. *L. G. Collis.*

Gin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gi—in) A pelt. *Gwlan gin,*

pelt wool, plucked wool.

Gingroen, *s. f.* (gin—croen) The toadflax, a kind of stinking mushroom.

Giniad, *s. m.* (gin) A stripping off the skin.

Giniaw, *v. a.* (gin) To strip, to take off the skin, to pluck off the wool.

Giniawl, *a.* (gin) Stripping, or flaying.

Giniedig, *a.* (gin) Skinned, stript of covering.

Giniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ginwyr (gin—gwr) A flayer.

Girad, *s. m.* (irad) Mourning, lamentation. *a.*

Piteous, lamentable, terrible.

Cenidun hon Ruffudd, rudd ei rëad,
Ac ni rygaf dyn dim mor irad.

I sang this of Ruffudd, of ruddy colour, a man had not sung any thing so mournful. *D. Benfras.*

I u cyfwasf—
Gorwag fedyllan,
Cellwirod gredan,
Oferion lyfau,
Gelirau girad!

To thee will I confess—very vain thoughts, fanciful creeds, and useless oaths, dreadful words! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Giten, *s. f. dim.* (gid) A she goat, a young goat.

Gith, *s. m. aggr.* (gi—ith) Corn cockle. It is also called *ydig*. *-Sil.*

Githran, *s. m.* (gith—rhan) Honewort: also called *githrag*.

Gla, *s. m.* (lla) A brightness, or glistening.

Glafr, *s. m.* (gla) That is glistening, or smooth.

Glafr, *s. m.* (glafr) What produces a glistening, flattery, or false praise.

Glafrad, *s. m.* (glafr) A making fair, or glistening; a flattering.

Glafru, *v. a.* (glafr) To glaver, to flatter.

Glai, *s. m.* (gla) That is glistening, or smooth. *a.*

Glistening, glittering, dazzling.

Glaif, *s. m.*—*pl.* gleifau (llaif) A bill-hook, a crooked sword, a scimitar, a glaive. *Gleiffrudd,*

ruddy-glaived, *gleif-ruthr,* the assault of a glaive

Gnawd it goch a glew glaif gan fang gorwydd;
Gnawd goches rodwydd rudd oetwng.

Usual to thee to have the red and dashing scimitar over the man of the steel; habitual the ruddy plain of conflict silent of shouts. *E. ab Mad. Rhawed.*

Da oedd ei gof mewn gofdd,
A'i laif yn gyflawn o lid.

Collected was his mind in trouble, and his glaive treming with wrath. *Iolo Goch.*

Glain, *s. m.*—*pl.* gleiniau (glai) What is pure, or holy; a pure one, an angel, a saint; what is bright, clear, or transparent; a gem, or jewel; a bead. *Glain nod,* a prime jewel; *glain cefn,*

gleiniau cefn, the back bone, the joints of the back; *glain cauod,* *maen cauod,* or *maen gwlaw,*

the rain stone, which was rolled to procure rain; *glain neidr,* *glain nadroedd,* *gleini nadroedd*

maen glain, or *maen maegi*, snake stones, adder stones, or adder beads. The *main glain*, transparent stones, or adder stones, were worn by the different orders of bards, each having its appropriate colour; the blue ones belonged to the presiding bards, the white to the druids, the green to the ovates, and the three colours blended, to the disciples. There is no certainty that they were worn from superstition originally; perhaps that was the circumstance which gave rise to it. Whatever might have been the cause, the notion of their rare virtues was universal in all places where the bardic religion was taught.—It may still be questioned whether they are the production of nature or art. Be that as it may, they are always to be found in great numbers; and there are people who may be aptly called hunters, from whom they are to be had; but they insist on being credited, that the *Gleision* are only to be had at one season of the year; and that they are blown by a knot of snakes. *Ai chwythau y glain y maent?* what are they blowing the gem? (applied to people laying their heads together in conversation.)

Cae difyrch Trindawf tri macwy o dan,
Tri meib glau glain ofw—
Hyderna.

As the Trinity preserved the three children from the fire, three angel-visited comely youths, let us confide. *Cynddelw.*

Dyfe mab Cyman—
Gau y glain gloew adaf yn nef drefed!

May the son of Cyman be with the gloriously dwelling angel in the region of heaven! *Meliyr, i R. ab Cyman.*

Eall—
Ynys glau y glain.
Gwrthoddych dadyrain
Ys cafn ynddi.

Eall, the holy island of the saint, where there is a splendid picture of the resurrection. *Meliyr.*

Glain, a. (glai) Pure, holy;—clear, bright, or transparent. *Gleision scintian*, holy saints; *gleision radau*, pure virtues.

Glan, s. f.—pl. glenydd (llan) The brink, side, or bank of a river, or any water. *Glan y mor*, the sea shore; *glau yr afon*, the river side; *glau y dŵr*, the water side; *ar y lan*, on the shore. *Hala hi i'r lan*, send her up. *Dyfed.*

Cynt y curid dau dŵn o dwy lan.

Sooner will two men meet than two banks. *Adoge.*

Glan, a. (gia) Pure, holy, fair, clean, complete, entire. *Yr Ysbryd Glan*, the Holy Spirit; *dynes lan*, a handsome woman; *dillad glau*, clean clothes; *mae wedi darfod yn lan*, it is entirely gone; *dyna fyw yn lan*, there is fine living; *dyna hi allan yn lan*, that is very fine indeed.

Llaw lan, diogel ei pherchen.

The owner of a clean hand is safe. *Adoge.*

Cydydddyddan a'm hanwyl—
Newidolau glau gumanau;
Cydwertid yn y min mau.

Neatly dissembling with my love; exchanging pure kisses; mutually smiling lip to lip. *Ii. ab Gwilym.*

Glanbad, s. m. (glan) A purifying; a cleansing.

Glanbaw, a. (glan) Abstergent, cleansing.

Glanu, v. a. (glan) To purify, to hallow, to clear, to cleanse, to make clean, to clean.

Glandeg, a. (glan—teg) Comely and fair.

Ar bob twr yr odd merch landeg aruthr yn sefyll.

Upon every tower there was a very fair and comely woman standing. *Ellis Wyn, B. Cwag.*

Glaniad, s. m. (glan) A landing, or a going ashore.

Glanaw, v. a. (glan) To land, to go ashore.

Glanwaith, a. (glan—gwaith) Clean and neat; complete. *Lle glauwaith*, a tidy place.

VOL. II.

Glanwelthdra, s. m. (glan—weith) Cleanliness.

Glanweithiad, s. m. (glanwaith) A cleansing.

Glanweithlaw, v. a. (glanwaith) To make clean.

Glanweithawl, a. (glanwaith) Abstergent.

Glanweithus, a. (glanwaith) Abstergent.

Glas, s. m.—pl. gleision (llas) A blue colour; a verdancy; a green, a green plat. *Glas y dor-lan*, the king's-fisher; *glas y llwyn*, wild hyacinth.

Dar a dyfwrw ar y glas,
Gwedi gwacddfrw gwyr a las;
Gwac wr wrth y bo a'i cas!

An oak hath grown upon the green, after the blood stream of men who were slain; woe to the man of whom there shall be cause of hate. *Robert Iyrysonwg Norddmandi.*

Pan ddolo hon i'r bronnydd,
I leslaw dim ar las dydd,
Yr adar, yn llwyr odiach,
A gan yr afes gwyllion strach.

When she comes to the lawn, to trace a lay at the dawn of morn, the birds most charmingly will briskly sing their eloquent complaints. *T. Pryi, i'r gog.*

Glas, a. (llas) Blue, or azure; pale; gray; verdant, green; fresh, or young. *Brethyn glas*, blue cloth; *llas glas*, blue colour; *arybren las*, a blue sky; *blodau gleision*, blue flowers; *arian gleision*, pale money, or silver; *wyned glas*, a palid complexion; *maidd glas*, milky whey; *march glas*, a gray horse; *cawg las*, a gray mare; *—gwellt glas*, green grass; *derwen las*, a green oak. *—Mas efe ar ei orau glas*, he is as busy as he can be.

Am ar y garaf ren n'i'm carwy,
Nedd lloddodig glas rhag glas fordyw,
Nedd llawen awen, awel nedd mwyl!

Since I am doomed to love one that will not my love return, are not the shores oppressed before the blue torrent, is not the muse animated, is not the gale increased! *Cynddelw, i Efa f. Madawg.*

Glasaid, a. (glas) Bluish, or rather blue.

Glasar, s. m. (glas—ar) Land newly turned up.

Glasawg, a. (glas) That is blue, livid, or pale.

Glasbail, s. m. (glas—pail) The bloom of fruit.

Glaschwerthin, s. m. (glas—chwerthin) A half laugh, a simper, or smirk.

Glaschwerthin, v. a. (glas—chwerthin) To simper, to smile, to smirk.

Glaschwerthiniaid, s. m. (glaschwerthin) A making a half laugh, a smirking.

Glasdonen, s. f. (glas—tonen) The scarlet oak.

Glasdorch, s. f.—pl. glasdyrch (glas—torch) A leveret, or young hare; a young wolf.

Glasdwr, s. m. (glas—dwr) Milk and water drink.

Glasddydd, s. m. (glas—dydd) The dawning day.

Glasfaen, s. m. (glas—maen) Blue stone, vitriol.

Glasfaran, s. m.—pl. t. edd (glas—maran) A samlet, a young salmon.

Glasfodd, s. m. (glas—medd) Green metheglin.

Glasfodd eu hancwyn, a'u gwenwyn fu.

Green mead was their dainty and their poison. *Aurur.*

Glasfor, s. m. (glas—mor) The blue sea.

Glasfyr, s. m. (glas—myr) The blue ocean.

Gorfu gwynt gwacddfan uch glau glafyr.

The loud-roiled wind is aged on the shore of the blue ocean. *O. Cyfiliawg.*

Glasgaen, s. f.—pl. t. an (glas—caen) A blue covering, or armour.

Glasgangen, s. f.—pl. t. od (glas—cangen) A fish called a greyling.

Glasgoch, s. m. (glas—coch) Bluish red, or purple.

a. Of a purple tinge, of a purple red.

Glasgoed, s. pl. aggr. (glas—coed) Green trees; young trees.

Glasgoludd, s. pl. aggr. (glas—colydd) The small guts or entrails.

Glasgroen, s. m. (glas—croen) A thin cuticle.

I

Glasgyfaith, s. m. (glas—cysfaith) Blue electuary; some kind of compound medicine.

Botwst goludd o cyfyd, & glasgyfaith y meddygir.
If a cholick in the bowels should arise, with blue electuary it is to be cur'd.
Medd. Myddfai.

Glashaid, s. f.—pl. glashaedian (glas—haid) A young swarm.

Glasïad, s. m.—pl. t. au (glas) A tingeing with blue. *Glasïad y dydd*, the dawning of the day.

Glaslan, s. f.—pl. t. au (glas—llan) A green plat.

Glaslanc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (glas—llanc) A youth nearly grown up, a springal.

Glaslanerch, s. m.—pl. t. au (glas—llanerch) A green plat, or paddock.

Glasloew, a. (glas—gloew) Bluishly bright.

Glaslwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (glas—llwyn) A green or verdant grove.

Glaslyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (glas—llyn) A blue pool.

Glaslys, s. f. (glas—llys) Wood. It is also called *y glas, y glaiarlys*, and *glasddur*.

Glasnoden, s. f. (glas—nod) Grass wrack; also called *gwellt y gamlas*.

Glasog, s. f.—pl. t. au (glas) An epithet for several internal vessels of animals; the liver; the kidney; the gizzard of a bird.

Glasogo, s. f. (glas—gogo) The flower of the flax plant.

Glassan, s. f.—pl. t. au (glas—san) A greyling.

Glassanen, s. f. dim. (glassan) A greyling.

Glasresaw, s. m. (glas—gresaw) A cold, or half welcome.

Glasresawiad, s. m. (glasresaw) A receiving coldly, or with a half welcome.

Glasresawn, r. a. (glasresaw) To receive, or entertain coldly.

Glasresawn a wnaen yr y gwyf, a chyneuen tan gerryg lldyn.
They looked with afflicted commiseration on the men, lighting for them fire with dry sticks.
Dr. Rhodabury—Llanoynon.

Glasresawns, a. (glasresaw) Giving a ceremonious or half welcome.

Glasrew, s. m. (glas—rhew) A grey frost.

Glasu, v. a. (glas) To make blue; to become blue, to grow pale, or livid; to dawn; to become verdant, or green.

Gwella wad ar llawr;
Rhag rhwih cleddyfwr
Glejat cegyl gwanr.

I have seen blood on the ground; from the assault of the swords they tiaged with blue the wings of the dawn.
Taliesin.

Glasawd, s. m. (glas—gawd) Affected praise.

Dygoreist leni o lawawd efed
With a gawd ei gawdawd.

Thou wilt be calling forth paleness from the currency of affected praise, to such as is oppressed in heart.
Taliesin.

Glaswelw, s. m. (glas—gwelw) A bluish paleness; pale blue. *a.* Of a bluish paleness; pale.

Glaswelwder, s. m. (glaswelw) A bluish paleness.

Glaswelwi, v. a. (glaswelw) To become pale.

Glaswelt, s. m. (glas—gwelt) Green grass. *Glaswelt y cwn, llygad y ci*, couch-grass.

Glaswelltawg, a. (glaswelt) Herbous, grassy.

Glaswelltyn, s. m. (glaswelt) A blade of grass.

Glaswen, s. f. (glas—gwên) A simper, a smirk.

Glaswenawl, a. (glaswen) Simpering, smirking.

Glasweniad, s. m. (glaswen) A simpering.

Glaswenu, v. a. (glaswen) To simper, to smirk.

Glaswenwyn, s. m. (glas—gwenwyn) Devil's bit, *Glaswst, s. f.* (glas—gwst) The chlorosis. It is also called *Y glesni*.

Glaswydd, s. pl. aggr. (glas—gwydd) Green wood
Glaswydden, s. f. dim. (glaswydd) A green tree, a sapling.

Glaswyn, s. m. (glas—gwyn) A bluish white. *a.* Of a bluish white.

Glaswyui, s. m. (glaswyn) A bluish whiteness.

Glaswynu, v. a. (glaswyn) To make of a bluish white; to become of a blue white.

Glaswyrdd, s. m. (glas—gwyrd) A bluish green. *a.* Of a bluish green.

Glawdd, s. m. (glaw) A lustre, glow, or splendour

Gledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (lledd) The face of the earth.

Poad orddeych yn wych dy wedd,
por glwys-law'n portio glas-ledd!

Wert thou not of splendid appearance, covering with herbage the green sod, thou pure-coloured lord! *D. ab Gwilym, fr haf.*

Gleiad, s. f.—pl. gleiaid (glai) A cake of dried cow dung for fuel; a blake.

Gleiaiden, s. f. (gleiad) A blake, or casing.

Gleifiad, s. m. (glai) The using a scimitar.

Gleifiaw, v. a. (glai) To use the scimitar.

Gleifiawg, a. (glai) Having a scimitar.

Gleifwr, s. m.—pl. gleifwyr (glai—gwr) One who uses a scimitar.

Gleindid, s. m. (glain) Purity, holiness, brightness

Achaw y daethant y grawys, with ddyfys o hawb fod yn lla yn yr amser gleindid huanr.

The reason they came in last was, that every body should be clear in that time of purity.
Welsh Laws.

Gleindorch, s. f.—pl. gleindyrch (glain—torch) A circlet of beads; a bead necklace.

Gleinafen, s. m.—pl. gleinefni (glain—maen) Alabaster.

Gleiniad, s. m. (glain) A purifying; a hallowing; a brightening.

Gleiniadur, s. m. (gleiniad) A pair of snuffers.

Gleiniaw, v. a. (glain) To purify, to hallow, or to brighten.

Gleiniawg, a. (glain) Abounding with purity; full of brightness, or splendour.

Gleiniawl, a. (glain) Purifying, hallowing.

Gleisiad, s. m.—pl. gleisiad, gleisiadan (glas) A salmon. The varieties are *maran, eang, pen-llwyd, adfwlch, gelfano, gwyniad y gog, gwyniad haf, brithyll y mor, brithyll du, brithyll brych*; the names for the fry are, *silod brithion, sil y gro*, and *brith y gro*.—*Gleisiad*, is a term also used for a draught of fishes.

Gleisiadeg, s. f. (gleisiad) A salmon net.

Gleisiadeg pedair ar againt a dal.

A salmon net its value is twenty-four pence.
Welsh Laws.

Gleisiedyn, s. m. dim. (gleisiad) A salmon.

Gleision, s. pl. aggr. (glas) Whey cleared of the curd; any bluish liquid.

Glendid, s. m. (glan) Purity, holiness; fairness, comeliness, neatness, cleanliness.

Glendyd, s. m. (glan) Purity, holiness, fairness.

Mae'r gair dros Gwynniad gyd
Hid Llundan am dy leudyd.

Thy fame is over all Wales, and as far as London, for thy beauty.
R. Dda.

Glesid, s. m. (glas) Blueness, azure, paleness.

Glesin, s. m. (glas) What is blue; what is verdant; a greensward.

Yr selwyd hon neuas cadd glesin?
Yn myw Owain ac Elffin
Berwassi ei phair breiddin.

This heath is it not covered by the greensward? In the time of Owain and Elffin, its cauldron boiled the prey.
Llywarch Hen.

Glesni, s. m. (glas) Blueness, paleness, verdancy; bloom of fruit; the chlorosis.

Gleswg, s. m. (glas) Blueness, verdancy.

Glesygen, s. f. dim. (gleswg) A verdant spot.

Glesyn, s. m. dim. (glin) What is blue. *Glesyn y gwaf, or coedwyrdd*, the winter green; *glesyn y morlan*, sea lungwort; *glesyn y mynydd*, mountain bugle; *glesyn y wiber*, viper's bugloss; *glesyn y coed, yr elchenid*, bruise-wort, or bugle; borage.

Glew, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llew) A resolute, or persevering man; a hero.

Yn mhob gwlad y maeir glew.

In every country a hero will be produced. *Adage.*

Coludach glew no mam.

A resolute man is harder than a stone. *Adage.*

Tri glew Ynys Prydain: Gwendes, Henben, ac Aodenaw; eu cyrnoddau oedd, ond eyn o gud naanya ar eu heterau.

The three resolute sons of the Isle of Britain: Gwendes, Henben, and Aodenaw; their principles were, that they would not go from battle except upon their lions. *Triodd.*

Glew, a. (llew) Persevering, indefatigable; resolute, stout, brave, valiant; having penetration, sharp, acute. *Mae efe yn ddyn glew iawn*, he is a very provident man; *yr wyd ti yn o lew*, thou art pretty sharp, a *wyd ti yn o lew?* art thou pretty well?

Mid drud glew, a bid rew bre.

Let the resolute be daring, let the bill be icy.

Mymerch Hen.

Glew a fydd llew hyd yn llywd.

A lion will be brave, until he is gray. *Adage.*

Glewa, v. a. (glew) To make expedients, to shift; to acquire by sharp means. *Maent yn glewa pethau felly*, they scrape things together by that means.

Glewai, s. c. (glew) One who is sharp or greedy after any thing.

Glewdaer, a. (glew—taer) Resolutely ardent, or importunate.

Glewer, s. m. (glew) Perseverance; resolution, fortitude, stoutness, bravery, valour; sharpness, or cunning.

Glewddid, s. m. (glew) Perseverance; resolution, bravery, or valour; acuteness, or collectedness of mind.

Glewdraws, a. (glew—draws) Stoutly perverse.

Glewddrad, a. (glew—drud) Resolutely daring.

Glewineb, s. m. (glew) Bravery, resolution.

Mid glewineb ond glewineb.

There is no resolution without perspicuity. *Catwg.*

Glewyd, s. m. (glew) Perseverance, bravery.

Dychyfyd glewyd glew hydar.

Resolution will produce valorous confidence. *Cyndein.*

Glin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gal—in) A knee. It is also called *pen lin* and *pen glin*. *Dos ar dy lin-iau*, go upon thy knees.

Glinbraff, s. m. pl. glinbreiffion (glin—praff) A Norfolk plover, a bird so called.

Glingam, a. (glin—cam) Having crooked knees, knock-kneed.

Gliniad, s. m. (glin) A kneeling, a kneeling.

Gliniaw, v. a. (glin) To kneel; to beat with the knee, to use the knees.

Gliniawg, a. (glin) Geniculated; having knees.

Gliniogai, s. m. (gliniawg) The cow-wheat.

GLO, s. m. r. What is black or glistening; coal. *Glo carreg*, stone coal; *glo cwlm*, small coal, or culm; *glo rhinc*, or simply *rhinc*, the common coal; *glo spagoc*, flaky coal.

Gloidd, a. (glo) Of the nature of, or like coal.

Globwll, s. m.—pl. globyllau (glo—pwll) Coal pit.

Gloddest, s. f.—pl. t. au (glawdd) A revel, carousal, or riotous living.

Gloddest, v. a. (glawdd) To revel, to carouse.

Gloddesta, v. a. (gloddest) To revel, to carouse.

Gloddestawl, a. (gloddest) Revelling, carousing.

Gloddestgar, a. (gloddest) Disposed to revel.

Gloddestgarwch, s. m. (gloddestgar) Fondness for revelling; riotousness of living.

Gloddestiad, s. m. (gloddest) A revelling, rioting.

Gloddestrwydd, s. m. (gloddest) Riotous living.

Gloddestu, v. a. (gloddest) To revel, to carouse.

Gloddestwr, s. m.—pl. gloddestwyr (gloddest—gwr) A reveller, a carouser.

Gloe, s. m. (glo) The state of being black or dark.

Glöen, s. f.—pl. t. au (glo) What shines. *Glöen byw*, a butterfly; a glow-worm.

Gloes, s. f.—pl. t. au (lloes) A pang, pain, or anguish; a swoon, or fainting fit; a qualm. *Gloes-ion anghw*, the pangs of death.

Gloew oddef gloes ief a glas llin ar grian
A glow-worm in the sun.

A resolute suffering of the cry of anguish, with the blue blade on the thigh, will be heard in Britain. *Cynddaw.*

Porthaist er pun oes gloes glas ferus;

Pun well Cell cefyddodau.

For the sake of five ages thou didst bear the pang of blue shafts; the five wounds of the mysterious one are mysterious. *Rin. ab Gwelchmet.*

Gloesawd, s. m. (gloes) The act of tormenting, or

paining; a state of pain.

Gloesi, v. a. (gloes) To pain, to cause a pang, or anguish; to swoon, to faint.

Gloesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gloes) A causing a pang, or anguish; a fainting, or swooning.

Gloesiaw, v. a. (gloes) To pain, to cause a pang; to suffer a pang; to swoon; to be in a qualm; to vomit.

Wyron Llaon a lloesodd,
Marw fe'r un mwyl ei rodd!

The grand-children of Llaon fainted, the greatest that has been seen. *Deulwyn.*

Gloesiawg, a. (gloes) Suffering anguish; having fainting fits or qualms.

Gloesineb, s. m. (gloes) A state of anguish.

Gloesion, s. pl. aggr. (gloes) Pangs; qualms; vomitings. *Y gloesion, y gloesion mawr, y gloesion llewys*, gloesion burw, the falling sickness.

Gloeswg, s. m. (gloes) A state of anguish or pain.

Gloesygdawd, s. m. (gloeswg) A state of pain.

Gloesygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gloeswg) A paining; a fainting, or swooning.

Gloesygu, v. a. (gloeswg) To cause pain; to pain; to be in pain, to ache; to swoon, or to faint.

Gloesyn, s. m. dim. (gloes) A pang, or smart; a fainting; a qualm.

Gloesyndawd, s. m. (gloesyn) Anguish, or aching; a fainting; a loathing.

Gloesyni, s. m. (gloesyn) Anguish; fainting, gloesynu, v. a. (gloesyn) To cause pain; to be in pain, to ache; to swoon, or to faint.

Gloew, a. (gloe) Bright, clear, transparent.

Crefydd y Creadwyr a gyfrifed
I Raffadd, gloew odd a'i cudd tudwed.

Belief in the Creator was accounted to Raffadd a splendid sovereign whom the earth doth cover. *Meliyr.*

Rhoddel—
I Fudawg fad gynnwys,
Gan llin ynghlan barauwys,
Gan enghylion gloewon gwys.

To Madog has been given a happy reception, with saints in a hallowed paradise, with angels bright and pure. *Gwelchmet.*

Gloewaldd, a. (glew) Of a bright, clear, or transparent nature.

Gloewawl, a. (glew) Tending to brighten or to clear.

Gloewdeg, a. (glew—teg) Brightly fair.

Gloewder, s. m. (gloew) Brightness, clearness, limpidness, transparency.

Yn nghynnwys rhyddid gleindd gloewder, yn aroleud rhad rhyddauaner.

That he be receiving the freedom of the purity of brightness, in the illumination of grace, will be ardently prayed.

Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Gloewddu, s. m. (gloew—du) Bright-black, coal-black. *a.* Of a bright black.

Gloewedd, s. m. (gloew) Brightness, transparency

Gloewgain, a. (gloew—gain) Brightly fair.

Gloewgoch, s. m. (gloew—coch) Bright red, flame colour. *a.* Of a bright red, flame coloured.

Y brenin angho yn ei frenhinwag gloewgoch, ac ar hyd-ddl lun-ian gwreidd a phlant yn wylaw, a gwyr yn ocheneddio.

The king death, in his royal attire of bright red, having over it the representation of women and children weeping, and men uttering sighs.

Elia Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Gloewi, v. a. (gloew) To make clear, bright, or transparent; to become clear, to brighten.

Gloewiad, s. m. (gloew) A brightening, or clearing; a making transparent.

Gloewineb, s. m. (gloew) Lucidity, lucidness.

Tri gloewineb cerdd: gloew iaith, gloew ystyr, a gloew ddyben.

The three perspicuities of song: perspicuous language, perspicuous meaning, and perspicuous design.

Barddas.

Gloewliw, s. m. (gloew—lliw) A bright colour. *a.* Of a bright colour.

Gloewlys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gloew—llys) The euphrasy, or eye-bright.

Gloewon, s. pl. aggr. (gloew) The clear of liquid.

Gloeth, a. (f. of glwth) Voluptuous, gluttonous.

Gloethineb, s. m. (gloth) Voluptuousness; riotous living; gluttony.

Gloŵr, s. m.—pl. glowyr (glo—gwr) A collier.

Gloŷn, s. m. dim. (glo) A lump of burning coal.

Gloŷn, s. m.—pl. t. au (glo) A glow-worm. *Gloŷn byu, pilai, eilir, ilir, the butterfly.*

Gloŷnau duw gleidau dall.

The butterflies are the gems of the leaves. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Glud, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lud) That is the essence or power; that is the point of attraction; a chief.

Drud a glud gwladodd ymndaw, doeth a choeth cyfoeth cyfunaw, dwys aer-gwys Powys pool eiddaw.

Llygad Gwr, i Ruff. Maclawr.

Glw, s. m. (llw) That is clear, bright, or pure.

Glwf, s. m. (glw) That is clear, or transparent.

Glwth, s. m.—pl. glythion (llwth) A voluptuous one, a voluptuary; a glutton;—a couch.

Tri glwth byd: mor, dinas, ac arglwydd.

The three insatiable ones of the world: the sea, a city, and a lord.

Y maent—yn ymestyn ar eu glythau.

They are stretching on their couches.

Amos vi. 4.

Glwth, a. (llwth) Voluptuous, sensual; gluttonous, greedy.

March i ddawg, ei i lwth.

A horse for the lazy, a dog for the voluptuous.

Adage.

Dau bryd newynawg a wna'r trydydd yn lwth.

Two starving meals will make the third gluttonous.

Adage.

Glwyd, s. m. (glw) That is of a bright or light hue. *a.* Of fair appearance; pure; venerable.

Bardd Elfin, Daliesin lwyd, O donau nor a dymwyd.

The bard of Elphin, the venerable Taliesin, from the waves of the sea was drawn.

D. ab Ieuan Ddu.

Glwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (glw) A hallowed place; a fair spot; a delectable spot.

Gwenwyn yn amwyn am dir dreiniawl Powys, A'diffwys, a'i glwys a glyw ei hawl.

Gwenwyn guarding round the privileged land of Powys, and its wilderness, and its fair region will hear his claim.

Ein. ab Gwganwn, i Llywelyn I.

Glwys, a. (glw) Pure; holy; pleasant; fair; abounding with love; delectable.

Llywelyn llew glwys, Loegrwys llygru;

Llyr gryg teithelyg lloeg ei thefyrn,

Twrw loredwynt mawr mis Chwefrawr chwyrn.

Llywelyn the amiable lion, the torch of the Lleogrhus; the mild hoarsely speaking out that burns its taverns, with the Isabel of the great whirlwind of the severe month of February.

Ein. ab Gwganwn.

Awn—

i glwys Daw ein glwys Dad.

We will go to the temple of God, our holy Father. *Iolo Goch.*

Glwysaidd, a. (glwys) Of a pure nature.

Glwysaw, v. a. (glwys) To purify; to sanctify; to make delectable; to make fair, or beauteous

Glwysawg, a. (glwys) Having purity; hallowed; delectable, pleasant.

Glwysawl, a. (glwys) Of a pure nature; sanctified, or hallowed; delectable.

Glwysdeb, s. m. (glwys) Purenness; holiness.

Glwysder, s. m. (glwys) Purity; holiness; pleasantness; beauteousness.

Glwysedd, s. m. (glwys) Parity; sanctitude; delectableness.

Glwysiad, s. m. (glwys) A purifying; a hallowing; a rendering delectable.

Glwysle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (glwys—lle) A holy place; a pleasant place, a region of delight.

Gly, s. m. (lly) Plastic principle; what keeps or connects together.

Glyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyd) Viscous matter; glue; birdlime; paste.

Glyd, a. (llyd) Viscous, tenacious; that holds fast; patient, diligent.

Glydai, s. m.—pl. glydeion (glyd) One that sticks fast; an adherent.

Glydaidd, a. (glyd) Of a viscid or sticky nature.

Glydaw, v. a. (glyd) To stick together with any cement; to glue.

Glydedd, s. m. (glyd) Viscidity; clamminess.

Glydiad, s. m. (glyd) A cementing, or glueing.

Glydiaw, v. a. (glyd) To stick together, to glue.

Rhwymwr, glydler y gwledydd, Rhod Duw rhwng pob rhaol oed dydd.

The countries be they bound, be they cemented together, let God give concord amongst every body. *H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.*

Glydiawg, a. (glyd) Viscous, viscid, glutinous.

Glydiawl, a. (glyd) Viscous, glutinous, sticky.

Glydiogi, v. a. (glydiawg) To make viscid, or ropy; to become ropy.

Glydiogrwydd, s. m. (glydiawg) Viscidity, glueiness, clamminess, ropiness.

Glydioli, v. a. (glydiawl) To make viscid, clammy, or sticky; to become viscid.

Glydiolrwydd, s. m. (glydiawl) Glueiness.

Glydllys, s. m. (glyd—llys) The catech-fly.

Glydrwydd, s. m. (glyd) Viscidity; clamminess.

Glydwydd, s. pl. aggr. (glyd—gwydd) Lime-twig.

Glyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (glwf) The mallow.

Glyfoer, s. m.—pl. t. ion (glwf—goer) Drivel, slaver, or slubber.

Glyfoeriad, s. m. (glyfoer) A slaving.

Glyfoeriaw, v. a. (glyfoer) To drivel, to slaver.

Glyfoeriedig, a. (glyfoer) Drivelled, slavered.

Glyfoeriwr, s. m.—pl. glyfoerwyr (glyfoer—gwr) A driveller, a slaver.

Glyfoerllyd, a. (glyfoer) Salivous; drivelling.

Glyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llyn) A deep vale through which a river flows; a glen.

Y gwr a fusai anorchfygiedic cyn no hyny, yr awr hon a eddw y mywn glynau diffellthion.

The man who had been theretofore invincible, now was left in the vales of desolation.

B. y Tyngwynion.

Glyn, s. m. (gly) Adhesion. *a.* Adhering, sticking.

Glynawl, a. (glyn) Adhering, or sticking.

Glynedig, a. (glyn) Made to adhere; sticking.

Glyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (glyn) Adhesion; a clinging, or sticking to.

Glynu, v. a. (glyn) To adhere, to stick, to cleave, to cling, to stick close to.

Glynwr, s. m.—pl. glynwyr (glyn—gwr) One who clings; an adherent, a stickler.

Glys, s. m. eggr (llys) The yellow stone-crop.

Glythaid, a. (glwth) Apt to be voluptuous, gluttonous, or greedy.

Glythawg, a. (glwth) Voluptuous; gluttonous.

Glythawl, a. (glwth) Voluptuous; gluttonous.

Glythedd, s. m. (glwth) Voluptuousness, gluttony.

Glythfin, s. m. (glwth—min) A voluptuous lip; a gluttonous mouth.

Glythi, s. m. (glwth) Voluptuousness, gluttony.

Glythig, a. (glwth) Voluptuous; gluttonous.

Meigs y mac—y turch yn ymdro mewn corwydd a thomydd, yn yr un modd y mac y rhai glythig meddwon yn ymdro, ac yn anghydwedus mewn meddwon a githig.

As a swine walloweth in bogs and daughills, in the same manner do the voluptuous drunken ones wallow and grovel in drunkenness and gluttony. *Marchawg Crwydrad.*

Glythineb, s. m. (glwth) Voluptuousness; riotous living; gluttony.

Glythineb yw cynnydd o ddyn, o achaws digrifwch cnsawdwl, beryd neu lya llwyr no digwra.

Gluttony is when a person, for the sake of carnal sensuality, takes of meat or drink more than sufficient. *Lt. G. Mergest.*

Glythinebgar, a. (glythineb) Voluptuous; greedy.

Glythinebgarwch, s. m. (glythinebgar) Voluptuousness; fondness, or greediness for eating and drinking.

Glythinebu, v. a. (glythineb) To live voluptuously; to live riotously, to revel; to gormandize.

Erllli a lythinebeu o dda ef.

Others shall riotously enjoy his wealth. *Eccl. xiv. 4.*

Glythinebwr, s. m.—pl. glythinebwyr (glythineb—gwr) A voluptuous man; a greedy gut.

Glythyd, a. (glwth) Apt to be voluptuous; of a gluttonous disposition.

Glythni, s. m. (glwth) Voluptuousness; revelry; gluttony, gormandizing.

Glythu, v. a. (glwth) To indulge in voluptuousness; to gluttonize, to gormandize.

Glythwr, s. m.—pl. glythwyr (glwth—gwr) A voluptuous man, a gormandizer.

Glythyn, s. m. dim. (glwth) A voluptuous thing; a small conch.

Glyw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyw) A governor, or ruler.

*Be cyfrydd—
Rhawg glyw Powys a gwyys Wynedd.*

There was contention between the governor of Powys and fair Gwynedd. *O. Cyfrillawg.*

*Llywelyn, llyw Prydain a'i phâr;
Llew, a giew, a glyw gyfarwr.*

Llywelyn the director of Britain and its spear; a lion, a hero, and a tranquillizing governor. *Lt. P. Moch, i Llywelyn I.*

Tri pheth all iawn y nall heb y llell: glyw, giew, a gwlad.

Three things wherein one is not right without the other: a ruler, a hero, and a country. *Triodd Gwladoldeb.*

Glyw, a. (llyw) Regulating, commanding, puissant.

*Llyw glyw giew anghwysfodd,
Llywelyn gelyn Gwynedd.*

A leader commanding and persevering, a stranger to peace, Llywelyn the enemy of Gwynedd. *Llywarch Llochy, i L. ab Madog.*

*Glow law o lla Cadwallawn,
Glyw llyw gan yd byw ha wnaen!*

A heroic lion of the line of Cadwallawn, a regulating leader, since he is not alive, what shall we do! *Bledwyn Fardd, i O. Goch.*

Gnaw, s. m. (naw) Habit, custom, instinct.

Gnawd, s. m.—pl. gnodau (nawd) A thing accustomed; a habit, custom, or use.

*Daddyw am Gnaw, doeth-wawr o'i gollod
Gnawd goitwng deigr hyd lawr.*

There is come for Owain, the intelligent light, because of his loss the habit of letting the tears trickle to the ground. *Bledwyn Fardd, i O. Goch.*

Gnawd, a. (nawd) Accustomed, habitual, usual, common, fashionable. *Hwn yw y gnawd, this is the most fashionable.*

Gnawd ar eiddo ofalon.

Cares are habitual with the feeble. *Adage.*

Gnawd o'i gnamawl canmolodwy.

It is usual for one being praised to become praiseworthy. *Adage.*

*I dref wen rhwng Tren a Throdwydd,
Oedd guodach ysgwyd llo.
Yn dawed o gad dog ydd ych i echwydd.*

To the white town between Tren and Trodwydd, more usual was the broken shield coming from battle than the ox to his evening rest. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gnaws, s. m. (gnaw) Nature or quality.

*Gloes, eldies cegar,
A'm cur mai carchar,
Ac angerdd anwar,
Gnaws dar dan las.*

A pang, already departed, affects me like a prison, and the fierce violence of the state of the oak under the heat. *Gwalchmai.*

*A berthyn am ddyn a ddwyddaf;
A bortha golld bid bwyllcaf;
A fo gnaws achaws schaf i feddiant
I feddwl bid leaf.*

What appertains to man I will speak of; he that undergoes affliction, let him be the most patient; he that is of the highest possession from the cause of nature, let his mind be the feeblest. *Bledwyn Fardd.*

Gnaws, a. (gnaw) Natural, temperamental.

Gne, s. m. (ne) A hue, or tint; a complexion. *Gae gwyn, a white hue; gae gwin, the hue of wine; gae seren, the brightness of a star; gae caregyrd nant, the hue of the stony ford of the brook; gae gwawen, gossamer hue.*

*Lilw geirw rhyd o bryd a wnaeth brawd i'm gae,
Gnawd serchawg ymlwynid.*

She that is of the colour of the rippling of the ford hath dealt treacherously to my complexion; the enamoured is habituated to be a puerer. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Caris—
Er's biwyddyn am ne llywydd.*

I have pined for a year for the splendour of the dale. *Ior. Pynghyd.*

A'th lun gwych wythliw ne gwawn.

And thy elegant form eight times the colour of the brightness of the gossamer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gnes, s. m. (gne) A state of fluctuation; a flutter. **Gni, s. m.—pl. t. on (ni)** What pervades; what overruns; shock, pain.

Gnif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gni) Pain, anxiety, trouble, toil, conflict.

Nid ofer gnif ym hogl maen.

It is not useless toil for me to whet a stone. *Llywarch Hen.*

Yn llafur dy ddwyllaw, a gnif dy galon y bydd dy ymorth.

In the labour of thine hands, and anxiety of thy heart, shall be thy provision. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabington.*

*Oedd cled-dawr, oedd clawr cleddyf uch gwain,
A lilcon yngnif a llafnau llaen.*

Incandescently ardent and bright was the sword out of the sheath, and the spear in the toil with the broad blades. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Gnif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gni) Pain, anxiety, trouble, toil, conflict.

Gnis, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gui) A brandishing, a flourish.

Gnielad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gnis) A brandishing.

Gnielaw, v. a. (gnis) To brandish, to flourish.

*Arddwyre Reged rhydd rias,
Gnielad cad llofawr
Y dan gylchwy swr,
Llaes golen gwyn gelaen.*

Exalted is Ringed of warlike chiefs; they brandished the blade of conflict under the round shield of the shout; whose light display of a white corpse.

Gnisiawl, a. (gnis) Brandishing, flourishing.

Gnodawl, a. (gnawd) Customary, common, universal; accustomed, fashionable. *Hyn sy gnodawl, this is customary.*

Erglwyddig llawd gnodawl erchi!

Fear the accustomed troubled one habituated in the accustomed person!

Gnodi, v. a. (gnawd) To make common, to habituate, to become common.

Gnodw o'r rhyw gwad ar ei ol.

There will be had of his sort a crop after him. T. Alod.

Gnodig, a. (gnawd) Habitual, or common.

Gnodus, a. (gnawd) Habitual, customary.

Gnotiad, s. m. (gnawd) An accustoming, or habituating; a making or becoming common.

Gnotiawl, a. (gnawd) Accustoming, habitual.

Gnotiadig, a. (gnawd) Accustomed, or usual.

Al chw! chw! yr awlrediglon dygrediglon, pa le i cerddwch chw! dros ych gnotiadiglon hystia!

Ha! ych awlrediglon, where are you proceeding to over your accustomed courses! Gr. ab Arthur.

Gnotiadigaeth, s. m. (gnotiadig) The act of making habitual, or common.

Gnotai, s. f.—pl. gnotieion (gnawd) A circle about the sun, moon, or star; a halo.

Gnotas, v. a. (gnawd) To accustom, to habituate, to make common, or general; to grow into custom, to become habitual; to become fashionable. *Cerys gnotai, in regard it would be usual; Gnotasi fod fal hyn, it had been customary to be this wise.*

Stegys y dywaid Gildas, nid namwys y pechawd hwnw, namwys yr hwn. bechawd a notia dymais anio en gwacathur.

As Gildas has said, not excepting that sin, but all the sin which has been nature is accustomed to commit. Gr. ab Arthur.

Gnotas, a. (gnawd) Habitual, customary, usual.

Growth, s. m.—pl. gnythan (nwrh) Voracity.

Gnythawd, s. m. (gnwrh) A devouring; voracity.

Gnythawd gnythawdych yr defawd, Gnythawd gnythawdych yr defawd, Gnythawd gnythawdych yr defawd.

A was, where has he resistance to the opposing object, he will oppose the force of the force, if they become opponents; he will oppose the force of the force with the force of the force. Cyddelw, yr argl. Rhys.

Gnythawl, a. (gnwrh) Voracious, devouring.

Gnythawl, s. m.—pl. t. au (gnwrh) A devouring.

Gnythaw, v. a. (gnwrh) To eat greedily.

Gob, s. m. v. A progress towards; that is gone, or gone. approach. It is used as an inceptive preposition, denoting approach, or that the idea is somewhat of, or near to its absolute state. Therefore, when it is prefixed to nouns they are diminutives, the verbs are in a degree, or short of the absolute action, and the adjectives are partly the quality they describe, and they take the forms of adverbs, like those having the termination *ly* in English. *Gobant, a little hill; gobfaw, a little hill, or hillock; gobfaw, tender hair, or down; goderaw, partly to strike, or to put gently; godrigaw, partly to tarry, or to linger; godenaw, in a degree thin, or thinness; godiraw, pretty bad, or baddish.*

Go, adv. (go, s.) Somewhat in some degree, pretty. *Mae hi yn ddynes go dda, she is a tolerably handsome woman; a wyt ti yn o dda? art thou pretty well? mae yn hin go arw, it is rather rough weather.*

Goachub, v. a. (achub) To save in some degree.

Goachubiad, s. m. (goachub) A partly saving.

Goachub, a. (achub) Somewhat puny, or ill.

Goachub, a. (adgas) Somewhat venacious.

Goafael, s. m. (gafael) A slight hold, or grasp.

Cyfalll gryn yswm, nid oem gafael walch, O weith hydraf goafael.

I have a friend of might, not a hero, that will take a disappointment, of the heroes of confidence of feeble hold. Heliys, i Ieu. Llwyd.

Goafaeliad, s. m. (goafael) A holding slightly.

Goafaelu, v. a. (goafael) To hold slightly.

Goair, s. m. (gair) A half word, or expression.

Nid oes er mawredd nas lleferynt, Goair sahegor nas cymodynnt.

There was not for greatness but they would speak, except the indispensable half word but they would be reconciled. Taleria.

Goammod, s. f.—pl. t. au (ammod) A promise in part, a half promise.

Goammodawl, a. (goammod) Partly promising.

Goammodi, v. a. (goammod) To promise partly.

Goaml, a. (aml) Somewhat frequent, or rife.

Goanesmwyth, a. (anesmwyth) Rather uneasy.

Goanesmwythaw, v. n. (goanesmwyth) To be somewhat uneasy, or troubled.

Goanesmwythyd, s. m. (goanesmwyth) A somewhat of an uneasiness.

Goanhwyd, a. (anhwyd) Rather unpleasant.

Goanhynaws, a. (anhynaws) Rather unkind.

Goanniddig, a. (anniddig) Rather uncomposed.

Goannyddan, a. (annyddan) Rather comfortless.

Goarfoel, a. (arfoel) Somewhat bald.

Nycha y dynion yn dawed wr coch goarfoel gogripia a hwb gwytyg.

The men beheld coming a red man rather bald, and rather decrepid, with a load of sticks. Br. Rhonabury, Mabonagion.

Goarfoledd, s. m. (goarfoel) A somewhat of a baldness.

Goarfoeli, v. a. (goarfoel) To make somewhat bald, or bare.

Goarogl, s. m. (arogl) Some degree of smell.

Goarswyd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (arswyd) A little dread.

Goarswydawl, v. n. (goarswyd) To become somewhat frightened.

Goarswydiad, s. (goarswyd) A partly terrifying.

Goarswydus, a. (goarswyd) Somewhat timorous.

Goathraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (athraw) A smatterer in learning.

Goathrawd, s. f.—pl. goathrodion (athrawd) A slight reproach.

Goathrist, a. (athrist) Somewhat pensive.

Goathrodawl, a. (goathrawd) Somewhat reproachful, or detracting.

Goathrodi, v. a. (goathrawd) To detract slightly.

Gob, s. f.—pl. t. au (ob) A heap, a mound; what stays, or bears up; a pad, a cushion, froth.

Gobaill, s. m. (paill) A coarse kind of flour.

Gobaith, s. m.—pl. gobeithion (paith) A seeing darkly, a partly seeing, hope; a common or an open wild. *Meini gobaith, stones of exploration, set up on mountains to direct the way.*

Gwiad a chenedl yn gyffredin blefnaf bob gwyllt a gobaith: heb eiddad arwydd, ni ddylid adeiladu yn ngobaith, aredig yn ngobaith, a digodwys tir gwyllt yn ngobaith.

The country and nation in common own every wild and desert: without permission of the lord, there ought to be no building on a common, ploughing on a common, or the clearing wild land of wood on a common. Tiroedd Dyfnawd.

Gwell Daw no drwg obath.

God is better than we should lack hope. Adage.

Y trydydd gloew-ddydd, rhyglyddion obath, I ba fyw eiddad heb ofalon.

The third bright day, the hope of blessings, he was again alive void of anxieties. Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.

Gobant, s. m.—pl. gobentydd (pant) A little dingle or hollow.

Andwyn—
Llo'r ydoedd yn mhob gobant
Elyfuss mabgonion gant.

I traversed where in every small dingle there were hundreds of my-mouthed gobkins. *D. ab Gwilym, 17r. mnt.*

Gobed, s. m.—pl. t. au (ped) A cobiron, or andiron.

Gobeilliad, s. m. (gobaill) A coarse kind of flour.

Gobeillaw, v. a. (gobaill) To make into coarse flour.

Gobeithfawr, a. (gobaith) Full of hope.

Gobeithgar, a. (gobaith) Full of hope; expectant.

Gobeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobaith) A hoping.

Gobeithiadwyr, a. (gobeithiad) That may be hoped or expected.

Gobeithiaw, v. a. (gobaith) To hope; to be in hopes. *s. m.* Hope; expectation.

*Gorau gwaith yw gobeithiaw;
Gwybydd mai dy ddydd a ddaw.*

The best employ is to hope, know that thy day will come. *Merredydd Brydydd.*

*Y mae'n well, pe ddilynn'
Byth Dew na gobeithiaw dyn.*

If they would but understand, God is always better than the expectation of man. *Gw. Trw.*

Gobeithiawg, a. (gobaith) Having hope, hopeful.

Gobeithiawl, a. (gobaith) Hoping, looking for.

Carcharorion gobeithiawl, prisoners of hope.

Gobeithioldeb, s. m. (gobeithiawl) Hopefulness.

Gobeithiolrwydd, s. (gobeithiawl) Hopefulness.

Gobeithiwr, s. m.—pl. gobeithwyr (gobaith—gwr) One who hopes.

Gobeithlawn, a. (gobaith) Full of hope, hopeful.

Gobeithus, a. (gobaith) Hoping; relying.

*Pan ghywys yr arwyddes Cofedigaeth yn darlawn y gwlisen
byn, aml a gymwysu gwlisen obeitus.*

When I heard the princely Remembrance reading these words, I took a confident heart. *Marchant Cwypdrad.*

Gobeithsarwydd, s. m. (gobeithus) Hopefulness.

Gobell, s. f.—pl. t. au (gob) A pad; a saddle.

*Mud ddoddeu of forddwyd dros obell
A'i arwydd o wag ac o bell.*

Well he placed his thigh over the saddle of his steed, of the near and further side. *Llywarch Hen.*

*Myn dy gael, rhyw afael rhag,
Yn ngolant, yn agobeill mawg.*

He will strive to get thee, by some fatal hold, in a dingle, in a clend of smoke. *I. Dedydd.*

Gobellawg, a. (gobell) Having a pad; saddled.

Gobellu, v. a. (gobell) To pad, to put on a pad; to saddle.

Goben, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen) A penultima.

Gobenawl, a. (goben) Penultimate, next to the termination.

Gobeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goben) A being nearly the head, or end; a placing in the penultima.

Gobenn, v. a. (goben) To conclude nearly; to place in the penultima.

Gobenydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (goben) An end, or headstead; a bolster; a cushion.

Y gwne ystafell a gelf—y gobenydd a ddoter dano yn of gader.

The groom of the chamber shall have the cushion that shall be put under him in the chair. *Welsh Laws.*

*Lle byrf a'm pen ar obenydd
Ygawen faw-wen a fydd.*

Where I shall be with my head on a pillow, a white stemmed alder tree shall grow. *R. Ddu.*

Gobenyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobenydd) A fixing or supporting the head, or end; a bolstering; a bracketing; a bracket; a penultima.

*Y padwerydd truglad a dderbyn yr honwan a foni wedi estyn
a gobenyddiad, a'n terfyn yn y rhif llosgw.*

The fourth declension receives those names that have their penultima extended, and their termination in the plural number. *Gr. Roberts.*

*Y padwerydd truglad a dderbyn yr honwan a foni wedi estyn
a gobenyddiad, a'n terfyn yn y rhif llosgw.*

The fourth declension receives those names that have their penultima extended, and their termination in the plural number. *Gr. Roberts.*

*Y padwerydd truglad a dderbyn yr honwan a foni wedi estyn
a gobenyddiad, a'n terfyn yn y rhif llosgw.*

The fourth declension receives those names that have their penultima extended, and their termination in the plural number. *Gr. Roberts.*

*Y padwerydd truglad a dderbyn yr honwan a foni wedi estyn
a gobenyddiad, a'n terfyn yn y rhif llosgw.*

The fourth declension receives those names that have their penultima extended, and their termination in the plural number. *Gr. Roberts.*

*Y padwerydd truglad a dderbyn yr honwan a foni wedi estyn
a gobenyddiad, a'n terfyn yn y rhif llosgw.*

The fourth declension receives those names that have their penultima extended, and their termination in the plural number. *Gr. Roberts.*

*Y padwerydd truglad a dderbyn yr honwan a foni wedi estyn
a gobenyddiad, a'n terfyn yn y rhif llosgw.*

The fourth declension receives those names that have their penultima extended, and their termination in the plural number. *Gr. Roberts.*

*Y padwerydd truglad a dderbyn yr honwan a foni wedi estyn
a gobenyddiad, a'n terfyn yn y rhif llosgw.*

The fourth declension receives those names that have their penultima extended, and their termination in the plural number. *Gr. Roberts.*

*Y padwerydd truglad a dderbyn yr honwan a foni wedi estyn
a gobenyddiad, a'n terfyn yn y rhif llosgw.*

The fourth declension receives those names that have their penultima extended, and their termination in the plural number. *Gr. Roberts.*

Gobenyddlaw, v. a. (gobenydd) To fix up the end, to support the head, to bolster, to bracket.

Gobenyddu, v. a. (gobenydd) To bolster up.

Gober, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (per) Operation, deed.

Barwid bras unafed ober.

Let trenchery produce a graceless deed. *Llywarch Hen.*

Truglyd an cywyd, a'n cam ober.

May he turn away our wickedness, and our wrong doing. *Llywarch Hen.*

Goberaldd, a. (peraldd) Somewhat luscious.

Goberawl, a. (gober) Operative, or effective.

Goberiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gober) An operating.

Goberu, v. a. (gober) To operate, to work.

Gobetrus, a. (petrus) Somewhat doubtful.

Gobetrusaw, v. a. (gobetrus) To hesitate a little; to be somewhat doubtful.

Gobetrusiad, s. m. (gobetrus) A partly hesitating, a being somewhat doubtful.

Gobisaw, s. m. (pisaw) The diabetes.

Gobisaw, v. a. (pisaw) To discharge urine dribblingly.

Gobisiad, s. m. (pisad) A discharging of water drop by drop.

Goblyg, s. m.—pl. t. ien (plyg) A half double.

*Myr weny, a byg am oblygion maw
Men y mawr fy nghedon.*

Fair waves embrace the recesses of the stones in the spot where my thoughts abide. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Goblygawl, a. (goblyg) Half doubled, partly doubled, or folded.

Goblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goblyg) A partly doubling, or folding.

Goblygu, v. a. (goblyg) To make partly double.

Goborth, s. m. (porth) Sustenance, victuals.

Goborthiad, s. m.—pl. goborthiad (goborth) A purveyor, a provider of food.

*Cynfelyn gumar,
Ygen bryfyn bla,
Goborthiad adar.*

Cynfelyn the hostile chief, the exalted source of wrath, the preparer of food for birds. *Taliesin.*

Goborthiant, s. m. (goborth) Sustenance. *Braces eborthiant*, food of ravens.

Gobr, s. m.—pl. t. au (gob) A recompense, or reward, price, wages, or hire; fee; bribe.

Gobr cyfraith, law fee, due to the judge from the party gaining the cause; **gobr gwarchadw**, protection fee, being a hundred and twenty-pence, paid by a returning exile to his relations for preserving his title to his land, and restoring to him quiet possession; **Gobr mynawg**, fee for information;—**Gobr estyn**, extent, or seisin fee; **Gobr merch**, maiden fee. *Welsh Laws.*

*Myngwr a gulf obr mynawg, oel yw, y ddefud gobniawg a delo
y poth a llynon.*

An informer shall have an informing reward, which is, the tenth penny of the value of the thing he shall inform of. *Welsh Laws.*

Gobrawl, a. (gobr) Compensative, rewarded, hired, having a fee.

Gobriad, s. m. (gobr) A recompensing, a paying of wages, a feeling.

Gobrid, s. m. (prid) What is somewhat dear. *a.*

Somewhat dear, pretty dear.

*Gorffynawg drythyll, gorddya arfyr,
Ariwyaw erllidd gobrid gobrwy.*

Of the height of complaisance is the fickle one, one of profound preparation, preparing the pursuit of the slender attachment of recompense. *Cynddelu, i Rfa f. Madawg.*

*Morwyn a welais mor drybeid
Yn eurlen, yn wen, yn wan obrid.*

A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate and of small degree of attachment. *Ior. Rychen.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.*

Gobridiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobrid) A rendering somewhat dear, partly expiating; a rendering some consideration.

Gobridiaw, v. a. (gobrid) To render dear, to expiate partly; to give or pledge some value.

Gobru, v. a. (gobr) To compensate; to fee.

Gobrudd, a. (prudd) Somewhat sedate, or sad.

Gobruddiad, s. m. (gobrudd) A making sad, a becoming dejected.

Gobruddian, v. a. (gobrudd) To become pensive.

Gobrw, s. m.—pl. t. on (prwy) Recompense, reward, price, wages, hire, fee, bribe.

*Yn mhob dalon y mae gobrw;
Yn mhob drygion y mae pechawd.*

In every good there is a reward; in every misdoing there is sin.
Adage.

Gobrwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobrw) A recompensing, or rewarding; a giving a value, or price, a paying wages.

Gobrwadwy, a. (gobrwad) Remunerable.

Gobrwyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobrw) A rewarding; a hiring, a feeling.

Gobrwaw, v. a. (gobrw) To recompense, to reward, to requite, to give value, or price; to pay wages, or hire; to fee, to bribe.

Gobrwawg, a. (gobrw) Having recompense, reward, or requital; having pay, or hire.

Gobrwawl, a. (gobrw) Rewarding, feeling.

Gobrwedig, a. (gobrw) Recompensed, rewarded, or requited; hired, or feed.

Gobrwedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobrwedig) Remuneration; the act of hiring.

Gobrwedigawl, a. (gobrwedig) Remunerative.

Gobrwedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gobrwad) A rewarder; one who gives hire, or fee.

Gobrwyr, s. m.—pl. gobrwywr (gobrw—gwr) A rewarder, a payer of wages, or fees.

Gobrwyydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gobrw) A rewarder

Gobrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gobr) A rewarder.

Gobryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryn) Desert, or merit.

O dri pheth y syrthir yn abred gan angen, er ymlynu yn mhob peth arall wrth y da; o faldier hyd snwn, o anwredd hyd obryn, ac o anwregaredd hyd gydol, a threiglo yn ol at ddyndawd, fal o'r blaen.

For three reasons there will be a fall into the circle of inchoation through necessity, though there be an attachment to good in every thing else: for pride to the lowest point of existence, for falsehood to a corresponding state; and for cruelty to a corresponding brutality, whence to return to humanity, as before.
Barddas.

Gobrynawg, a. (gobryn) Having merit, deserving.

Gobrynawl, a. (gobryn) Meriting; deserving.

Gobryniad, s. m. (gobryn) A meriting.

Gobrynu, v. a. (gobryn) To deserve, to merit.

A all goello ei ddyllwr a obryn ei ddyllaw.

He that believes his deceiver a second time deserves to be deceived.
H. Cer. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Gobwyll, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pwyll) Indecision of the mind; consideration; meditation.

Gobwyllaw, v. a. (gobwyll) To take into consideration, to consider; to meditate.

*Enaid Owain ab Urien,
Gobwyllid ei Ren ei raid.*

The soul of Owain the son of Urien, may his Lord consider its necessity.
Taleria.

Ni chyngraf, gobwyllaf o'm diwedd.

I will not sleep, I will meditate on my end.
Taleria.

Gobwyllawg, a. (gobwyll) Having consideration; considerate, thoughtful.

Gobwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobwyll) A considering, a meditating; consideration.

Gobwyllus, a. (gobwyll) Considerate, thoughtful.

Gobwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwys) A tendency to press to; gravity.

Gobwysaw, v. a. (gobwys) To gravitate.

Gobwysawl, a. (gobwys) Tending to press.

Gobwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobwys) Gravitation.

Gochan, s. f. (can) Equivocal song; irony.

Gochann, v. a. (gochan) To sing equivocally; to sing ironically; to disparage.

Gochannat ei feirdd—

*A minnau o'm rhodan rym asant
Yn rhudd-aur yn rhwydd arddulant.*

His bards will lampoon, whilst I, with my gifts of the power of harmony, am arrayed in ruddy gold prospering in honour.
Ll. P. Mech, i Llywelyn I.

Gochel, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cel) Act of avoiding.

Tair deddf ochel y sydd ar fardd: gochel diogri, can mai gwr wrth ymgala ydyw; gochel cynnen, can mai gwr wrth heddech ydyw; a gochel ffolineb, can mai gwr wrth bwyll ydyw.

There are three injunctions of refraining on a bard: to avoid sloth, as being a man of exertion; to avoid contention, as being a man of peace; and to avoid folly, as being a man of reason.
Bardas.

Gochel, v. a. (cel) To avoid, to eschew, to shun; to beware, to take heed.

Gorg Lellius Gallus, cydymdaith Alectus, cynnwllaw y rhai ar ddiangeant o'r Rhufeiswyr atto i Landula,—a meddyllaw cetaiw gwrthwynebu oddi y Prydainid, nes yate gochel; cynddrychawl augen oedd yn eu herbyn.

Lellius Gallus, the companion of Alectus, collected together those who had fled from the Romans to him to London; thinking to devise means from thence to withstand the Britons, or else to avoid the death that was present before them.
Gr. ab Arrian.

Gocheladwy, a. (gochel) That may be avoided, avoidable, eludible.

Gochelawg, a. (gochel) Apt to shun, or avoid; wary, or shy.

Gocheledig, a. (gochel) Shunned, avoided.

Gocheledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gocheledig) The act or state of shunning.

Gochelffordd, s. f. (gochel—ffordd) A byeway.

Gochelgar, a. (gochel) Ready to avoid.

Gochelgarwch, s. m. (gochelgar) Circumspection

Gocheliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gochel) A shunning.

Gochelns, a. (gochel) Apt to avoid; reserved.

Gochelwr, s. m.—pl. gochelwyr (gochel—gwr)

One who avoids, or takes care, a shunner.

Gochelyd, v. a. (gochel) To avoid; to beware.

Yno'r oeddwn—

Yn gochlyd tywyn-bryd tes.

There I was, avoiding the glowing presence of the sunrise.
G. ab A. ab Dafydd.

Gochlyw, s. m. (clyw) A hearing imperfectly.

Gochlywed, v. a. (gochlyw) To hear partly.

Gochrwm, a. (crwm) Somewhat crooked.

Gochrymawl, a. (gochrwm) Somewhat bending.

Gochrymiad, s. m. (gochrwm) A partly inclining.

Gochrymu, v. a. (gochrwm) To bend a little; to become somewhat crooked; to crouch a little.

Gochryn, a. (crwn) Somewhat shaking.

Gochrynawl, a. (gochryn) Somewhat trembling.

Gochryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gochryn) A making

partly to tremble; a partly quaking.

Gochrynn, v. a. (gochryn) To shake somewhat.

Gochwaeth, s. m. (chwaeth) Degree of taste.

Gochwaethawl, a. (gochwaeth) Somewhat sapid,

tasteful, or palatable.

Gochwaethiad, s. m. (gochwaeth) A partly tasting

Gochwaethu, v. a. (gochwaeth) To taste slightly.

Gochwareu, s. —pl. t. on (chwareu) Amusement.

Gochwareu, v. a. (chwareu) To act somewhat

playfully.

Gochwerw, a. (chwerw) Somewhat harsh.

Ru ddoeth, a choeth, a syberw;

Nid oedd ei wrth gyfodd gochwerw.

He was wise, and sincere, and majestic, he was not harsh in the social sense.
Americ.

Gochwerwad, s. m. (gochwerw) A being bitterish.

Gochwerwaw, a. (gochwerw) Somewhat harsh.

*Rhian, rhyfelgar gochwerwaw,
Ei ddyfyrth addfyrw Llan Llecnawg.*

*Christians warlike and abounding with fierceness, are borne to
fair Llan Llecnawg.*

Gochwerwawl, a. (gochwerw) Apt to be somewhat harsh, or bitter.

Gochwerwi, v. a. (gochwerw) To become bitterish

Gochwiban, a. (chwiban) Partly whistling.

*Môr nos, gorddyr mynydd,
Gochwiban gwynt uch blaen gydd:
Ni thwyll drygallus dedwydd.*

*Long the night, blustering the mountain, whistling the wind
over the top of the wood: ill nature will not deceive the discreet.*
Llywarch Hen.

Gochwibl, a. (chwibl) Somewhat sharp; sourish.

Gochwiblad, s. m. (gochwibl) A making or becoming tart, or sourish.

Gochwiblaw, v. a. (gochwibl) To make sourish; to become somewhat sour.

Gochwidr, a. (chwidr) Somewhat giddy, or wild.

Gochwidraw, v. a. (gochwidr) To make somewhat giddy; to become rather giddy.

Gochwidriad, s. m. (gochwidr) A making or becoming somewhat giddy.

Gochwil, s. m. (chwil) A slight turn about; a slight search.

Gochwilliad, s. m. (gochwil) A slightly searching.

Gochwillaw, v. a. (gochwil) To search slightly.

Gochwimiad, s. m. (chwimiad) A partly moving; a slight motion.

Gochwimiaw, v. a. (chwimiaw) To move slightly.

Gochwimiawl, a. (chwimiawl) Somewhat moving.

Gochwith, a. (chwith) Somewhat awkward.

Gochwithaw, v. a. (gochwith) To become somewhat awkward.

Gochwithedd, s. m. (gochwith) An awkwardness.

Gochwydd, s. m. (chwydd) Somewhat of a swelling

Gochwyddaw, v. a. (gochwydd) To swell a little.

Gochwyddawl, a. (gochwydd) Tending to swell.

Gochwyddiad, s. m. (gochwydd) A partly swelling

Gochwya, s. m. (chwya) A degree of sweat; sweat

*Twrff marchogion maelch gochwys,
Mael twrf loredwyrnt am bys.*

*The tumult of knights with foaming steeds, like the tumult of a
whirwind about the breastwood.*
Cynwlad.

Gochwysawl, a. (gochwys) Somewhat sweating.

Gochwysiad, s. m. (gochwys) A sweating partly.

Gochwysan, v. a. (gochwys) To sweat partly.

Gochwyth, s. m. (chwyth) A slight puff, or blast.

Gochwythawl, a. (gochwyth) Somewhat blowing.

Gochwythiad, s. m. (gochwyth) A blowing gently.

Gochwythus, v. a. (gochwyth) To blow gently.

God, s. m. (go) A swerve from; incontinence.

Godaer, a. (taer) Somewhat ardent, or violent.

Godaerawl, a. (godaer) Somewhat contentions.

Godaeriad, s. m. (godaer) A slightly contending.

Godaern, v. a. (godaer) To contend a little.

Godalawg, a. (taiawg) Somewhat boorish.

*Mael byn y dyly brodyr rannu tir y rhyngddynt; pedair erw with
bob tyddyn. A gwedy hyn y symudwys Bledidyn ab Cynfyn ddeu-
ddydd erw i fab uchelwr, ac wyth i'r hael allt, a phedair i'r goda-
ern.*

*In this wise should brothers divide land between them: four
acres to every tennement. And after that Bledidyn the son of Cyn-
fyn altered it to twelve acres to the son of a gentleman, and eight
to the yeoman, and four to the next to the villain.*
Welsh Laws.

Godaran, s. f.—pl. t. au (taran) A murmur, or rumbling, somewhat like thunder.

*Celch a sych o dan tan
Pan ghyf godwr godaran
Llan Llecnawg mab Mahawan.*

*A corpse parches by the side of the fire when I hear the rumbling
of the thundering din of the host of Llecnawg the son of Maha-
wan.*
Llywarch Hen.

Godaramiad, s. m. (godaran) A slight rumbling.

VOL. II.

Godarann, v. (godaran) To rumble, to murmur.

Godardd, s. m. (tardd) A soft flow or oozing.

Godarddaw, a. (godardd) Oozing, softly springing

Godarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (godardd) An oozing.

Godarddu, v. a. (godardd) To flow out slowly.

Godarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (tarth) A gentle exhalation, or fog.

Godarthawl, a. (godarth) Gently exhaling.

Godarthiad, s. m. (godarth) A gently exhaling.

Godarthu, v. a. (godarth) To exhale gently.

Godaw, s. m. (taw) A half silence, a whisper.

Godawdd, s. m.—pl. gododdion (tawdd) What is partly melted, or dissolved.

Godawedawg, a. (godaw) Somewhat silent.

Godawel, a. (tawel) Somewhat calm, or still.

Godawelawg, a. (godawel) Somewhat calm.

Godaweliad, s. m. (godawel) A silencing partly.

Godawelu, v. a. (godawel) To be partly calm.

Godeb, s. m. (god) Incontinence; adultery.

Godebawg, a. (godeb) Incontinent; adulterate.

Godebu, v. a. (godeb) To act incontinently.

Godebyg, a. (tebyg) Somewhat similar, or like.

Godebygawl, a. (godebyg) Tending to be somewhat similar.

Godebygiad, s. m. (godebyg) A making partly like, or similar.

Godebygn, v. a. (godebyg) To make partly similar; to become something like.

Godech, s. m. (tech) A lurk, a sculk; a lounge.

Godech, v. a. (tech) To sculk, to lurk; to lie hid.

Godechawl, a. (godech) Apt to lurk, or to sculk.

Godechfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (godech) A lurking place.

Godechiad, s. m. (godech) A sculking, or lurking.

Godechial, v. a. (godech) To sculk, or lurk about.

Godechn, v. a. (godech) To sculk, to lurk about.

Godechwr, s. m.—pl. godechwyr (godech—gwr) A sculker, or lurker.

Godeimlad, s. m. (teimlad) A gently feeling.

Godeimlaw, v. a. (teimlaw) To feel gently.

Godemles, s. m. (temles) Serenity; temperature.

a. That is of a serene nature.

*Cychwencychwr Enlli welas,
A lenwle mican mar edras
Ar ystre gan fore gdemles.*

*I may mutually wish for the repose of Enlli, which the shroud of
the veil of mortality has filled, borne by the swift glider on a serene
morn.*
Tulicwin.

Godenen, a. (tenen) Somewhat thin, or lean.

Godew, a. (tew) Somewhat thick, gross, or fat.

Godid, s. m. (god) The state of being out of the way, or extraordinary.

Godidawg, a. (godid) Extraordinary, excellent.

Gwerthfawr pob godidawg.

Every thing rare is precious.

Adage.

Godidogi, v. a. (godidawg) To make rare, excellent, or preeminent.

Godidogiad, s. m. (godidawg) A making rare, excellent, or preeminent.

Godidogrwydd, s. m. (godidawg) What is rare, unusual, or excellent; excellence; simplicity.

*Godidogrwydd yw prif agoriad pob peth; can nis gellir cyn-
nal goleuder synwyr ban fo ry gymhleth yr amcan.*

*Simplicity is the primary excellence of every thing; for the per-
plexity of the sense cannot be supported when the design is too
complicated.*
Llywelyn o Langwydd.

Godineb, s. m. (god) Incontinence; adultery, fornication.

*Godineb yw gweithred cydgawd y rhwng gwr a gwrwg adiad.
Adultery is the act of carnal copulation between a strange man
and woman.*
Lt. G. Hergeit.

*Ni llwir y' ngoleud
I neb odineb ei dad.*

*Nobody will be reproached in public with the adultery of his fa-
ther.*

K

Godinebawl, a. (godineb) Adulterous, adulterate.
Godinebiad, s. m. (godineb) A committing adultery; fornication.
Godinebu, v. a. (godineb) To commit adultery.
Godinebus, a. (godineb) Adulterous, addicted to adultery or fornication.
Godinebwr, s. m.—pl. godinebwyr (godineb—gwr) An adulterer, a fornicator.
Godinebydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (godineb) Adulterant
Godirion, a. (tirion) Somewhat agreeable.
Godirioni, v. a. (godirion) To become somewhat kind, or engaging.
Godlawd, a. (tlawd) Somewhat poor, or destitute

Godlawd ni byddaf o'th gyfreithian.
 I shall not be wanting of thy laws. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Godlodedd, s. m. (godlawd) A degree of poverty.
Godlodi, s. m. (godlawd) A degree of poverty.
Godo, s. m. (to) That partly covers; typha, or water orchis.

*Caerlorn, llyw Mon, myn Pabo, a'th dag,
 Efa'th darg y'ngodo.*
*Caerlorn, by Saint Pabo, hath taken thee away, governor of
 Mons, and will bear thee to the extremity.* *Ll. P. Mach.*
*Gnawd rhygydd rhyguis ni allo;
 Gsawd gsaaf alaf y'ngodo.*
 He that cannot attempt much is habituated to frequent falling;
 meet is it, in winter, for the store to be under cover. *Phylip Brydydd.*

Gododdawl, a. (godawdd) Somewhat melting.
Gododdi, v. a. (godawdd) To dissolve partly.
Gododdiad, s. m. (godawdd) A half dissolving.
Godoni, v. a. (töni) To strip the surface partly.
Godoniad, s. m. (töniad) A paring slightly.
Godor, s. m.—pl. f. au (tor) A rupture; an interruption, discontinuance; a stop, let, hinderance, or delay.

*Os cytirogion a hola dir o gyduneb, a chymeryd cydoed iddynt,
 o bydd un heb ddawed i'r oed, ac nas lluddio angen gyfreithiawl,
 godor yw hyny ar ei gymdeithion.*
 If joint land-holders shall prosecute a claim for land in conjunction,
 and take to themselves a joint term, if one shall be without
 coming to the term, and not hindered by lawful necessity, that is
 a delay on his companions. *Welsh Laws.*

Godorau, s. m. (godor) A tumult, a din.

*Cad yn ngwlad Brachan,
 Cadlan godorau;
 Teyrnedd truan
 Crynyd rhag Cynan.*
 A battle in the country of Brachan, a warring scene of tumult,
 miserable chieftains were made to tremble before Cynan. *Taliesin.*

Godori, v. a. (godor) To make an interruption, discontinuance, or rupture; to prorogue: to stop, to hinder, to delay.

Godoriad, s. m. (godor) An interrupting, a discontinuing, a breaking off; a stopping, hindering, or delaying.

Godoriant, s. m. (godor) Interruption, discontinuance, ruction; stoppage, hinderance, delay.
Godorin, s. m. (godor) A tumultuous noise.

*Oedd braisg wal-g ei ffrdein;
 Oedd bwywg rwyg ring y godorin.*
 Powerfully active was his host; awful was his course in front
 of the tumult. *D. Benfras, i Llywelyn I.*

Godorun, s. m. (godor) A tumultuous noise.

Clywed godorun gwyr yn dawed.
 Hearing the din of men coming.
H. P. F. Dyfed—Mabinogion.

Godorun dan bared yr ystafell—a glywid.
 A noise was heard by the wall of the chamber.
H. Math. ab Mathonwy—Mabinogion.

Godowydd, s. m. (godo—gwydd) The yellow water-lily.

Godr, s. m. (god) An extremity, or girt.

Godrais, s. m.—pl. godreisiau (trais) A slight oppression.

Godramwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (tramwy) A slow travelling; a loitering peregrination.

Godramwy, v. a. (tramwy) To travel slowly.

Godramwyad, s. m. (godramwy) A travelling slowly, or loiteringly, a perambulation.

Godraws, a. (traws) Somewhat perverse, or cross.

Godre, s. m.—pl. t. on (god—rhe) A skirt, border, or edge; the lower edge. *Godreion y lleu,*
 the skirts of the veil; *godre y mynydd,* the skirt of the mountain.

*Gwedy seirch a meirch meilyn,
 A gwr a gwacwyr gwrthryu,
 Am ddineu rhyw bych dros odion
 Pen bardd llofn llaw ysgu.*

After the trappings, and yellow steeds, and about, and opposite
 spears, for making the gutter to trickle, be you over the skirts,
 chief bard of Llofn with the spilled hand. *Taliesin.*

*Ni bydd arodydd ar odre Prydain
 Prydyddion arwyre.*

On the border of Britain the dignified poets will not be cloyed.
Ll. P. Mach.

Godread, s. m. (godre) A bordering, or skirting.

Godreawl, a. (godre) Bordered, or skirted.

Godref, s. m.—pl. t. i (tref) A lodge, or lodgement.

*O ffordd pygawd,
 Maint y godref
 Grafas wror hell,
 Y dan dygawd.*

The fishes might shew the capacity of the lodgements of the firth
 of the briny sea, beneath the sand. *Taliesin.*

Godreigl, s. m. (treigl) Somewhat of a turn.

Godreiglaw, v. a. (godreigl) To revolve partly.

Godreigliad, s. m. (godreigl) A partly revolving.

Godreisiad, s. m. (godrais) A using some force, a slightly oppressing.

Godreisiaw, r. a. (godrais) To act somewhat oppressively.

Godreisiawl, a. (godrais) Somewhat oppressive.
Godrem, s. f.—pl. t. ion (trem) A slight look, a glance; a glimmer.

Godremiad, s. m. (godrem) A slightly looking, a glancing; a glimmering.

Godremiaw, v. a. (godrem) To look slightly.

Godremiawl, a. (godrem) Slightly looking, or glancing; glimmering.

Godremydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (godrem) A glancer.
Godremydd gwyr ar dri-meirch.

A spectator of men on three horses. *Ithel Daf.*

Godreön, s. pl. aggr. (godre) Skirtings, skirts; dag-locks.

Godricawr, s. m.—pl. godricorion (godrig) A lingerer; a sojourner.

*Mi nid af vna yn awr;
 Goleu gwaith y godricawr.*

I will not go there at present; conspicuous the act of a sojourner. *Taliesin.*

Godrig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trig) A delay, staying, or tarrying; an abode, dwelling. *Mae godrig ar y lleuad,*
 the moon is in the wane.

Godrigaw, v. a. (godrig) To delay, to tarry.

Godrigiad, s. m. (godrig) A delaying, a tarrying.

Godrigian, v. a. (godrig) To delay; to abide.

Godrigiawl, a. (godrig) Dilatory, apt to stay.

Byddai ei had of yn odrigiawl mewn tir estraw.

His seed would be sojourning in a strange land. *W. Saltbery.*

Godrin, s. m. (trin) Somewhat of a bustle.

*Oedd clybod clywyf yn mhob eilin;
 Oedd briw rhiw yn nhrabiudd odrin.*

In every elbow a pain was felt; the ardent was broken in the confusion of conflict. *D. Benfras, i Llywelyn I.*

Godriniad, s. m. (godrin) A bustling a little.

Godriniaw, v. a. (godrin) To bustle a little.

Godriniawl, a. (godrin) Somewhat bustling.

Godro, *s. m.* (godr) A milking. *Gwartheg godro*, or *Du Mithen*, milch kine.
Godro, *v. a.* (godr) To milk. *Dos i edro*, go to milk.

Godroid burch o'i phen.

The cow was milked from her head.

Adagr.

Godrôad, *s. m.* (godro) A milking, the act of milking.

Godrôawl, *a.* (godro) Relating to milking.

Godrom, *a.* (trom) Somewhat heavy, or weighty.

Godrosedd, *s. m.* (trosedd) A slight transgression.

Godrosi, *v. a.* (trosi) To drive out of the way partly.

Nid oedd ei ddrwg ydd odrosi,
Nawyn i drosedd dros a weisi.

He was not tyrannically inclined to persecute in the least, except to tyrannise over what he should see.

Cyddfelen, i Godswelloun.

Godroslad, *s. m.* (trosiad) A driving off a little.

Godrôydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* ion (godro) A milker.

Godru, *a.* (tru) Somewhat miserable.

Godruan, *a.* (godru) Rather miserable.

Godruansidd, *a.* (godruan) Somewhat of a miserable, or wretched condition.

Godruant, *v. a.* (godruan) To become rather miserable, or wretched.

Godrudd, *a.* (trudd) Somewhat agitated.

Llwrw llwyr-glod wawd rod odrudd.

Towards the summit of fame the agitated course of praise.

Phylip Brydydd.

Heol hydr am hoediwydr odrudd.

Antler longing for an agitated life of frailty.

Cyddfelen.

Fan wneith balch odrudd bychu Flemingaid,
Flemingaid graidd gryd iofridd:
Brywyd aed o gad oedd gantihedd.

When the active towering hero bowed the Fleming, flames kindled from the ardency of the red-hand of carnage; a headlong running from battle they were used to.

Cyddfelen, m. O. Gwynedd.

Godruddaw, *v. a.* (godrudd) To agitate.

Godruddawl, *a.* (godrudd) Agitating, turbulent.

Godruddiad, *s. m.* (godrudd) Perturbation.

Godruth, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* ian (truth) A little flattery.

Godruthiad, *s. m.* (godruth) A partly flattering.

Godruthaw, *v. a.* (godruth) To act rather fawningly, partly to flatter.

Godruthawl, *a.* (godruth) Somewhat fawning

Godrwm, *a.* (trwm) Somewhat heavy, or weighty.

O Delw gwyr ! i briddyn brych
Ond oedd odrwm dy edrych !

O blessed God ! to a frail mortal was it not unbecomingly to behold thee !

D. ab Rhys, i Grist.

Godrwygl, *a.* (trwygl) Somewhat awkward.

Godrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* on (trwy) A wreath, a chain.

Godrwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* an (godrwy) A wreathing.

Godrwyaw, *v. a.* (godrwy) To wreath.

Godrwyawg, *a.* (godrwy) Having wreathes.

Godrwyawl, *a.* (godrwy) Wreathing; entwined.

Godrwyawr, *a.* (godrwy) Of a wreathed form.

Caeuwr cynhorawg bliddde maran,
Gwefawr godrwyawr torchawr am ran.

Cave with a countenance foremost in the rank, with amber twinkling around his temples.

Aneurin.

Godrwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* an (trwyth) Wild beet; meilot; otherwise called *pys y ceirw*.

Gwynach oedd ei ddwyaw no chenswon godrwyth.

Whiter were her hands than the blossoms of the briony.

H. P. F. Dyfed—Mabingion.

Godrynu, *v. a.* (godrwm) To grow somewhat heavy.

Godrysglaid, *a.* (godrwygl) Somewhat clumsy.

Godrythyll, *a.* (trythyll) Somewhat fickle, or wild.

Goduth, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* ian (tuth) A jog trot.

Goduthiad, *s. m.* (goduth) A trotting slowly.

Goduthiaw, *v. a.* (goduth) To trot slowly, to jog.

Goduthiawg, *a.* (goduth) Jogging; ambling.

Goduthiawl, *a.* (goduth) Jogging; ambling.

Godwll, *s. m.* (go—twll) An imperfect hole.

Godwllon, *s. f.* (godwll) Imperforate; St. John's wort.

Godwrdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* godyrddau (twrdd) A rumbling noise; a marmur; a din.

Oiaza, parchellan, ni hawdd cysgraf,
Rheg godwrdd y galar ysydd arnaf;
Dag mlyssedi a deugain yd borthais i born;
Ys drwg o orhoen y sydd arnaf.

Listen, little pig, I cannot easily sleep, because of the tumult of the grief with which I am oppressed; fifty years have I endured pain; therefore the transport of joy now upon me is but an evil.

Myrddin.

Yn en cylch hwynt gweirgoddiau gwaetad boneddigadd, cyflawn o fiodau, trwy y rhai y cardde dwir y ffynonau yn ffriddian gan lithrow o araf odrudd.

Surrounding them there were level and noble meadows teeming with flowers, through which the water of the springs ran in streams by gliding in gentle murmurs.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Godwrf, *s. m.*—*pl.* godyrfau (twrf) A rustling noise; a bustle, or stir; a murmur.

Godwrf a gyrwaf am gawr Maellenydd,
Mwr cyfydd Eifan gawr
Teulu Madawg—

I hear a murmur over the face of Maellenydd, the bulwark of the region of the mighty Eifan, the groan of the family of Madawg.

Cyddfelen, m. M. ab Iorwedd.

Godwyll, *s. m.* (twyll) A slight deception.

Godwyllaw, *v. a.* (godwyll) To deceive slightly.

Godwys, *s. m.* (twys) That is somewhat elevated.

a. Somewhat raised, or heaped.

Diffwys bath odwys,
Beithwylad glud gdwys.

A steep plane somewhat high, a fair commanding prospect.

Taliesin.

Godwysaw, *v. a.* (godwys) To raise, to elevate, or make preeminent in a degree.

Godwysawl, *a.* (godwys) Somewhat elevated.

Godwysiad, *s. m.* (godwys) A raising somewhat.

Godwyth, *s. m.* (twyth) Somewhat of a spring.

Godwythaw, *v. a.* (godwyth) To spring a little.

Godwythawl, *a.* (godwyth) Apt to spring.

Godwythiad, *s. m.* (godwyth) A springing a little.

Gody, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* an (ty) A shed or outhouse.

Godel mab allit yw a'i gell, a'i feudy, a'i ygrubawr, a'i odyn, a'r call, a'r cras moch, a'i haffy, a'i gynhauddy.

The outhouse of a peoman are his buttry, and his cowhouse, and his barn, and his kiln, and the sheep cote, and the pigsty, and his summer-house, and his harvest house.

Welsh Lamer.

Godyn, *a.* (tyn) Somewhat tight, or pressed.

Godynwr, *a.* (tyner) Somewhat tender, or soft.

Godynwr, *v. a.* (godynwr) To emollify gently.

Godynriad, *s. m.* (godyn) A pulling gently.

Godynna, *v. a.* (godyn) To pull or draw gently.

Godyrddain, *v. a.* (godwrdd) To make a murmuring noise, to murmur.

Godyrddawl, *a.* (godwrdd) Rumbling, murmuring

Godyrddiad, *s. m.* (godwrdd) A rumbling.

Godyrddu, *v. a.* (godwrdd) To rumble, to murmur

Godyrfawl, *a.* (godwrf) Rumbling, tumultuous.

Godyrfiad, *s. m.* (godwrf) A making a tumult.

Godyrfu, *v. a.* (godwrf) To rumble, to murmur.

Godywyll, *a.* (tywyll) Somewhat dark, or gloomy.

Aeron gynt a fu'n arall
Dan bebyll godywyll dail.

In days of yore Aeron used to watch beneath the gloomy tents of leaves.

D. ab Gwilym.

Godywylliad, *s. m.* (godywyll) A making gloomy.

Godywyllu, *v. a.* (godywyll) To make gloomy.

Godywyllwch, *s. m.* (godywyll) A gloominess.

Godywyn, s. m. (tywyn) A glance, or gleam of light, a glimmer.

Godywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (godywyn) A throwing a gleam of light, a glimmering.

Godywynn, v. a. (godywyn) To cast a gleam of light: to shine faintly, to glimmer.

Godd, s. m.—pl. t. an (odd) That breaks out, or appears partially; a small plant, or shrub.

Goddail, s. pl. aggr. (dail) Leaves not fully spread, or grown, young leaves.

Goddailth, s. m.—pl. goddeithiau (dalth) A smothering fire; a burning of a wild, or a place overgrown with brushwood, furze, or heath, and the like. *Llosgi goddeithiau*, to burn clearing fires.

*Oedd re redaint dan fforddwyd Gernat,
Gurkion grawn hydd.
Rhaith goddailth ar ddailfaith fynydd.*

There were swift runners under the thigh of Gernat, long legged ones flinging the corn about, whose ascent was like the conflagration on the wild mountain. Llywarch Hen.

Goddau, s. pl. aggr. (godd) Shrubs, shrubbery.

*A'm cren—
O frilla, blodau hre:
O ffawd gwydd, a goddau.*

And importuning me for primroses, the flowers of the hill: for the blossoms of trees, and shrubs. Taliesin.

*Gogyfarch—
A brilla a briwdail,
A blaen gwydd a goddau.*

Make the first greeting with primroses and the half-formed leaves, and the tops of the trees of the shrubbery. Taliesin.

*Cafodd Goddau, un o dair oher-god Ynys Frydain—o achaw yr ant,
a'r iorch fochwys, a choracyll.*

The battle of the shrubbery, one of the three foolish battles of the Isle of Britain—on account of the bitch, and the dog big with young, and the hawking. Turodd.

Goddawed, v. a. (dawed) To come gradually.

Brydau a oreg Gwelydd yntau, ac en herid hwynt o le pry gylodd, hyd pan i goddawed twynt ar lan y mor.

What Gwelydd then did was to pursue them from one place to another, until they were come to the sea shore. Or. ab Idris.

Goddawedawl, a. (goddawed) Adventitious.

Goddawediad, s. m. (goddawed) A partly coming.

Goddawl, a. (godd) A growing, or arising from; vegetative.

Godde, s. m.—pl. t. on (de) Design, purpose.

Godde gwyrch, a. comorant.

*Nidodd gwas—
Caf big, ar oddde cart bwyd.*

The long beaked vulture leaped with the intent to obtain food. T. Frys.

Godde, v. a. (de) To purpose, or to intend.

*Odde'r wyd o ddolmali:
Addali tir i ddolmali wyd ti.*

Thou dost design mischief: a leaf of the devil's hand art thou. Iolo Goch. Tr. Dafydd.

Goddeall, s. m. (deall) Imperfect apprehension.

Goddeall, v. n. (deall) To apprehend partly.

Goddeallus, a. (goddeall) Somewhat discreet.

Goddëau, a. (deau) Nearly right; southerly.

*O nwl a blodau,
A gwynnt goddeau—
Y digonir.*

Of mist and flowers, and southerly wind, there will be enough. Taliesin.

Goddef, s. m.—pl. t. ion (def) Sufferance; subtraction; permission. *Rod yn arglwydd-oddef*, being under fealty to the lord.

Gwell goddef na gofal.

Suffering is preferable to care.

O dripheth y mae doethineb: gwirionedd, ystyr, a goddef.

Wisdom is from three causes: truth, thought, and suffering. Barddas.

Goddef, v. a. (def) To suffer, to bear, to endure, to acquiesce. **Goddef braud**, to acquiesce in a verdict.

A oddef a rydan.

He that endures will be quickly silent.

Adge.

Trwy oddef ydd a cogall yn mraint paladr.

Through sufferance the distaff tenure will rise to the privilege of a shaft.

*Er godden's awr y gweddai,
Ar oddef fyth yr oedd fai.*

Welsh Laws.

Though there is propriety in suffering at times, but in suffering always there was a fault.

T. Alod.

Goddefadwy, a. (goddef) That may be endured, sufferable, tolerable.

Goddefai, s. m. (goddef) That suffers; the passive, in grammar.

Goddefaint, s. m. (goddef) Suffering; sufferance.

Goddefawd, s. m. (goddef) Sufferance.

Goddefawl, a. (goddef) Passive, or suffering.

Goddefedig, a. (goddef) Passive; suffered, permitted. *Llef goddefedig*, passive voice.

Goddefedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au (goddefedig) Suffering; forbearance; permission.

Goddefedigaeithydd, s. m. (goddefedigaeith) That undergoes the act of suffering.

Goddefedigawl, a. (goddefedig) Possible, passive

Goddefedd, s. m. (goddef) Sufferance, endurance,

forbearance, patience.

Goddefgar, a. (goddef) Forbearing, patient.

Goddefgarwch, s. m. (goddefgar) Forbearance, endurance, tolerance, patience.

Goddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goddef) A suffering; toleration; permission; indulgence.

Goddefiaeth, s. m. (goddef) Sufferance.

*A pha ddurwyl odddefeth,
A pha les i neb a wasath!*

And what divine forbearance, and what good to any one did he do? S. Phylip.

Goddefiant, s. m. (goddef) Sufferance; forbearance; connivance.

Goddefoldeb, s. m. (goddefawl) Endurance.

Goddefus, a. (goddef) Patient; forbearing.

Goddefusrwydd, s. m. (goddefus) Passiveness.

Goddefwr, s. m.—pl. goddefwyr (goddef-gwr) One who bears, or suffers; a permitter.

Goddeg, s. f.—pl. t. au (godd—eg) Utterance, or speech. *Mae gwedi colli ei oddeg*, he has lost his utterance.

*Manach hras gyfylliellach breg;
Iddeg heb gwl ei oddeg.*

A rotten monk of faithless friendship, a Jew that hath not obtained his speech. M. Cae Llwyd.

Goddegawl, a. (goddeg) Relating to utterance.

Goddegriad, s. m. (goddeg) An enunciation.

Goddehen, s. m. (dehen) That is pretty dexterous; that is partly south. *a. Partly right, or dexterous; partly south.*

Goddelliad, s. m. (goddail) A covering with small leaves; a foliation.

Goddelliaw, v. a. (goddall) To cover with leaves, to foliate; to adorn with leaves.

*March uchel a ddol i oddellio ei ddi;
Aed yn ei warth wdan writho.*

May there come a lofty prop his front to adorn with leaves, from the top of it let him be surrounded by a wythe. S. Merwan.

Goddelliawg, a. (goddall) Having small leaves.

Goddeintiad, s. m. (deintiad) A using the teeth slightly; a nibbling.

Goddeintlaw, v. a. (deintlaw) To use the teeth slightly; to nibble.

Goddeintiawl, a. (deintiawl) Apt to be nibbling.

Goddeithiad, s. m. (goddailth) A clearing of wilds by fire, a consuming with fire.

Goddeithlaw, v. a. (goddailth) To consume with fire; to burn heath, or any other wild growth.

Y ffam a odddeithudd holl breuan y moes.

The flame consumed all the trees of the field.

Iofel L. 19.

Mai y goddeithis ffam fynyddoedd.

As the flame consumed the mountains. Psalm lxxxiii. 14.

Godeithiawg, a. (goddaieth) Consumed, or cleared by fire.

Godeithiawl, a. (goddaieth) Consuming.

Godenawl, a. (denawl) Somewhat alluring.

Goddeniad, s. m. (deniad) A gently alluring.

Godden, v. a. (denu) To allure, or entice gently.

Godden, s. m.—pl. t. on (godde) Intent, purpose, design; resolution; aim, end. *Yr wyf ar oddeu gwaelthar hysy, I am upon the intention of doing that; O wir gwaith oddeu, of downright act, or purpose, or on purpose.*

Ni ddytyr ddrwy am ddin er goddeu heb wethred.

No one to drive on any account for the intention without the deed. *Welsh Laws.*

*Ni ddaw o'i oddeu
Er oen en nages.*

He will not come from his purpose through the dread of any death. *Talesin.*

Dynlodon defnyddiad i'w oddeu.

Marked these have formed to thy purpose. *Ris. ab Gwalchmai.*

Godden, v. m. (godde) To intend, to purpose.

Goddif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diff) A fling, or cast.

Goddif, v. a. (diff) To fling, to cast; to dart.

Cymeryd aCraig ymlen yr all Mechwen, o'i oddif ar eu hol.

What did he do then was to take the second javelin and throw it after them. *H. Culwch—Mabinogion.*

Goddifiaeth, a. (diffaeth) Somewhat ungenial.

Goddifaw, v. a. (goddif) To fling, to cast.

Goddifawl, s. m. (goddif) Ejecting, flinging, darting.

Goddifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goddif) A flinging.

Goddig, a. (dig) Somewhat angry, or displeased.

Goddig, s. m. (goddig) A partly displeasing.

Goddigiaw, v. a. (goddig) To make a little angry.

Goddigiawl, a. (goddig) Of a displeasing tendency.

Goddirnad, s. m. (dirnad) A slight perception.

Goddirnad, v. a. (dirnad) To intimate; to have a slight idea of, or to perceive a little.

Goddirnadawl, a. (goddirnad) Intimating.

Goddirnadu, v. a. (goddirnad) To perceive slightly; to intimate; to have a faint idea.

Goddiw, s. m. (diw) That is partly complete.

Goddiwawd, s. m. (goddiw) The act of overtaking.

Goddiweddydd, s. m. (diweddydd) The day of doom.

*Cad Garediglaw, rylawn rrydd,
Cryfawt wrigodd gwawd goddiweddydd.*

*The battle of Caradigan, worthy of the song, the widowed
warrior were wont to cry for the final day.* *Meliyr.*

Goddiwedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goddiw) A coming

to the end; a coming up to, an overtaking.

Goddiwedd, v. a. (goddiw) To come up with.

Goddiweddawl, a. (goddiwedd) Coming up with.

Goddiweddiad, s. m. (goddiwedd) An overtaking.

Goddiweddu, v. a. (goddiwedd) To come up with.

Goddiweddwyr, s. m.—pl. goddiweddwyr (goddiwedd—gwr) One who overtakes.

Goddiweddydd, v. a. (goddiwedd) To come up with.

Goddiwes, v. a. (goddiw) To overtake. *Cei oddiw—*

en gwaelthar hysy, thou shalt do that at thy leisure.

Goddiwesdig, a. (goddiwes) That is overtaken.

Goddiwesiad, s. m. (goddiwes) An overtaking.

Goddiwes, v. a. (goddiwes) To come up with.

Goddiweswr, s. m.—pl. goddiweswyr (goddiwes—gwr) One who overtakes.

Goddiwesydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goddiwes) One

who comes upon, or overtakes.

Goddolawg, a. (goddawl) Endowed, enriched.

Goddolef, s. a. (dolef) To make a clamour.

*Sanyll a'i henti llawn medd;
Goddolef ei gloddyl llynydd.*

An older with his vessels of meat; his sword rings to the adversary. *Aneurin.*

Goddoli, v. a. (goddawl) To enrich, to endow.

O fychod goddoli.

Of bucks he will be endowed. *Llefnod.*

Madawg madiodd goddoli;

Mwy gwaeth fy modd no'm coddi.

*Madog that confers bounties; more did he do my will than of-
fend me.* *Gwalchmai, i P. ab Owain.*

Goddoliad, s. m. (goddawl) An enriching, a gifting.

Goddrud, a. (drud) Somewhat bold, or daring.

*Hud amug Odolli o win a modd
Yn ddolli yn agystrng ystre,
Ac a dan cidfanus cochre
Feirch marchawg goddrudd yn more.*

*Illustrate the defence of Godolli by wine and meat, without lack-
ing in the council of the town, when beneath the spots of conflict
sowing with red there be the steeds that were ridden boldly in the
more.* *Aneurin.*

Godduned, s. f.—pl. t. au (duned) A vow; a pledge.

Llangedd yw tori godduned.

It is a weakness to break a vow. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

Goddaw, s. m.—pl. t. ian (daw) A demigod.

Goddawies, s. f.—pl. t. au (goddaw) Demigoddess.

Goddawin, a. (dwin) Somewhat profound.

Goddwr, s. m.—pl. goddwyr (godd—gwr) A coun-
sellor, or adviser.

Chwchedd yw bod yn oddwr i'r lleidr.

The sixth is to be an adviser to the thief. *Welsh Laws.*

Goddyl, a. (dyar) Somewhat noisy, murmuring.

Goddylad, s. m. (goddyl) A murmuring.

Goddylawl, a. (goddyl) Murmuring, humming.

Goddylar, v. a. (goddyl) To make a murmur.

Goddyl, a. (dygn) Somewhat toilsome.

Goddylgnawd, s. m. (goddylgnawd) A degree of severity.

Goddylgnawl, a. (goddylgnawd) Somewhat painful.

Goddylgniad, s. m. (goddylgnawd) A toiling gently.

Goddylgnau, v. a. (goddylgnawd) To toil gently.

Goddyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (godd) An axis, or pivot.

*Eigion y dyfn-for ymgorodd,
A godden y byd dadyngeddodd.*

*The profundity of the vast sea did open itself; and the axis of
the world became developed.* *W. Middleton.*

Goddysg, s. m. (dysg) Smatter, half learning.

Goddysgawl, a. (goddysg) Superficially learned.

Goddysgiad, s. m. (goddysg) A smattering.

Goddysgu, v. a. (goddysg) To learn superficially.

Goddystaw, a. (dystaw) Somewhat silent or calm.

Goddystawiad, s. m. (dystaw) A partly silencing.

Goddystawn, v. a. (goddystaw) To hush partly.

Goed, s. m. (gwed) A saying; speech, utterance.

Goedawl, a. (goed) Speaking, or verbal.

Goediad, s. m. (goed) A speaking, a saying.

Goedyd, v. a. (goed) To speak, to say, to utter.

Göen, s. m. (en) Influence, or bias.

Goer, s. m. (gwer) A freshness. *A. Fresh.*

Lle ger dwir, lle goer difwg.

A spot by the water, a spot fresh and without smoke.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gof, s. m.—pl. t. au (of) An artist; a metallur-
gist; a smith. *Gof da*, a blacksmith; *gof gwyn*,
a whitesmith; *gof aur*, a goldsmith; *gof arian*,
a silversmith. In former times the smith pre-
pared his own metal from the ore. Tradition
relates of the last, who used to do so in Wales,
that he blew up his forge by letting out too
much metal to produce a report, in rejoicing
for the revolution in 1688.—The *Gof* was reck-
oned in the Welsh Laws one of the three pro-
fessors of liberal sciences.

Da mab y gof.

The son of the smith is good. *Adage.*

Ymryson a'r gof yn ei afall.

To contend with the smith in his smithy. *Adage.*

Ni eill neb gof fod yn a cymmwed a'r gof llys heb ei ganiad.
No *smith* can be in the same balliwick with the *smith* of the court without his permission.
Welsh Laws.

Gofall, s. f.—pl. gofeillau (gof) A smithy.
Gofal, s. m.—pl. t. on (mal) Care, anxiety, solicitude, regard, charge; thought.

Gofal dyn Duw ei gweryd.

The *sanctity* of man God will do away. *Adage.*

Tri gofal Cristion: rhag digiaw Duw; rhag tramgwyddau dyn, a rhag ymwanau o'i gariadoleb at bob dalon.

The three cares of a Christian: against offending God; against causing man to stumble; and against slackening in his affection towards every good. *Barddas.*

Gofallad, s. m. (gofal) A becoming anxious.
Gofalkawl, a. (gofal) Tending to be anxious.
Gofalau, v. n. (gofal) To become anxious.
Gofaledd, s. m. (gofal) Solicitude, carefulness.
Gofalfawr, a. (gofal) Full of anxiety, or care.

Dolurus calon ofalfawr.

Aching in the heart *full of care.*

Gofaliad, s. m. (gofal) A caring, a being anxious.
Gofalrwydd, s. m. (gofal) Anxiousness, anxiety.
Gofalu, v. a. (gofal) To use care or solicitude; to take care of, to attend, to mind; to be careful.

Sef a wnaeth Gwrthefyr eu damgrychynu, ac o longawl ymladd beunydd eu gofalu.

What did Gwrthefyr do, was to surround them, and with naval war daily to harass them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gofalus, a. (gofal) Careful; solicitous; anxious.
Gofalusrwydd, s. m. (gofalus) Carefulness.
Gofalwr, s. m.—pl. gofalwyr (gofal—gwr) A caretaker; one who takes care of.

Gofan, s. m.—pl. gofain (gof) A smith.
Gofaniaeth, s. m. (gofan) Metallurgy; the craft or trade of a smith.

Gofant, s. m.—pl. gofaint (gof) A smith.
Gofar, s. m. (bar) Wrath, ire, fury, anger.

Gwr oedd aysgrafu eger a'i gualid;
Gwr a'm gwaeth oidd gof gofar.

A man who was no slight one as a foe; a man who has caused me the pangs of affliction of wrath. *Bloddyn Fardd.*

Gofaran, a. (baran) Apt to be forward.

Dianod ei glod—
Diechyr cryr gwyr gofaran.

Undisputed in his fame, the bold eagle of the forward heroes. *Anarion.*

Gofardd, s. m.—pl. gofeirdd (bardd) A poetaster

A'r gofeirdd a'r beirdd yn cywrydd;
Er pan fu Eilfin y' ahywysedd Maelgwn
Ness porthes pepwa pell dyfydded!

And the poetasters and the bards disputing; since the time that Eilfin was in the contention of Maelgwn, has not the obstinacy spread extensive war? *Phylip Brydydd.*

Cadair Maelgwn hir a hyberid i ferdd,
Ac nid fy gofeirdd yd gyferchad.

The chair of the tall Maelgwn had been freely produced for the bards, and not to the poetasters was it greeted. *Phylip Brydydd.*

Gofas, a. (bas) Somewhat shallow, or low.
Gofasw, a. (masw) Somewhat wanton.
Gofaswedd, s. m. (gofasw) A degree of levity.
Gofeddal, a. (meddal) Somewhat soft or tender.
Gofeddalu, v. a. (gofeddal) To make somewhat tender; to emollify.
Gofeddw, a. (meddw) Somewhat inebriated.
Gofeddwi, v. n. (gofeddw) To get rather drunk.
Gofeg, s. f.—pl. t. au (meg) The mind; thought; will; affection.

Fy neges oedd frang;
Fy nghofeg, ddwys meg, i th.

My business was to discuss my mind to thee, fair maid.
Bevo Brywnllys.

Gofegawl, a. (gofeg) Relating to the will, mental
Gofeiliant, s. m.—pl. gofeilaint (gofal) Solicitude, anxiety.

Gofelys, a. (melys) Somewhat sweet, sweetish.
Gofer, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mer) A small current, or rivulet; a stream that runs out of a spring.

A red y dwf—
O'r faspol ar i fynydd;
A'r gofer ffrwd ofer dailh,
Yn ol i'r fynnon eilwath.

Will the water run upwards from the vale; and the rivulet back, unless would be the stream, to the spring again.

Fout ab Edm. Pry.

Goferawl, a. (gofer) Dripping, or purling.
Goferedig, a. (gofer) That is made to drip.
Goferedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (goferedig) A dripping, or purling.
Goferedigawl, a. (goferedig) Apt to flow, or proceed out; apt to drip.

Pob fair sydd un o ddwy ffrwd; nall ai cynefinawl, ai goferedigawl.

Every word is of one of the two forms; either primitive or derivative. *Gr. Roberts.*

Goferen, s. f. dim. (gofer) A rivulet, or brook.
Goferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofer) Effusion, effluxion; emanation.
Goferini, s. m. (gofer) The brooklime.
Goferlys, s. m. (gofer—lys) Common livergreen.
Goferu, v. a. (gofer) To effuse, to run out.

Rhagddo—
Gwedd gwyr goferal, gwyrall onwydd.

Before him the blood of men would stream, when shafts would bend. *Meilyr.*

Goferw, a. (berw) Somewhat boiling.
Goferwad, s. m. (goferw) A partly boiling, or bubbling; a parboiling.
Goferwi, v. a. (goferw) To boil partly; to par-boil, or to half boil.
Gofid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mid) Affliction, trouble.

Gwell gofalth na gofid.

Better is death than affliction.

Adage.

Gofidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofid) A grieving, a vexing, troubling, or afflicting.
Gofidiaw, v. a. (gofid) To afflict; to grieve, to wail, to lament; to be grieved.
Gofidiawg, a. (gofid) Afflicting, grievous.
Gofidiawl, a. (gofid) Afflicting, grievous.
Gofidiwr, s. m.—pl. gofidwyr (gofid—gwr) One who grieves, or is sorrowful.
Gofidus, a. (gofid) Grievous, vexatious; miserable, wretched, distressed.
Gofiaen, s. m. (blaen) The foremost point.

Myndd h orag Arthur i'r gofian, ac erchi iddynt an ddelynt sto
oni weylnt anghen aruo.

What Arthur did was to go to the front, and desire of them that they should not come to him, except they should see him in danger. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dodaf fy ffon—
Ar ffaen ei gofian hi gwmp.

I will set my stick on the point of its end and it will fall. *Gronos Umain.*

Gofiaenu, v. a. (gofiaen) To set foremost.
Goflawd, s. m. (blawd) That is partly meal; the mill dust; meal over and above in baking.
Goflew, s. pl. aggr. (blew) Down, or soft hair.
Goflewawg, a. (goflew) Pappous, in botany.
Goflewiach, s. pl. aggr. (goflew) Down hair.
Goflin, a. (blin) Somewhat tiresome, or painful.
Goflinaw, v. a. (goflin) To tire a little; to become rather tired.
Gofodi, v. a. (goflawd) To make partly meal; to sprinkle meal, or flour; to dredge.
Gofodiad, s. m. (goflawd) A sprinkling of meal.
Gofodiaw, v. a. (goflawd) To make partly meal; to sprinkle meal; to dredge.
Gofodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goflawd) A dredger.
Goflwcw, s. m.—pl. godfychau (blwch) A small box.

Gofod, s. m.—pl. t. an (mod) Space: *Gofod unydd, the space of one day.*

Need I say of old, need I say of old?

Cadwgan 79 debl!

Is not thy space less, is not liberty thy affliction! Ah, were but Cadogan come!

L. P. Meek, Egryn Gr. ab Cynan.

Wyd balch.

A'n breiddin a'n hwyd dy ofod.

Thou art elate, with thy booty and the amplitude of thy space.

L. P. Meek.

Gofoes, s. f.—pl. t. an (moe) Ceremoniousness.
Gofoesawg, a. (gofoes) Somewhat polite.
Gofoesawl, a. (gofoes) Ceremonious.
Gofoesgar, a. (gofoes) Apt to be ceremonious.
Gofram, s. m.—pl. t. an (bram) A feast; a jeer.

A'r gofwsawg a'ruddydd f'r clwrer, ar awya o'fod yn anidol o'fod (mugle chwrn) a w'r wrth gwydd, a gofram a'ruddydd iddo, ar awya gwydd y cyfwrdd a'i tyndi myn dlogi.

And the penny was given to the strolling minstrel, on account of his smearing his descent (like a weed) from masters of song; and he had a jeer out of ridicule to the devil who enticed him to idleness.

Goes. y Fryddedion.

Goframawl, a. (gofram) Feasting; jeering.
Goframu, v. a. (gofram) To feast; to jeer.

O'r—

Gofyr ymwan i'm gofram.

He sends a betting goat to jeer me.

H. ab Hywel.

Gofras, v. (bras) Somewhat coarse; mean, base.
Gofreg, s. m. (breg) Frolick, or gambol.
Gofregedd, s. m. (gofreg) Frolicsomeness.
Gofregus, a. (gofreg) Frolicsome; fickle.
Gofri, s. m.—pl. t. on (bri) Attribute; glory.

*Rham ei gaw, cyfel ofri,
 A gwanaf a dydderbi,
 Gwranddydd: gwild yn sagod Bell.*

Rham his name, the glory of the war: what I predict surely will come to pass Gwranddydd—A scepter in the hand of Bell.

Cyfeiri Myrddin.

*Un dra drugaredd anwedd ofri,
 Un dag dair person
 Uch archengylhon.*

One of infinite mercy, whose glory is too great for sight; one his three persons above archangels.

Gwalchmai.

Gofriad, s. m. (gofri) An attribution.
Gofriaw, v. a. (gofri) To endow with an attribute, or peculiar preeminence.
Gofriawl, a. (gofri) Conferring dignity.
Gofron, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (bron) A gently rising hill.
Gofrwat, a. (brwat) Somewhat dirty, or filthy.

Gofrwat y rhodys y gyfrith

Do a dyw i'r gelys guth.

Manly did the law consign the chaste and the fair to the open foe.

D. ab Gwilym, f'r B. Bach.

Gofrwy, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brwy) What pervades or becomes universal.

*Daw differ nefwy
 Rhag llawr f'ed gofrwy.*

God preserve the heavens from a flood of wide spreading.

Talliesin.

*I edryd fy lledfryd al lled ofry;
 I edryd llywy llyw ton dyfan.*

To renew my thoughtfulness and its prevailing influence: to restore the triumph, fair as the ocean wave.

H. ab Gwein.

Gofrwyd, s. m.—pl. t. an (brwyd) An intricacy, maze, or quirk.

Dwydd—ei ladd yn y ffrwyd, a ddisg rhag gofrwyd y gyfrith.

Say he was killed in the squabble, and flee for fear of the quirk of the law.

H. ab Ieu. ab Robert.

Gofrwyg, a. (brwyg) Half drunk, maudlin.
Gofrwygaw, v. a. (gofrwyg) To get half drunk.
Gofrwygawl, a. (gofrwyg) Somewhat inebriating, or intoxicating.

Gofrwygiad, s. m. (gofrwyg) A partly intoxicating.

Gofryd, s. m. (bryd) Design, purpose, intention.

Dyn gas ofryd, a man of bad intention.

Gofrydawl, a. (gofryd) Designable, intentional.

Gofrydu, v. a. (gofryd) To purpose, to intend.

Gofryn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bryn) A hillock.

Gofrys, s. m. (brys) Some degree of haste.

Gofryiad, s. m. (gofrys) A hastening a little.

Gofryslaw, v. a. (gofrys) To make some haste.

Gofryslawl, a. (gofrys) Somewhat hasty.

Gofudr, a. (budr) Somewhat dirty, or foul.

Gofudredd, s. m. (gofudr) Squalidness, foulness.

Goful, a. (mul) Somewhat bashful; diffident.

Gofuldra, s. m. (goful) Diffidence, modesty.

Gofunad, s. f.—pl. gofunaid (munad) A resignation of the will; a solemn vow; a wish.

Gofunaid hmlid yr hi,

Gwim cydgerdd, gelys coedgi.

She is the desire of the bounds of accordant note, the foe of the age of the wood.

D. ab Gwilym. i grinach.

Gofunaw, v. a. (manaw) To make a solemn engagement, to vow; to wish.

Gofuned, s. f.—pl. t. an (muned) A vow; a promise, or engagement; a petition. *Rheddi gofuned, to make a vow.*

Gofunedawl, a. (gofuned) Devoted; devout.

Gofunediad, s. m. (gofuned) A making a solemn engagement; a vowing; a volition.

Gofunedig, a. (gofuned) Devoted; consecrated.

Gofunedu, v. a. (gofuned) To make a vow; to consecrate.

Gofunedus, a. (gofuned) Devoted; consecrated.

Gofunedwr, s. m.—pl. gofunedwyr (gofuned—gwr) A devotee.

Gofarthiach, s. m. (barthiach) A slight skirmishing or bickering. *a. Bickering.*

Tylal Yfach gwyrdd gofarthiach.

Gylfach would pierce bickering manhood.

Talliesin.

Gofwr, s. m.—pl. gofyras (bwr) A mound.

Yn awyda Gwensystrad y gwelld gofwr.

In the defence of Gwensystrad there was seen a mound.

Talliesin.

Gofwy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mwy) A visit; an intercourse; a sending good or evil.

Gofwy, v. a. (mwy) To visit, to go to see.

*Tra wyf yn gofwy gofod gofyrwag,
 Am fab teg Tudawel.*

Whilst I am rushing anxiously will visit me, after the fair son of Tudawel.

Cyddfodder m. teulu Owain.

Gofwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofwy) A visitation.

Gofwyath, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofwy) Visitation.

Gofwyaw, v. a. (gofwy) To visit; to keep up intercourse; to send good or evil.

Gwas a gwydd gwirion;

Gwas a ddyddan y clochion;

A characturon nid gofwy.

Woe to him that shall distrust the innocent: woe to him that shall not comfort the sick ones; and who doth not visit prisoners.

Ieu. Myngus.

Gofwyawg, a. (gofwy) Having visits.

Gofwyawl, a. (gofwy) Visiting, relating to visits.

Gofwyedig, a. (gofwy) Visited. *Gofwyedigion, those that are visited.*

Gofwyedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofwyedig) A visitation, or the act of visiting.

Gofychan, a. (bychan) Smallish, rather little.

Gofychanu, v. a. (gofychan) To make somewhat little; to disparage.

Gofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ofydd) An artist.

Gofyddar, a. (byddar) Deafish, dull of hearing.

Gofyddeb, s. f.—pl. t. au (gofydd) A canon; that is scientific; a connection, or correspondence.

Cyfathrach a gofydddeb, affinity and correspondence.

O bydd gwydd arwyddorol y gofina yn yr Ygrythyr Lan, yn anghydwedd, ni a gofyddeb y ffryd, ynta ar y nannu eglur o'r Ygrythyr Lan, yno rhwng y gofinau cyfwrdd a deall arall, yn ei anghydwedd y gofinau.

Should the appropriate signification of the words in the Holy Scripture be incompatible, whether with the doctrine of the faith or with the explicit texts of the Holy Scripture, then it is necessary to seek for some other sense and meaning according to the properties of the words. *H. Perri.*

Gofyddebawl, a. (gofyddeb) Scientific; canonical
Gofyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofydd) A rendering scientific, correspondent, or regular.
Gofyddu, v. a. (gofydd) To render scientific.
Gofyddus, a. (gofydd) Canonical; accordant.

Rhaid i ddibereb fod yn synwyrwyl, ac yn ofyddus, i gael ei hadmod yn hylwydd.

It is requisite that a proverb should be rational, and applicable, as to be easily recognized. *H. Perri.*

Gofyged, s. f.—pl. t. au (myged) What contributes to dignity, or to honour. *a. Dignified.*

Rhan gymarawdd, Gymary ofyged.

Conversable like Rhun, the glory of the Welch.

Ll. P. Moch, i Rys Gryg.

Need wy al gofwy! need gofgyed,

Gofalon eilon aelwyd Rheged!

Shall they not visit him! are not the afflictions of the snare dignified on the hearth of Rheged! *Cynnddelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Gofygedigawl, a. (gofyged) Tending to honour.
Gofygedu, v. a. (gofyged) To render dignified.
Gofyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myn) A demand, a question; a petition, or request. *Heb ofyn, heb geniad, without asking, and without leave.*

Tri phrif ofynion Daw: cariad, cyfawnder, ac ufydd-dawd.

The three primary regulations of God: love, equity, and obedience. *Barddeu.*

Gofyn, v. a. (myn) To ask, or to enquire.

*Gododin, gofynaf o'th blegyd,
Y'ngwydd caustyn arial yr ennyd!*

Gododin, on thy behalf I will enquire, in the presence of a hundred achieving heroic deeds would thou not be seen? *Aneurin.*

Gofynadwy, a. (gofyn) That may be asked, or demanded, requirable.

Gofynag, s. f.—pl. gofynegion (gofyn) Desire; affiance; confidence, trust.

El a oeddes ei obaith a'f ofynag y' nghanorthwy Daw.

He placed his hope and his confidence in the assistance of God. *Mabinogion.*

Gofynaig, s. f.—pl. gofyneigion (gofyn) A request; a desire.

*A Gwladus weddus wyl febin fab-wraig,
Gofynaig y gwerin,
Arbenaf urbeniad gyflin;
Mi ai mawr i meiryn eiddin.*

And for the handsome Gwladus the bashful nymph and bonny woman, the desire of the throng, I will utter the private sigh; I will greet her with the yellow blossom of the torse. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

*Gwladusodd of ofynaig, draig Gwyneddodd;
Gwr a roddal gad cyn dylla y dydd.*

He is the desire of nations, the dragon of the men of North Wales; a man that would give battle before the darkening of the day. *Meliyr.*

Gofynawg, a. (gofyn) That is asked, questioned, or inquired about.

Gofynawl, a. (gofyn) Inquisitive, asking.

*U bryd heb gofynawl
Fwy gawr hyn.*

If any lady should be inquisitive who composed this. *Gwynet Staneyn.*

Gofynedig, a. (gofyn) That is asked; questioned
Gofynedigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofynedig) The act of asking; enquiry; inquisition.

Gofynedigawl, a. (gofynedig) Inquisitorial.

Gofyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofyn) The act of asking; a question; a demand.

Gofyniadu, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofyn—nod) Note of interrogation.

Gofynydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (go—mynydd) A slope, a side of a hill. *Yr oedd yr hen ffordd ar hyd y gofynydd hwn, the old road was along this slope. Idris.*

Gofyr, a. (byr) Somewhat short; curtailed.
Gofyrwyl, a. (gofyr) Abbreviative.

Gofyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofyr) A curtailing.

Gofyru, v. a. (gofyr) To curtail, to abbreviate.

Gofysiad, s. m. (bysiad) A fingering slightly.

Gofyslaw, v. a. (byslaw) To finger gently.

Gofyslawl, a. (byslawl) Slightly fingering.

Gofysiedig, a. (bysiedig) That is slightly fingered.

Gofysiw, s. m.—pl. gofyswyr (bysiw) One who fingers gently.

Goffaig, s. m.—pl. goffeigiau (ffaig) What is somewhat embarrassing.

Goffeigfad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goffaig) A making rather puzzling.

Goffeigiaw, v. a. (goffaig) To embarrass slightly.

Goffeigiawl, a. (goffaig) Somewhat embarrassing.

Goffelaig, a. (ffelaig) Of a preceptive, or commanding nature.

*Gwall gwall fa arfoll ar Cynon;
Gwall gwall goffelaig ddraig,
O Eryri trath freon.*

It was a fault of faults to receive Cynon; ardent and doubtful in the Aiga-commanding leader from Snowdon of varied hills. *Meigeni, m. Cynddylin.*

Goffol, v. a. (ffol) Somewhat silly, or simple.

*Nid hawdd i dlawd ffawd a'i phen goffol
Hwyr, gaffael hirwen.*

It is not easy for the indigent to prosper in trying to possess the tall fair one with her giddy head. *D. ab Idu.*

Goffolodd, s. m. (goffol) A degree of silliness.

Goffoli, v. a. (goffol) To condemn as silly.

Goffreud, s. m. (ffreud) A small effusion.

Goffreudaw, v. a. (ffreudaw) To effuse a little.

Goffreudawl, a. (ffreudawl) Somewhat effusive.

Goffrom, a. (ffrom) Somewhat pert, or stiff.

Goffromawl, a. (goffrom) Tending to be pertish.

Goffromiad, s. m. (goffrom) A pertly acting.

Goffrost, s. m. (ffrost) Somewhat of a boast.

Goffrostiad, s. m. (goffrost) A swaggering party.

Goffrostiaw, v. a. (goffrost) To swagger a little.

Goffrostiawl, a. (goffrost) Somewhat swaggering.

Goffrwd, s. f.—pl. goffrydiau (ffrwd) A streamlet.

Goffrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goffrwd) A flowing in small streams.

Goffrydiaw, v. a. (goffrwd) To flow gently.

*Ni wybdlwm dyfelfydd
Am offrydiaw awenydd.*

I had not known thy equal for effusing of the song. *Perch. Evan Eust.*

Goffrydiawl, a. (goffrwd) Effusive, gently flowing.

Gog, s. m.—pl. t. ion (og) Abundance, plenty.

Gogaled, a. (caled) Somewhat hard, or severe.

Gogaledawl, a. (gogaled) Of a hard tendency.

Gogalediad, s. m. (gogaled) A making somewhat hard or obdurate.

Gogaledu, v. a. (gogaled) To render somewhat hard, or obdurate.

Gogall, a. (call) Somewhat discreet, or prudent.

Gogalledd, s. m. (gogall) Half discretion.

Gogallu, v. n. (gogall) To become half-witted.

Gogam, a. (cam) Somewhat crooked, or bent.

Gogamawl, a. (gogam) Of a bending tendency.

Gogamiad, s. m. (gogam) A bending a little.

Gogamp, s. f.—pl. t. au (camp) An inferior feat, or game. *Y gogampau, the minor games.*

Un o'r pedair gogamp yw cyweiriau telyn.

One of the four inferior games is the tuning of the harp. *Wick Lewis.*

Gogampus, a. (gogamp) Somewhat clever.

Gogamu, v. a. (gogam) To bend a little.

Gogan, s. f.—pl. t. ion (can) An ambiguous song; a presage, or prophecy; a satire; a lampoon.

W! A Weneddydd wên! Mawr andraeth gogan
A chmudus chweiblen.

Oh, fair Gwenddydd! awful the promised life of the oracle, and
the rumours of the maid of the circle. *Cyfoesi Myrddin.*

Gogasair, s. m.—pl. goganeiriau (gogan—gair)
An equivocal word; slander.

Goganawli, a. (gogan) Satirical, detracting.

Gogandryll, a. (candryll) Somewhat shattered.

Goganddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gogan—dyn) A
slandered person.

Gogangerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (gogan—cerdd) A satir-
ical song, a satire; a lampoon; an invective.

Goganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogan) Equivocation.

Gogasu, v. a. (gogan) To speak ambiguously; to
presage; to satirize; to lampoon, to disparage,
to inveigh.

A ogano i' ogeuir.

He that disparages will be disparaged.

Adage.

Ni fawreir tra oganer.

It will not be magnified that is disparaged.

Adage.

Goganus, a. (gogan) Satirical; slanderous.

Goganwaith, s. m. (gogan—gwaith) The act of
detracting, or finding fault.

Maddre—
Ein goganwaith.
A'n cyflwynneth.
A'n cyflwynneth.

Forgive our detracting and our cunning work, and our conten-
tion. *Gr. Gwyg.*

Goganwawd, s. m. (gogan—gwawd) Equivocal
praise; irony.

Gogarth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (carth) That has a
cleansing quality. *Prida gogarth, fuller's
carth.*

Gogarthawl, a. (gogarth) Purifying, purgative.

Gogarthiad, s. m. (gogarth) A purifying.

Gogarthu, v. a. (gogarth) To purify; to purge.

Gogas, a. (cas) Somewhat odious, or hateful.

Gogasedd, s. m. (gogas) A degree of hatred.

Gogawn, s. m. (cawn) Capability; energy; full-
ness, plenitude. *a. Capable; plenary.*

Gogawn, v. a. (cawn) To endue with power; to
render plenary.

Es gogawn giyw cammawn ceinlaid.

The prince of conflict will give energy to the minstrel.

Cynulleidw.

Gogawr, s. m.—pl. gogorion (gog) Crop; food for
cattle, fodder.

Gogawr yw yd wedi y cychwynnwr o lar y tir y tyfo arno, a gwair
rych a hwybich, a the ty.

By crop is implied corn, when it is moved off the land, dry hay,
cabbage, and thatch of a house. *Welsh Laws.*

Gogel, a. (cel) Somewhat concealed, or hidden.

Gogelawg, a. (gogel) Apt to shun, or avoid.

Bid amryw macchawg, bid ogeiawg lleidr,
Feythid gwrth gogelawg:
Cyffidid ddaid bregid diawg.

Let a knight be conspicuous, let a thief be cunning; let the
wife of the wealthy be deceived; a lezy shepherd is the wolf's
friend. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gogeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogel) A shunning.

Gogelrwydd, s. m. (gogel) Wariness; shyness.

Gogelu, v. a. (gogel) To eschew, to avoid; also
to shelter, to cover over, to protect.

Seiyl diarwyd orast Gwygry,
Gogelod a'i cawdd, calon cryr.

Seiyl, with the heart of an eagle, dauntless at the post of Gwy-
gry, let whoever insults him beware. *O. Cyfollwng.*

Gogelus, a. (gogel) Apt to shun; very careful.

Gogelyd, v. a. (gogel) To shun, to eschew.

Llew ar gledd, arall ar groes,
Gogelod pawb at elidies;
Ogh Gynfal cymmod nid oes.

A hand on a sword, another on a cross, let every one take care
for his life; with Gynfal there is no reconciliation.

Cyfoesi Myrddin.

Gogellwair, s. m. (cellwair) A half yoke.

Gogellweiriad, s. m. (gogellwair) A joking part-
ly; an acting jocularly.

Gogellweiriaw, v. a. (gogellwair) To joke partly.

Gogellweirus, a. (gogellwair) A little jocose.

Gogerdd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cerdd) A burlesque.

Gogerddawl, a. (gogerdd) Burlesque, ludicrous.

Gogerdded, s. m. (cerdded) A gentle idle pace.

Gogerdded, v. a. (cerdded) To walk gently.

Gogerddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogerdded) A
walking gently.

Gogern, s. m.—pl. t. au (cern) Partly a side po-
sition of the face; a leer.

Gogerniad, s. m. (gogern) A leering turn.

Gogernu, v. a. (gogern) To half turn the face.

Gogerth, a. (certh) Somewhat imminent.

Gogerthawl, a. (gogerth) Tending to impend.

Gogerthu, v. a. (gogerth) To make rather immi-
nent; to become somewhat impending.

Gogerydd, s. m. (cerydd) Slight chastisement.

Gogeryddu, v. a. (gogerydd) To chastise gently.

Gogest, s. f.—pl. t. au (cest) A small paunch.

Gogestu, v. a. (gogest) To gorge a little.

Gogethin, a. (cethin) Somewhat ugly.

Gogethinaw, v. a. (gogethin) To make rather un-
sightly; to become ugly.

Gogi, v. a. (gog) To shake, to agitate, to quake.

Gwawd-ddaid a cyon a ogaf—

Ac ereili a refoe a rind,

Blwyddau yn orfudd a new cant gorwydd,

Cyn cymau Cunedd.

Barle of praise that shall exalt themselves, I will agitate; and
others that shall enlarge, I will reckon wonderful, raising a tu-
mult with nine hundred steeds before communion with Cunedd.

Taliesin.

Gogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gog) An agitating.

Gogigawg, a. (cigawg) Somewhat fleshy.

Gogil, s. m. (cil) A small decline, or recession.

Lleand—

Ar ogil beno ogawn:

Diwedd lleor fal y dydd llawn.

A moon on the wave this night was full; the end of the moon is
like the complete day.

Dr. ab Owlym.

Gogiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogil) A light retreat-
ing, or recession.

Gogiliaw, v. a. (gogil) To recede slightly.

Gogis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cis) A slight flap.

Gogiladd, s. m. (cladd) A burying, a depositing
in, a penetrating into.

Gogiladdawl, a. (gogiladd) Tending to bury.

Gogiladdiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogiladd) Inhumation

Gogiladdu, v. a. (gogiladd) To inhumate, to bury.

to trench up the ground.

Goglaiar, a. (claiar) Temperately warm.

Goglaiaru, v. a. (goglaiar) To make lukewarm.

Goglais, s. m.—pl. gogleisiau (clais) A faint stain,
mark, or impression; a tickling.

Goglawd, s. m. (clawd) A murmur, a hum.

Goglawdd, s. m.—pl. gogloddiau (clawdd) A small
trench, or embankment.

Gogledd, s. m. (cledd) A state of inaction; the

north. *Gogledd-ddwyrain*, north east; *gogledd-*

ddwyrain, north easterly; *gogledd-ddwy-*

reiniawnt, north-east wind; *gogledd-ogled-*

ddwyrain, north-north-east; *gogledd-ogled-*

orllewin, north-north west; *gogledd-orllewin*,

north-west; *gogledd-orllewinawl*, north-west-

erly.

Tryd fodd Duw—

Rhinawg farchawg madd

Hwyd dy ogled.

By the will of God, Elphistan Knight of mead, may it be long
before thy period of rest.

Taliesin.

L

Gogleddawl, a. (gogledd) Northern, northerly.
Gogleddiad, s. m. (gogledd) A veering northward.
Gogleddig, a. (gogledd) Northern, northerly.
Gogleddu, v. a. (gogledd) To veer northward.
Gogleddwawr, s. f. (gogledd—gwawr) Aurora borealis, or northern lights.
Gogleddwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gogledd—gwynt) North wind.
Gogleddwr, s. m.—pl. gogleddwyr (gogledd—gwr) A man of the north; a Norman.

Llu—

A yr gogleddwyr o'n gwlad.

A host which shall drive Normans from our country.

D. Llywyl Gorchek.

Gogleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogleis) A making a faint impression; a tickling.
Gogleisiaw, v. a. (gogleis) To touch, or strike lightly; to tickle.

Llywyl—

Ni lyfaisai Sais ei gogleisiaw.

Llywyl, a Saxon would not dare to touch him.

Or. ab yr Tued Goch.

Gogleisiawl, a. (gogleis) Apt to touch, or tickle.
Gogleisiwr, s. m.—pl. gogleisiwyr (gogleis—gwr) A tickler, one who gently touches.
Gogloddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goglawdd) An embanking; an entrenchment.
Gogloddiaw, v. a. (goglawdd) To embank.

Gornau morynnu lawdd al goglawdd glân.

The rage of the sea tumult, the shore doth close in. Cynddelw.

Gogloddiawl, a. (goglawdd) Having a tendency to trench, or throw up the ground.
Gogloff, a. (cloff) Somewhat limping, or lame.

*Swyddau gwlad sy hoddw'r gloff,
 A swydd eglwysydd ogloff;
 A phob cyfrith a'fathlawn,
 A llw dyn aeth yu llaw diawl.*

All public offices are lame this day, and the office of the church is rather limping; and every salutary law, and the oath of man, are gone into the devil's hand. Ior. Fynglwyd.

Gogloff, v. a. (gogloff) To cause to limp; to become limping; to limp.
Gogloffiad, s. m. (gogloff) A causing to go limpingly; a limping.
Goglod, s. m. (clud) Dependence, trust, confidence, affiance.
Goglod, v. a. (clud) To adhere, to depend; to confide.

Goglod a' crog Cal yn mhren o'r gludwair.

What Cal did was to lay hold in a billet out of the pile.

H. Gervais—Mabinogion

Goglodawl, a. (goglod) Adherent, dependent.
Goglysur, s. m.—pl. t. on (clysur) A small motion, impulse, or motive.
Goglyw, s. m. (clyw) An over-hearing; a hearing.
Goglywod, v. a. (goglyw) To overhear; to hear.

*A fu glaw goglywir i glod;
 A lywod goglywir.*

He that to leave, his fame will be heard abroad; from a little he will be enriched. Llyfard.

Goglywiant, s. m. (goglyw) An over-hearing.
Gognaw, s. m. (ognaw) Activity, or ertness. a. Active, or full of motion.

*Gognawol rymwedd ognaw,
 Mawr i'w ddylan riod arllaw,
 Nid ymad rymwedd o honnaw.*

*I gognawol hollwedd with exertion, the son of Cynddylan of au-
 gustal line, is not a judge, though he would wish to be. Llywarch Hen.*

*Ni ddylai rwyd
 Yn mydd Nizyd wryd ognaw.*

*The giving of treasure would not fall in the life of Nizyd of ac-
 tive merit.*

Gognawd, a. (gnawd) Usual, or customary.
Gognawd, s. m. pl. t. au (cnawd) A slightly gnawing, or biting.

Gognawl, a. (cnawl) Slightly gnawing.
Gognol, v. a. (cnol) To gnaw, or bite slightly.
Gogoch, a. (coch) Somewhat red, reddish.
Gogochi, v. a. (gogoch) To give a red tinge.
Gogof, s. f.—pl. t. au (ogof) A cave, a cavern.

*A gwedy gwelod o'r cawri hwynt yn dangychuau yr yna, fe s
 orugynt i'r gogofau ac i'r mynyddoedd.*

*And when the giants had seen them surrounding the island, they
 fled into the caves, and into the mountains. Or. ab Arthwr.*

Gogofawg, a. (gogof) Cavernous; full of caves.
Gogofawl, a. (gogof) Like a cavern.
Gogofiad, s. m. (cofiad) A partly remembering.
Gogofiaw, v. n. (cofiaw) To call to mind.
Gogolofn, s. f.—pl. t. au (colofn) A secondary column; a secondary article.

*Y gogolofnau, sef o honant y mae pymtheg, ac a etwir gan ni
 yr sdawlwald golofnau.*

*Of the minor columns there are fifteen, and are called by some the
 secondary columns. Or. ab Arthwr.*

Gogonawl, a. (conawl) Glorious, exalted.
Gogoned, s. m. (coned) That is exalted. a. Glorious.

*Tra da agwedd; tri digoll,
 Ag un Daw gogoned o'i.*

*A most goodly form; three without a falling, and one God alto-
 gether glorious. Dr. S. Cmt.*

Gogonedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (conedd) Glory.
Gogoneddawg, a. (gogonedd) Illustrious, glorious.
Gogoneddawl, a. (gogonedd) Glorious, illustrious.
Gogoneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogonedd) Glorification, a rendering illustrious.

Gogoneddrwydd, s. m. (gogonedd) Gloriousness.
Gogoneddu, v. a. (gogonedd) To glorify; to exalt.
Gogoneddus, a. (gogonedd) Glorious, illustrious.
Gogonedduswydd, s. m. (gogoneddus) Gloriousness; splendour; magnificence.

Gogoni, v. a. (coni) To make illustrious, or glorious; to glorify; to assume consequence.

Gogoniad, s. m. (coniad) A glorification.
Gogoniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coniaeth) A making exalted: glorification.

Gogoniannawl, a. (gogoniant) Glorious.
Gogoniannu, v. a. (gogoniant) To glorify.
Gogoniannus, a. (gogoniant) Illustrious.
Gogoniannuswydd, s. m. (gogoniannus) Gloriousness.

Gogoniant, s. m.—pl. gogoniannau (coniant) An exalted state; glory.

Gogorawl, a. (gogawr) Of the nature of fodder.
Gogordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogawr—ty) A foddering house.

Gogorfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gogawr—ma) Livery-stable.

Gogoriad, s. m. (gogawr) A foddering.

Gogoriaw, v. a. (gogawr) To supply with sustenance; to fodder.

Gogoriawg, a. (gogawr) Having fodder.

Gogoriawg, gorlawnw gorlawn.

Abounding with fodder, most verdant the enamelled spot. Taliesin.

Gogoriawl, a. (gogawr) Relating to fodder.
Gogr, s. m.—pl. t. au (gog) A sieve, a sierce.
Gogr bras, coarse sieve; **gogr man,** fine sieve;
gogr dellt, a sieve made of split wood; **gogr rhawn,** hair sieve; **gogr sidan,** silk sieve; **gogr rhuyll,** **gogr rhuwch,** **gogr dwlidi,** coarse sieves, so called, made of wooden lattice work; **gogr diracanu,** a cribble.

Myned a gogr i'r afon.

To go with a sieve to fetch water.

Adagr.

Gograid, s. m.—pl. gogreidiau (gogr) Sieve-full.
Gograwg, a. (gogr) Having a sieve, or sierce.

Gograwl, a. (gogr) Relating to sifting.
Gogrin, a. (crin) Somewhat brittle, or dry.
Gogrinaw, v. a. (gogrin) To become somewhat crisp, or brittle.
Gogrinawl, a. (gogrin) Apt to be rather brittle.
Gogrisbin, a. (crisbin) Somewhat crinkled.
Gogrisbinlaw, v. a. (gogrisbin) To render somewhat crinkled.
Gogrw, a. (crwm) Somewhat bent, or hunchy.
Gogrw, s. m.—pl. gogrwyr (gogr—gwr) A sifter, or one who sifteth.
Gogrwraig, s. f.—pl. gogrwreigedd (gogr—gwrwg) A female sifter.
Gogwydr, s. m. (crwydr) A saunter, a ramble.
Gogwydraw, v. a. (gogwydr) To saunter about.
Gogwydrawl, a. (gogwydr) Sauntering.
Gogwydriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwydr) A sauntering about.
Gogrych, a. (crych) Somewhat curled, or rough.
Gogrychawl, a. (gogrych) Apt to curl a little.
Gogrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogrych) A curling a little.
Gogrychu, v. a. (gogrych) To curl a little.
Gogrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gogr) A sifter.
Gogryddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (gogrydd) A sifter.
Gogryf, a. (cryf) Somewhat strong, or potent.
Gogryg, a. (cryg) Somewhat hoarse, or rough.
Gogryga, v. a. (gogryg) To make somewhat hoarse; to become a little hoarse.
Gogryn, s. a. (gogr) To sift, to sieve, to bolt.
Gogrymedig, a. (gogryn) Sifted, or bolted.
Gogryniad, s. m. (gogryn) A sifting, a bolting.
Gogryniadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gogryniad) Sifter.
Gogrynu, v. a. (gogryn) To sift, to sieve; to bolt, or to range meal.
Gogrynawr, s. m.—pl. gogrynawyr (gogryn—gwr) A sifter, or sifter.
Gogrynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gogryn) A sifter.
Gogudd, a. (cudd) Somewhat obscure, or dark.
Goguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogudd) A partly hiding.
Goguddlaw, v. a. (gogudd) To hide partly.
Goguddlawg, a. (gogudd) Apt to be sculking.
Gogus, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cus) A dalliance.
Gogus, v. a. (gogus) To follow pastime; to trifle, to dally, to act ludicrously.

*Gog wr' gubaw gogus
 Eidd o'ith walh aithrawioth dda.*

*I am vain to attempt to trifle, except of thy performance there
 is no good instruction.* G. ab Ior. Hen.

Gogusaw, v. a. (gogus) To trifle, to dally.
Gogusawl, a. (gogus) Apt to trifle, or dally.
Gogusiad, s. m. (gogus) A trifling, a dallying.
Gogwrf, s. m.—pl. gogwrf (cwrf) That is partly a body; a body that is purer than earthly.
Gogwy, a. (gog) Full of motion, active.

*Gogwy—true wrotye—
 Fan o'ith gwr gormes aethyn
 Gwath gogwy gwyth-ged ymogyryn.*

*Active is the poison of oppression; when the hero went, whose
 revenge is like a conflagration, it was active work to move in the
 wretched conflict.* Cynddelw.

Gogwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwydd) Obliquity, inclination, a bowing downward, a bending; a tendency. **a. Inclined, recumbent, fallen.**

*Cyn glaw fy ngwedd; cyn glawredd gwydd,
 Glesin delfrin werau ogwydd,
 Rhydderf iawn!*

*Before the growing pale of my visage; before the green appear-
 ance of trees and verdant earth, where lies the fallen multitude,
 may I make perfect restitution.* Eia. ab Gwaelchmet.

Gogwyddad, s. m. (gogwydd) A bending.
Gogwyddadwy, a. (gogwydd) Inclined.

Gogwyddaw, v. a. (gogwydd) To incline, to bend, to lean; to decline, to give a tendency to; to become oblique, to incline, to bend, to tend.

*Gogwydda o'ing addas,
 Daw'r hadd ar waioedd dy was.*

*Incline an appropriate look, God of peace on the abjectness of
 thy servant.* D. Richard.

Gogwyddawg, a. (gogwydd) Having a bias.
Gogwyddawl, a. (gogwydd) Inclining, tending.
Gogwyddedig, a. (gogwydd) Biassed, inclined.
Gogwyddedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwyddedig) An inclination, a declination.

Gogwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwydd) Inclination, or bending downward; propensity.

Gogwymp, s. m. (cwymp) A partial fall.

Gogwympaw, v. a. (gogwymp) To fall partially.

Gogwympawl, a. (gogwymp) Partly falling.

Gogwympiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwymp) A partially falling.

Gogyd, s. m. (cyd) A partial junction or union.

Gogydbwyll, a. (cydbwyll) Partly assenting.

Gogydgerdded, v. a. (cydgerdded) Partly to be concomitant.

Gogydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogyd) A partially conjoining; an imperfect conjunction.

Gogydlaw, v. a. (gogyd) Partially to conjoin.

Gogydlawl, a. (gogyd) Partially conjunctive.

Gogydlais, s. m. (gogyd—lais) A jingling.

Gogydnaws, s. m. (cydnaws) A mean equality of nature. **a. Homogeneous.**

Gogydradd, s. f. (cydradd) A mean equality of degrees, homoiomery. **a. Homoiomerical.**

Gogydryw, s. m. (cydryw) Homogeny. **a. Homogeneous.**

*Mae pethau gogydryw yn ymluoogi yn di ffrwythlondeb eu
 hachosion.*

*Homogeneous things do multiply according to the energy of their
 causes.* E. Samuel—H. Grotius.

Gogydrywiad, s. m. (gogydryw) A rendering partly homogeneous.

Gogydrywiaw, v. a. (gogydryw) To render partly homogeneous.

Gogydrywiawl, a. (gogydryw) Tending to make nearly homogeneous.

Gogydsain, s. f.—pl. gogydseiniaw (gogyd—sain) A mean equality of sound. **a. Homotonous.**

Gogydseinedd, s. m. (gogydsain) Homotony.

Gogyfaddaw, s. m. (cyfaddaw) A threatening.

Ni hadd gogyfaddaw.

Threatening will not kill. Adage.

Gogyfaddaw, v. a. (cyfaddaw) To half promise; to threaten.

Y llew a egores ei enau i gogyfaddaw ei lynen.

The lion opened his jaws to threaten to swallow him. Mabinigion.

Cyflychwr yn gogyfaddaw nos yn ddianod.

The twilight threatening the night incessantly. E. Cor. Mag.—Mabinigion.

Gogyfaddaw, s. m. (gogyfaddaw) Threatening.

Gogyfal, a. (cyfal) Somewhat alike.

Gogyfarch, s. m. (cyfarch) Easy notice. **a. Easy to be noticed; conspicuous.** *Cyfraith gogyfarch,* a conspicuous scar.

Gogyfarch, v. a. (cyfarch) To notice easily; to greet with ease; to welcome.

Gogyfarch paw ar ni wyo.

Every body will greet though he may not be acquainted. Adage.

*Dy fardd ar dy farch
 Wyl f'ith gogyfarch.*

Thy bard on thy steed, am I to greet thee freely. G. Colli.

Gogyfarchawl, a. (gogyfarch) Easily greeting.

K 2

Gogyfarchedig, a. (gogyfarch) Easily greeted.
Gogyfarchiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gogyfarch) A greeting easily.
Gogyfarchu, v. a. (gogyfarch) To greet easily.
Gogyfartal, a. (cyfartal) Coequal, similar.
Gogyfartaledig, a. (gogyfartal) Partly proportioned.
Gogyfartaledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (gogyfartaledig) A mean equality of proportion.
Gogyfartaledd, s. m. (gogyfartal) Parallelism.
Gogyfartaliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gogyfartal) A partly proportioning, or making parallel.
Gogyfartalrwydd, s. m. (gogyfartal) A partial equality of proportion.
Gogyfartalu, v. a. (gogyfartal) To render partly proportionate, or parallel.
Gogyfartalus, a. (gogyfartal) Partly tending to proportion, or parallel.
Gogyfartalwch, s. m. (gogyfartal) Mean proportion.
Gogyfer, a. (cyfer) Partly meeting, or aiming.
Gogyfeiriad, s. m. (gogyfer) Insinuation.
Gogyfeiriaw, v. a. (gogyfer) To insinuate.
Gogyferchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gogyfarch) One who greets familiarly.

Gogyfarchale, gogyfarchal gogyferchydd.

I have freely greeted, I will freely greet the familiar greeter.

Tolierin.

Gogyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cyfiad) A rendering coequal, a making a mean equation.
Gogyfiaw, v. a. (cyfiaw) To make co-equal.

*Gogyfarch teyrn gogyfwr teyrn-fardd,
 Gogyfurd torment gogyfiaw torfoedd.*

A laurel bard knows how to greet a prince; the champion of conflict how to arrange his legion. LL. P. Mech, i D. ab Ussin.

Gogyfiawg, a. (cyfiaw) Having a mean equality.
Gogyfiawl, a. (cyfiawl) Tending to be coequal.
Gogyfing, a. (cyfing) Somewhat constrained.
Gogyfiwr, s. m.—pl. gogyfwyr (cyfiwr) One who makes coequal.
Gogyfiawn, a. (cyfiawn) Partially complete.
Gogyfiawnder, s. m. (gogyfiawn) A partial completeness.
Gogyfiawnedig, a. (gogyfiawn) Partly accomplished. *Amer gogyfiawnedig*, preter-imperfect tense.
Gogyfiawnedd, s. m. (gogyfiawn) Completeness in a degree.
Gogyfiawni, v. a. (gogyfiawn) Partly to complete, or to accomplish.
Gogyfiawniad, s. m. (gogyfiawn) A partially, or imperfectly completing.
Gogyfied, s. m. (cyfied) Mean equality of breadth.
Gogyfiedawl, a. (gogyfied) Partly of uniform breadth.
Gogyfiediad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gogyfied) A rendering partly of uniform breadth.
Gogyfiedu, v. a. (gogyfied) To render partly of uniform breadth.
Gogyfies, s. m. (cyfies) A mean equality of benefit.
Gogyfiesawl, a. (gogyfies) Of coequal good.
Gogyfiesiad, s. m. (gogyfies) A rendering equally beneficial.
Gogyfiesrwydd, s. m. (gogyfies) A mean equality of benefit.
Gogyfiesu, v. a. (gogyfies) To render uniformly beneficial.
Gogyfild, s. m. (cyfild) A mutual animosity.
Gogyfildiad, s. m. (gogyfild) A becoming mutually inflamed, or enraged.
Gogyfildiaw, v. a. (gogyfild) To inflame mutually; to become mutually inflamed.

Gogyfildiaw, a. (gogyfild) Mutually inflaming.
Gogyflieth, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyflieth) A mean equality of induction.
Gogyfliethiad, s. m. (gogyflieth) A reducing to a mean equality of induction.
Gogyfliethiaw, v. a. (gogyflieth) Partly to induce mutually.
Gogyfliethiawl, a. (gogyflieth) Coequally inductive, having a degree of mutual tendency to persuade.
Gogyfliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyfliw) A mean equality of colour.
Gogyfliwiad, s. m. (gogyfliw) A rendering alike in colour.
Gogyfliwiaw, v. a. (gogyfliw) To reduce to a mean equality of colour.
Gogyfliwiawl, a. (gogyfliw) Of a mean uniformity of colour.
Gogyflog, s. m.—pl. t. an (cyflog) A partial covenant.
Gogyflogawl, a. (gogyflog) Partially covenanted.
Gogyflogi, v. a. (gogyflog) To covenant partially.
Gogyflogiad, s. m. (gogyflog) Partially covenanting.
Gogyfliun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyfliun) A mean conformity. *a. Of a mean conformity.*
Gogyfliunedd, s. m. (gogyfliun) A mean conformity.
Gogyfliuniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gogyfliun) A reducing to a mean conformity.
Gogyfliunlaw, v. a. (gogyfliun) To configure.
Gogyfliwydd, s. m. (cyfliwydd) A degree of mutual prosperity. *a. Mutually prosperous in a degree.*
Gogyfliwyddaw, v. a. (gogyfliwydd) To prosper mutually in a degree.
Gogyfliwyddawl, a. (gogyfliwydd) Mutually prosperous in a degree.
Gogyfliwyddiad, s. m. (gogyfliwydd) A prospering mutually in a degree.
Gogyfliwyth, s. m.—pl. t. an (cyfliwyth) A mean equality of burden.
Gogyfliwythaw, v. a. (gogyfliwyth) To burden mutually in a degree.
Gogyfliwythawg, a. (gogyfliwyth) Having a mean equality of burden.
Gogyfliwythiad, s. m. (gogyfliwyth) A burdening mutually in a degree.
Gogyflym, a. (cyflym) Somewhat nimble.
Gogyflymawl, a. (gogyflym) Of a quick tendency.
Gogyflymiad, s. m. (gogyflym) A rendering somewhat quick.
Gogyflymu, v. a. (gogyflym) To render somewhat quick.
Gogyfiaws, s. m. (cyfiaws) A mean equality of nature, or quality. *a. Partially homogeneous.*
Gogyfiawsiad, s. m. (gogyfiaws) A rendering homogeneous in a degree.
Gogyfiawsiawl, v. a. (gogyfiaws) To render partly homogeneous.
Gogyfiawsiawl, a. (gogyfiaws) Having a tendency to be partly homogeneous.
Gogyfnerth, s. m. (cyfnerth) A partial corroboration. *a. Partially corroborative.*
Gogyfnerthawl, a. (gogyfnerth) Tending to corroborate partially.
Gogyfnerthiad, s. m. (gogyfnerth) A partially corroborating; a partial conforation.
Gogyfnerthrwydd, s. m. (gogyfnerth) A partial conjunction of power.
Gogyfnerthu, v. a. (gogyfnerth) To corroborate partially.
Gogyfnes, a. (cyfnes) Partly approximate.
Gogyfnesawl, a. (gogyfnes) Partially co-approximating.

- Gogyfneued**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gogyfneue*) A co-approximating partially.
- Gogyfneue**, *v. a.* (*gogyfneue*) Mutually to approximate somewhat.
- Gogyfnewid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (*cyfnewid*) A partial commutation.
- Gogyfnewidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gogyfnewid*) A partially commutating.
- Gogyfnewidiaw**, *v. a.* (*gogyfnewid*) To commute partially.
- Gogyfnewidiawl**, *a.* (*gogyfnewid*) Partially commutable, or interchanging.
- Gogyfnod**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyfnod*) A mean conjuncture.
- Gogyfnodawl**, *a.* (*gogyfnod*) Having a partial conjuncture.
- Gogyfnodi**, *v. a.* (*gogyfnod*) To fix a partial conjuncture.
- Gogyfnodiad**, *s. m.* (*gogyfnod*) A fixing a partial conjuncture.
- Gogyfnes**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyfnes*) A partial approach of night, a twilight.
- Gogyfnesawl**, *a.* (*gogyfnes*) Relating to the twilight.
- Gogyfneawl**, *v. a.* (*gogyfnes*) To become partially night, to produce a twilight.
- Gogyfneodiad**, *s. m.* (*gogyfnes*) A producing the twilight.
- Gogyfochr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyfochr*) That is partly equilateral. *a.* Equilateral.
- Gogyfochrawl**, *a.* (*gogyfochr*) Partially equilateral, or parallel.
- Gogyfochri**, *v. a.* (*gogyfochr*) To render partially equilateral.
- Gogyfochriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gogyfochr*) A making partially equilateral.
- Gogyfoed**, *a.* (*cyfoed*) Partly coetaneous, or of the same age. *s. pl.* *Gogyfoedion*, those that are partly coetaneous.
- Gogyfran**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyfran*) A partial participation.
- Gogyfranawl**, *a.* (*gogyfran*) Partially participating.
- Gogyfraniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gogyfran*) A participating partially.
- Gogyfrannu**, *v. a.* (*gogyfran*) To participate partially.
- Gogyfred**, *s. f.* (*cyfred*) A partial concurrence.
- a.* Partly running together, or of one course.

Rhydd ym rhoddod—
Cyffwrdd gwulwion gwulwch ogyfred;
—Feirch yn eidd.

Freshly to me were given high-metled ones, uniform in colour and pale ones of one common course; steeds that fly. *Cyddfodion.*

- Gogyfredawl**, *a.* (*gogyfred*) Partly concurrent.
- Gogyfredeg**, *v. a.* (*gogyfred*) To run the same course nearly.
- Gogyfrediad**, *s. m.* (*gogyfred*) A partly running together.
- Gogyfres**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyfres*) A partially uniform rank. *a.* Partly of an uniform range.

Yn awr gwiridig yf gorchordion
Rhyddant, rhyddant i ddraig;
Owrddod gogyfres gwyllyddon
Llawn Rhau, a Nudd, a Nwythau.

In the name of the governor of the high powers of heaven they shall chiefly sing, shall chiefly complain to the prince; he who rejects the uniform columns of the tribes of the numbers of Rhau, and Nudd, and Nwythau. *Talliesin.*

- Gogyfresawl**, *a.* (*gogyfres*) Having a partial uniformity of rank.
- Gogyfuch**, *a.* (*cyfuch*) Partly of equal height.
- Gogyfuchiad**, *s. m.* (*gogyfuch*) A making partly of uniform height.
- Gogyfuchiaw**, *v. a.* (*gogyfuch*) To make nearly of uniform altitude.

Gogyfuchiawl, *a.* (*gogyfuch*) Tending to a partial equality of height.

- Gogyfun**, *a.* (*cyfun*) Partially united or agreed.
- Gogyfunaw**, *v. a.* (*gogyfun*) To unite partly.
- Gogyfunawl**, *a.* (*gogyfun*) Tending to partial union or agreement.
- Gogyfundeb**, *s. m.* (*gogyfun*) Partial union.
- Gogyfunder**, *s. m.* (*gogyfun*) Partial union.
- Gogyfuniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gogyfun*) A uniting together partially.
- Gogyfurdd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cyfurdd*) That is of equal dignity; a compeer. *a.* Coequal in dignity.

Ym ffeis Gofar Ffithl, ac y ddaeth o'i wyrhyd ar ddaeddeg gogyfurdd Ffrainc.

Therapion Gofar Ffithl retreated, and his men escaped to the twelve compeers of France. *Or. ab Arthur.*

- Gogyfurddas**, *s. f.* (*gogyfurdd*) A partially equal dignity.
- Gogyfurddasawl**, *a.* (*gogyfurddas*) Partly co-equal in dignity.
- Gogyfurddasiad**, *s. m.* (*gogyfurddas*) A rendering partly coequal in dignity.
- Gogyfurddasu**, *v. a.* (*gogyfurddas*) To render partly of equal dignity.
- Gogyfurddaw**, *v. a.* (*gogyfurdd*) To compeer.
- Gogyfurddawl**, *a.* (*gogyfurdd*) Coequal in dignity.
- Gogyfurddolion*, those that are coequal in rank.
- Gogyfurddawr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *gogyfurddorion* (*gogyfurdd*) That is partly equal in dignity.
- Gogyfurddoriaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gogyfurddawr*) Compeerage.
- Gogyfuch**, *a.* (*cyfuch*) Partly of equal height.
- Gogyfwng**, *a.* (*cyfwng*) Somewhat confined.
- Gogyfyngder**, *s. m.* (*gogyfwng*) A degree of straitness, or confinement.
- Gogyfyngu**, *v. a.* (*gogyfwng*) To confine a little.
- Gogyfystlys**, *a.* (*cyfystlys*) Partly collateral.
- Gogyfystlysu**, *v. a.* (*gogyfystlys*) To render partly collateral, or parallel.
- Gogyffelyb**, *a.* (*cyffelyb*) Somewhat similar.
- Gogyffelybu**, *v. a.* (*gogyffelyb*) To compare partly; to render somewhat similar.
- Gogyffiniad**, *s. m.* (*cyffiniad*) A terminating, or bounding together nearly.
- Gogyffiniaw**, *v.* (*cyffiniaw*) To conterminatenearly.
- Gogyffraw**, *s. m.* (*cyffraw*) A degree of agitation.
- Gogyffrawd**, *s. m.* (*cyffrawd*) A slight impulse.
- v. a.* To impel in a degree.

O rhydd present perlelawd au gwaith;
Anrhaith gwyth gogyffrawd.

In this transitory world our action is danger; a slight impulse of wrath is destruction. *Talliesin.*

Gogyffred, *s. m.* (*cyffred*) A slight comprehension; a general or slight idea.

Addwyu nyfed awy gomodd gogyffred.

Pleasant to the aspect that hinders not some comprehension. *Talliesin.*

- Gogyffredawl**, *a.* (*gogyffred*) Partly comprehending.
- Gogyffrediad**, *s. m.* (*gogyffred*) A partly comprehending.
- Gogyffredin**, *a.* (*cyffredin*) Rather common.
- Gogyffredinaw**, *v. a.* (*gogyffredin*) To render rather common, or general.
- Gogyffredinawl**, *a.* (*gogyffredin*) Tending to be rather common.
- Gogyffrediniad**, *s. m.* (*gogyffredin*) A rendering rather common.
- Gogyffrednu**, *v. a.* (*gogyffred*) Partly to comprehend; partly to comprise.

Y cecrph a ogyffredynt gyrr tanollon yn ffantaw y gwragodd.

The serpents were wont to throw out fiery horns to heat the women. *Breddurys Fawr.*

Gogyffrôad, *s. m.* (*gogyffraw*) A partly agitating.
Gogyffrôawl, *s.* (*gogyffraw*) Partly agitating.
Gogyffrôl, *v. a.* (*gogyffraw*) To agitate a little.
Gogyhwrdd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*gogyhwrdd*) A partly coming in contact.
Gogyhyd, *s. m.* (*cyhyd*) That is of a mean equality of length. *a.* Of a mean equality of length.
Gogyhyddawl, *s.* (*gogyhyd*) Of a mean equality of length.
Gogyhyddedd, *s. m.* (*gogyhyd*) A mean equality of length.
Gogyhyddeddawl, *s.* (*gogyhyddedd*) Equatorial.
Gogyhyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*gogyhyd*) A rendering of mean equality of length.
Gogyhyddu, *v. a.* (*gogyhyd*) To render generally of equal length; to become of equal length.
Gogyhwrddawl, *s.* (*gogyhwrdd*) Partly in contact.
Gogyhwrddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*gogyhwrdd*) A coming partly in contact.
Gogyhwrddu, *v. a.* (*gogyhwrdd*) To become partly together, or in contact.
Gogylich, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*cylich*) A circumference.
Gogylichawl, *s.* (*gogylich*) Circumferential.
Gogylichedd, *s. m.* (*gogylich*) A circumference.
Gogylichiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*gogylich*) A making a circumference.
Gogylichiadawl, *s.* (*gogylichiad*) Circumferential.
Gogylichiadu, *v.* (*gogylichiad*) To circumference.
Gogylichiaeth, *s. m.* (*gogylich*) A circumference.
Gogylichiaith, *s. f.* (*gogylich*—*iaith*) Periphrasis.
Gogylichu, *v. a.* (*gogylich*) To circumference.
Gogymaint, *a.* (*cymaint*) Partly of equal magnitude, or quantity.
Gogymeiniad, *s. m.* (*gogymaint*) A reducing to a mean magnitude.
Gogymeiniawl, *v. a.* (*gogymaint*) To reduce to a mean magnitude.
Gogymeiniawl, *s.* (*gogymaint*) Tending to a mean magnitude.
Gogymeradwy, *s.* (*cymmeradwy*) Acceptable in a degree.
Gogymeradwyad, *s. m.* (*gogymeradwy*) A rendering of a mean equality of acceptance.
Gogymeradwyaw, *v. a.* (*gogymeradwy*) To render coequal in acceptance.
Gogymeradwyawl, *s.* (*gogymeradwy*) Of a mean equality of acceptableness.
Gogymeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*cymmeriad*) Coequality of acceptance, or authority. *a.* Of equal acceptance, authority, rank or condition.

Oyd bod dda briedawr gogymriad, a chyhyd eu gwadadw ac unhyw briedawr, ac ni wydd hysurid gwled iawn duryd rhyngddynt, rhannu yn ddau hanner a ddydd.
Should there be two proprietors, coequal ones in authority, and whose possession is equal in duration to any proprietors, with respect to whom, the elders of the country know not the exact boundary between them, it is then necessary to divide into two equal parts.
Welsh Laws.

Gogymharawl, *s.* (*cymharawl*) Tending to a general comparison.
Gogymhariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*cymhariad*) A making a general comparison.
Gogymhen, *s.* (*cymhen*) Somewhat florid; a little pert.
Gogymhenawl, *s.* (*gogymhen*) Apt to be pert.
Gogymheniad, *s. m.* (*gogymhen*) A being rather pert or saucy.
Gogymhenus, *v. a.* (*gogymhen*) To act a little pertly.
Gogymhraff, *s.* (*cymhraff*) Of a mean thickness.
Gogymhws, *s.* (*cymhws*) Of a mean equality of weight; somewhat meet, or convenient.
Gogymhwsaw, *v. a.* (*gogymhws*) To make tolerably correspondent, or suitable.

Gogymhwsawl, *s.* (*gogymhws*) Partly of a benefiting tendency; partly corresponding.
Gogymhwsader, *s. m.* (*gogymhws*) A mean fitness, or correspondence.
Gogymhwsiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*gogymhws*) A rendering of a mean fitness.
Gogymmrant, *s. m.* (*cymmrant*) A mean coequality of privilege. *a.* Partly coequal in privilege.
Gogymmrainiad, *s. m.* (*gogymmrant*) A reducing to a mean equality of privilege.
Gogymmrainiawl, *v. a.* (*gogymmrant*) To reduce to a mean equality of privilege.
Gogymmrainiawl, *s.* (*gogymmrant*) Tending to a coequality of privilege.
Gogymwyd, *s. m.* (*cymwyd*) Of a mean equality of parity.

Yn tryfwrdd pobolr, pobolr gogymwyd.

In the confusion of spears, spears all equally destruction.

Immerito.

Gogynhes, *s.* (*cynhes*) Somewhat warm.
Gogynhesawl, *s.* (*gogynhes*) Partly of a warming tendency.
Gogynhesiad, *s. m.* (*gogynhes*) A partly warming, a making somewhat warm.
Gogynhesu, *v. a.* (*gogynhes*) To warm gently.

Fy nghynwr, o'r pair pan ledwr,

O amall naw morwyn gogynhesu.

My leading word, when out of the cauldron it should be uttered, from the breath of nine damsels would it be gently warmed.

Tullian.

Gogynlannawl, *s.* (*gogynlant*) Partly preceding.
Gogynlannu, *v. a.* (*gogynlant*) To precede partly.
Gogynlant, *s. m.* (*cynlant*) A little priority.
Gogynnal, *v. a.* (*cynnal*) To uphold coequality.

Gogyn lya—

New' lya, per gylthid

Fy ar yd gwyddi;

Fy al gogynnalid.

I have some idea of this; or of the world, should it fall, upon what it would come; who would coequality uphold it.

Tullian, canu y byd gynhesu.

Gogynnaliad, *s. m.* (*gogynnal*) A partly upholding; a general supportation.
Gogynnil, *s.* (*cynnil*) Somewhat exact, or accurate; rather near, or sparing.
Gogynnilaw, *v. a.* (*gogynnil*) To act rather exactly; to act a little sparingly.
Gogynniliad, *s. m.* (*gogynnil*) A using some accuracy; the acting somewhat niggardly.
Gogynnydd, *s. m.* (*cynnydd*) A little increase.
Gogynnyddawl, *s.* (*gogynnydd*) Apt to increase.
Gogynnyddiad, *s. m.* (*gogynnydd*) An increasing in a degree.
Gogynnyddu, *v. a.* (*gogynnydd*) To increase a little.

Gogyrch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*cyrch*) A tendency to a centre; a partly coming in contact.

Gwawddys byr a fydd a dda fruch o naw sillaf yddyr, a phandwr eugys unad-unan yn eu canlyn, ond bod yn y gogyrch naw sillaf.

The short enclimatic ought to consist of two verses, with nine syllables in each; and the state of the unrythm direct following them, excepting that there are nine syllables in the half-verse of pause.
Or. Roberts.

Gogyrchadwy, *s.* (*gogyrch*) Partly accessible.
Gogyrchawl, *s.* (*gogyrch*) Apt to approximate; partly coming in contact.

Mae clogymach a deudrach o wyth sillaf, deudrach o chwech, a lleugera gogyrchawl o chwe sillaf.

The rugged metre has two verses of eight syllables, two of six and a half-verse of six syllables.
Or. Roberts.

Gogyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*gogyrch*) A tending towards a centre; a coming partly in contact.

Gogyrchu, v. a. (gogyrch) To approach in a degree; to tend towards a centre; to come nearly in contact.

Gogyrfan, s. m.—pl. gogyrfyn (gogwrf) That is embodied in pure matter; an angelic form; a personified idea. There have been men called by this name: *Gogyrfan Gawr*, a chieftain of North Wales, was the father of *Gwenhwyfar*, one of the wives of king Arthur.

Gogyrfen, s. f.—pl. gogyrfyn (gogwrf) That is partly embodied, or enveloped in pure matter; a spiritual being, or form; a personified idea; a prosopoeia.

*Hand among y'ghedolau o hair Cyrridwen,
Hwddi rydd fy blaidd yn addwedd gwadd Ogyrfen.*

*Shall not my chair be protected by the spell of Cyrridwen? Let
my tongue be eloquent in the store of poems to the æthereal form.*
Tolluon.

*Seith argraff ogyrfen
Y sydd yn awen.*

Seven score personifications are there in the flow of the mind.
Tolluon.

Gogyrhaedd, v. a. (cyrhaedd) To reach partly.
Gogyrhaeddawl, a. (gogyrhaedd) Having partly a tendency to reach.

Gogyrhaeddiad, s. m. (gogyrhaedd) A reaching nearly; a partly extending to.

Gogyrhaeddyd, v. a. (gogyrhaedd) To reach partly.

Gogyrrith, a. (cyrrith) Rather niggardly.

Gogysbell, a. (cysbell) Equidistant; parallel.

Gogysdadi, a. (cysdadi) Partly coequal; nearly of the same value, nearly on a par.

Gogysdadiedd, s. m. (gogysdadi) Coequality.

Gogysdadiad, s. m. (gogysdadi) A rendering partly coequal.

Gogysdadirwydd, s. m. (gogysdadi) The state of a mean equality.

Gogysdadlu, v. a. (gogysdadi) To partly equal.

Gogysgawd, s. m.—pl. gogysgoddion (cyagawd) A phantom; a shadow.

*Mae y dwf yn wrthwyneb i'r tan; a mae y dwf yn tan, felly
i ddydd y bodedd y pechawd. A pheth arall yw dwf o'r wyneb
hau peth hant, ac a weir y gwygawd ynddi; felly i gwybodaeth
yr i ddydd Gŵen hantred y pechawd drey y bodedd, a ddiell
ei yr eidd a wna o'r tan Daw; a gogysgawd Daw yw, a'i ddiell
a eidd ynddi pan ymawdwr a'r pechawd.*

*The water is adverse to the fire; and as the water quenches the
fire, so does the baptism extinguish the sin; And, the water has
another quality, it washes every thing that is dirty; and what dark-
ness is seen in it; so does the gift of the Holy Ghost wash the pollu-
tion of sin, through the baptism; and quenches the thirst of the
soul from the words of God; and his image is seen in it, as for-
getting the sin.*
Rhianidwr.

Gogywed, s. m. (cywed) That is partly congenerous. **a. Partly of the same breed.**

Gogyweg, a. (cyweg) Partly tottering, or yielding.

*Er-gall, dwall, gall, byll ogyweg;
Eiddid yn eiddid hant gyswng.*

*She is discreet in word, without a fault, and of nice judgment
apt to fluctuate; always destroying the hope of constancy.*
Carnodyn.

Gogyweg, v. a. (cyweg) To totter partly.

*Gwelygodd—
Cynmild cynnygu ogyweg,
Cyndryn, Cynddeiw a'i haerog.*

*The tribe of Cyndryn, producing combatants who cause the op-
ponents to totter; Cynddeiw greets it.*
Cynddeiw.

Gohalt, a. (halt) Somewhat salt, saltish.

Gohannawl, a. (hanawl) Distinct, discriminate.

Gohaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (haniad) A separation, discrimination, distinction.

Gohanned, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hanred) That proceeds from; discriminateness.

Gohannedawl, a. (gohanned) Discriminating.

Gohannediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohanned) A proceeding, or separating from; discrimination.

Gohannedu, v. a. (gohanned) To discriminate.

Gohannu, v. a. (hannu) To make to proceed from; to separate; to discriminate.

Gohob, s. m.—pl. t. ion (heb) A soft or indistinct utterance; a whisper; conversation; correspondence.

Gohob, v. a. (heb) To utter indistinctly; to speak gently; to converse; to correspond.

Gohobawd, s. m. (gohob) Correspondence.

Gohobawl, a. (gohob) Conversing; corresponding.

Gohobiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohob) A correspond-
ing; a conversing in a whisper.

Gohobiaeth, s. m. (gohob) A correspondence.

Gohobu, v. a. (gohob) To correspond.

*Nith gtyw heb yn gohebu;
Nith wyl llwyl yn y dwf da.*

*No one hears thee conversing; the covered ones thee not, in the
dark water.*
D. ab Gwilym, i'r gleriad.

Gohobwr, s. m.—pl. gohebwyrr (gohob—gwr) A person who corresponds; a correspondent.

Gohobydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gohob) A correspon-
dent; a whisperer.

Gohed, s. f. (hed) A motion between a flight and a walk. **a. Partly flying.**

Gohedawl, a. (gohed) Tending to fly partly.

Gohedeg, v. a. (gohed) To fly partly; to go be-
tween flying and walking.

Gohediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohed) A flying, or
going between flying and walking.

Gohen, s. m. (hen) That puts forward; that in-
fluence; that gives a bias, or inclination; bias,
inclination; influence.

*Y gof llyd a dilyn amodau marchod y gohant ereill a fwyd y
dano ac wrth o chwa.*

*The smith of the palace is entitled to the maiden fer of the
daughters of the other smiths who shall be under him, and at his
command.*
Welsh Laws.

*Arddwyllaf ddring, dragon non Prydala;
Llawer bardd prydwyr yn ei och.*

*I will exalt the dragon, the leader of the sovereignty of Britain,
many dignified birds are under his influence.*
Ll. F. Moch, i R. ab Llywelyn.

*Carus Daw dy fod fyd ohen Gymmro;
Ar Gymmro yd wyd non.*

*God took delight that thou a Welshman, shouldst be the ex-
ample of the world; over Wales thou art supreme.*
Ll. F. Moch, i R. ab Llywelyn.

Gohil, s. m. (hil) That is but half produce, or
breed; degenerate production.

Gohillion, s. m. aggr. (gohil) The small corn
amongst grain; refuse of corn, refuse, or out-
casts. *Ys gohillion hyn, this is mere trash.*

Mae gohillion i'r gwanth.

There is a refuse amongst the wheat.

Adagr.

Gohir, s. m.—pl. t. lau (hîr) A linger, a delay, or
stop; a put off. **Gohir dadl, a demur in an ac-
tion at law.**

Gohiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohir) A lingering, or
delaying; a loitering; a staying; a putting off;
a demurring; a prolation, or cunctation; a
prolonging, or adjourning.

Gohiriadawl, a. (gohiriad) Tending to delay.

Gohiriadu, v. a. (gohiriad) To render lingering.

Gohiriannawl, a. (gohiriant) Tending to be lin-
gering; of a loitering disposition.

Gohirianniad, s. m. (gohiriant) A prolongation, a
creating a delay.

Gohirianna, v. a. (gohiriant) To create delay; to
cause to linger; to prolong.

Gohiriant, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohir) A prolongation,
a prolation; delay.

Gohiriaw, v. a. (gohir) To prolong; to put off,
to stay; to adjourn; to protract; to demur;
to linger, to delay, to loiter.

Gohiriawg, a. (gohir) Full of delay, or full of hinderance.

Gohiriawl, a. (gohir) Prolonging, protractive.

Gohiriedig, a. (gohir) Prolonged, protracted.

Gohiriedigaeth, s. m. (gohiriedig) Prolongation.

Gohiriedigawl, s. (gohiriedig) Protractive.

Gohiriogrwydd, s. m. (gohiriawg) Protractiveness.

Gohiriwr, s. m.—pl. gohirwyr (gohir—gwr) A prolonger, or protractor; a lingerer.

Gohoed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hoed) Somewhat of a longing.

Gohoetial, v. a. (gohoed) To loiter, or to linger.

Gohoetiawl, a. (gohoed) Of a lingering nature.

Gohoew, a. (hoew) Somewhat active; sprightly.

Tair gyhoew riain Ynys Prydain: Angharad Tonfelen, merch Rhydderch Hael; ac Aetha, merch Maig Mygytwas; a Pherwyr merch Rhau Rhyddedfawr.

The three sprightly ladies of the Isle of Britain; Angharad Tonfelen, the daughter of Rhydderch the generous; and Aetha, daughter of Maig Mygytwas; and Ferwyr, daughter of Rhau the noble.

Gohoewi, v. a. (goheuw) To act smartly; to become sprightly, or active.

Gohor, s. m. (hor) Somewhat of a sloth. *a.* Rather inactive, or slothful.

Gohoriad, s. m. (gohor) An acting sluggishly.

Gohorian, v. a. (gohor) To act rather sluggishly.

Gohwrdd, s. m.—pl. gohyrddau (hwrdd) A small push or impulse.

Gohwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (hwyr) The evening. *a.* Somewhat late.

Gohwyraw, v. a. (gohwyr) To grow latish.

Gohwyrawl, a. (gohwyr) Tending to grow late.

Gohyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hyb) A rising up, a coming out.

Gohybawl, a. (gohyb) Tending to rise up; tending to recover; convalescent.

Gohybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohyb) Convalescence.

Gohybn, v. a. (gohyb) To rise up, or come out; to be on the recovery.

Gohyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (hyd) A mean length.

Gohydawl, a. (gohyd) Of a mean length.

Gohydiad, s. m. (gohyd) A reducing to a mean length.

Gohydu, v. a. (gohyd) To make of a mean length.

Gohyll, a. (hyll) That causes some dread.

Gohylliad, s. m. (gohyll) A startling a little.

Gohyllu, v. a. (gohyll) To cause some dread, to startle a little.

Gohyrddawl, a. (gohwrdd) Apt to push a little.

Gohyrddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohwrdd) A pushing a little; a small degree of impulsion.

Gohyrddu, v. a. (gohwrdd) To push gently.

Gohytian, v. a. (gohyd) To linger, to loiter.

Gohuon, s. m. (laen) That covers universally; the omnipresent.

Golsen a wel y'ngyffing.

The Supreme Being seen in the difficulty. *Adage.*

Goiwel, a. (lael) Somewhat low, or humble.

Gol, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ol) That is outward, or as a surface; that goes round; or that envelops; a covering.

Dy-gwethob gwrthodau, gwrthod i bôn.
Hwau yw Rhodri, rhwydd ar olodd.

The opposing party reply, a contrary tale to expose, that one is Rhodri, liberal of garments. *Gwalechmai.*

Golachar, a. (llachar) Somewhat refulgent, gleaming, or glittering.

Golycha dy far fetridion westi:
Golachar i far o farddol.

The visiting birds will deprecate thy wrath; his wrath is rendered spiritless by barbed. *Ll. P. Moch; i D. ab Owain.*

Golaeth, s. m. (gawl) Aderation, worship.

Golaith, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llaith) Dissolution.

Dywal dir fydd ei olaith.

The death of the fierce is certain.

Adage.

Golaith, v. a. (llaith) To cause a dissolution.

Gwr a wnaid ar Loegr lwyw anraith,
A dwyn ei dyalon yn gwlth;
A chwyddaw rhagddaw rif faith rhialio,
Ni ellid ei olaith.

He was a man who would bring utter destruction upon England, and carry her men into bondage; and before him the number of seven myriads would fall; he could not be slain.

Dan. ab Lloegwyn Mawr.

Golam, s. m.—pl. t. au (llam) A hop, a skip.

Golamsach, s. m. (llamsach) A prancing about.

Golamsach, v. a. (llamsach) To prance, to skip.

Golamu, v. a. (golam) To hop, to skip.

Golas, s. m. (glas) Pale blue, faint blue. *a.* Of a faint blue, bluish.

Gwen yw bon gwn ei hamerch;

Golas wyl, yn gul o'i serch.

She's fair; I keep in my mind when I greeted her; I am pale, consuming with her love. *D. ab Owain.*

Galwer yn Emrys, mewn golau wydria,
A minnau'n Ferddin mewn ei Ferddin.

He shall be called Emrys, in a glass of bluish beer, and I shall be Merddin of accurate song. *L. G. Coll.*

Golasiad, s. m. (golas) A making bluish, or pale.

Golast, s. m.—pl. golesti (llast) A hoop that is put under a beehive to enlarge its capacity.

Golasu, v. a. (golas) To make bluish or pale.

Golath, s. f.—pl. t. au (llath) A small lath.

Golathen, s. f.—pl. t. i (golath) A lath.

Golan, s. m.—pl. goleuon (gawl) Light.

Golau, a. (gawl) Light, bright, clear; manifest, evident; lightsome.

Golawch, s. m. (llawch) Ordinary protection.

Golch, s. m.—pl. t. iour (gol) An immersion; a wash, a washing; lye; urine. *Golch swr*, stale urine, or chamber lye; *golch enid*, bugle.

Golchbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (golch—pren) A wash beetle, a spattle, or battoon, used to beat cloths in washing.

Golched, s. m. (golch) That is washed, or cleaned.

Sale cyngryn, cyngryd,
A brigrer was oiled;
Ar elor ei dyged,
A gras gwyarlled.

A Saxon shivering and trembling, with white hair washed; or: bier he was borne, with a bloody visage. *Taliesin.*

Golchedig, a. (golched) That is washed.

Golchenid, s. f. (golch—genid) The bruise-wort, or bugle. It is also called *Glesyn y coed*, and *Llystau y coed*.

Golcheuraid, s. f. (golch—euraid) Wood sanicle. It is otherwise named *Golchwridd*, *gorchwr-aid*, *golchyddes*, and *Clust yr arth*.

Golchfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (golch—ma) A washing place; a bathing place, a bath; a washing.

Golchffon, s. f.—pl. golchffyn (golch—ffon) A washing beetle, or hatting-staff.

Golchi, v. a. (golch) To wash, to cleanse, to rinse.

Golchiad, s. m. (golch) A washing, a cleansing.

Golchion, s. m. aggr. (golch) Washes, slops, or suds from washing; water that hath been used in washing any thing; dish-water.

Golchionach, s. m. aggr. dim. (golchion) Slipslops.

Cymer—lwyer o lysieuas;
Rhaf o'r maes, rhaf o'r garddau,
A'u berwi mewn golchionach,
Fai pair Cyrdwen, yr hen wrach.

Take a variety of herbs some from the field, some from the garden, and boil them in slipslops, like the cauldron of Cyrdwen, the old hag. *D. Ll. Dio Fawr.*

Golchioni, v. a. (golchion) To make slipslops.

Golchur, s. m. (golch) A washer, or a cleanser.

Golchurries, s. f.—pl. t. an (golchnr) A washer-woman. She had the twelfth place in the second class, in the royal household.

Golchurries—ei sawdd yw hyd y gullo furw a'i golchbren.

The washer-woman: her protection extends as far as she can fling her washing-bottle. *Welsh Laws.*

Golchwr, s. m.—pl. golchwyr (golch—gwr) A washer, or cleanser.

Golchwradd, s. f. (golch—gwradd) Butterwort.

Golchwraig, s. f.—pl. golchwreigedd (golch—gwrraig) A washer-woman.

Golchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golch) A washer.

Golchyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (golchydd) A washer-woman.

Gold, s. m. (gol) The marigold flower.

Goldwyr, s. m. (gold—gwr) The marigold.

Gole, s. m.—pl. t. an (gawl) Splendour, light.

Uchel ole, a hill in Glamorgan, so called.

Golead, s. m.—pl. t. on (gole) An illumination.

Goleau, v. a. (gole) To illumine, to illumine.

Golech, s. m. (llech) That is partly a hide.

Golechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golech) A being partly hidden, or private; a skulking.

Golechu, v. a. (golech) To hide partly; to skulk, or to lurk.

Goled, s. m. (llêd) That is partly expanded.

Golediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goled) A partly expanding.

Goledrad, s. m. (lledrad) That is partly by stealth

*Gorsu modd, i geiriau mîd,
Gael adnawdd cerch goledrad.*

It is the best way, with choice words, to get to describe a lurking passion. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Goledradidd, a. (goledrad) That is somewhat sly

Goledrata, v. a. (goledrad) To steal slightly, to pilfer.

Goledu, v. a. (goled) To expand a little.

Goledd, s. m. (lled) A small obliquity. *Myned*

or oled, to go obliquely. Sil.

Goleddf, a. (lleddf) Oblique in a degree.

Goleddfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goleddf) A rendering somewhat oblique.

Goleddfu, v. a. (goleddf) To make rather oblique; to render diagonal.

Golef, s. m. (llef) A faint voice, or cry.

Golefain, v. a. (golef) To cry out faintly.

Goleichawg, a. (golech) Apt to shun, or skulk.

Swth grynodd yngad: med a bydder, drad a llafar, ufodd, ofnwg a goleichawg.

The seven qualities of a judge: dumb and deaf, bold and fluent, humble, fearful and retired. *Welsh Laws.*

Goleithiad, s. m. (golaith) A dissolution.

Goleithiaw, v. a. (golaith) To cause dissolution.

Dim was, na oidd, na olaid dy lwrw;

Dy haddaw nîd hawdd-waith!

Go, young man, do not loiter, consume not thy share; to obstruct thee is no easy task. *O. Cyfriliawg.*

Yd oieithid gwr, gwrd i weled,

Rhag cod eilwng lîwng blaidd cynnyred.

A man has been plain, of mighty aspect, who was like the devouring wolf on his course to prevent his being spoiled of treasure. *Cyddfetw, m. Cadwallon.*

Goleithiawg, a. (golaith) Tending to dissolution.

Goleithiawi, a. (golaith) Tending to dissolution.

Goleithiawr, a. (golaith) Causing dissolution.

Goleithig, a. (golaith) Liable to dissolution.

Goleithwch, s. m. (golaith) State of dissolution.

Goleithychu, v. a. (goleithwch) To bring to a state of dissolution.

Dy wyr di er Gwendir goleithychu, bonaf:

Byddiann gorffysu eu hongyr.

Thy men, for the sake of the happy land, will be slain, I do not err; the hosts with yellow pointed spears. *Gwalchmai.*

Golemain, v. a. (golam) To hobble, or to hop.

VOL. II.

Goleag, a. (ileag) Somewhat feeble, or weak.

Golegiad, s. m. (goleag) An enfeebling.

Golegu, v. a. (goleag) To enfeeble, to enervate.

Golen, s. m.—pl. t. on (gawl) Light. *a. Light.*

Golenad, s. m. (golen) An illumination.

Golenaw, a. (golen) Illuminative.

Golenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golen) Illumination, a lighting; a light, a luminary.

Et—

O Fangor, fangelir oleud,

Hyd orwydd Meirionydd moidriad.

From Bangor, a sanctuary of illumination, to the summit of Meirionydd he is a man of knowledge. *Gwalchmai.*

Golenadawl, a. (golenad) Illuminative.

Golenadwy, a. (goleud) That may be lighted.

Golenannawl, a. (golenant) Illuminative.

Golenanniad, s. m. (golenant) Illumination.

Golenannu, v. a. (golenant) To illumine; to illustrate, to shed a light over.

Goleuant, s. m. (golau) An illumination.

Goleuau, v. a. (golau) To illuminate.

Golenaw, v. a. (golau) To enlighten, to illuminate, to give light, to shine; to reveal.

Golenawd, s. m. (golau) Illumination.

Golenawdr, s. m.—pl. goleudron (golenawd) An illuminator.

Golenawg, a. (golau) Having light.

Golenawl, a. (golau) Productive of light.

Golender, s. m. (golau) Light; brightness.

Golender haul gwyl ydyw.

She that is fair as the brightness of the sun is beautiful.

D. ab Gwilym, i Ferfudd.

Golenddal, s. m. (golen—dal) A chandelier.

Golenddydd, s. m. (golen—dydd) Splendid day.

Golenedig, a. (golau) Illumined, enlightened.

Golenedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (goluedig) The

act of enlightening, or illumining.

Goleuen, s. f.—pl. t. od (golen) A glow-worm.

Goleufawr, a. (golau—mawr) Refulgent.

Goleufer, s. m. (lleufer) Light, splendour.

Goleuferu, v. a. (goleufer) To make luminous.

Goleufynag, s. m. (golau—mynag) An explanation, or demonstration.

Golenlawn, a. (golau—llawn) Refulgent.

Golenliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (golau—lliw) A light,

or bright hue. a. Of a light hue.

Golewg dof, dewis gan ai sylw,

Goleuluw golewg yr ai gwelyw.

A gentle look, the desire of such as behold her, illumined is the

countenance of the one that sees her.

Cyddfetw, i Rfa f. Madawg.

Golenliwiad, s. m. (goleuliw) A making of a light

or faint colour

Golenliwaw, v. a. (goleuliw) To make of a light

or indistinct colour.

Golenliwawg, a. (goleuliw) Of a light hue.

Golenlon, a. (golau—llon) Lightsome.

Golenloner, s. m. (golenlon) Lightsomeness.

Golenlonedd, s. m. (golenlon) Lightsomeness.

Golenloag, s. m. (golau—lloag) A bright burning; a inflammation.

Hawdd gweld goleulog arnel.

It is easy to perceive a flame upon her. *H. ab O Gwynedd.*

Golenlosgi, v. a. (golenloag) To burn brightly, or

in a flame.

Goleanne, s. m. (golen—gae) A light tint.

Oleuan dyfr, non Luned,

Elyuan gwedd all Eald.

The bright colour of water, or like Cynthia, the spoiler of the

countenance like Eald. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Goleuni, s. m. (golau) Light; illustration.

Goleuod, s. pl. aggr. (golen) Glow-worms.

M

Goleurwydd, s. m. (golau) Illustriousness.

Traul gorddred golau goleurwydd;
Coel calau cyman cymbeurwydd.

The lavish consumption of the wealth of splendour; the omen of the festival of universal wit. *Cynddetw.*

Golenthawg, a. (golaeth) Religious, pious.

Yngwad a ddylly fod yn fad a byddar, dard a llafar, ufudd ac ofn-awg, a goleuthawg.

A judge is to be mute and deaf, bold and eloquent, humble and fearful, and religious. *Welsh Laws.*

Goleuwl, s. m. (golau—gwel) Perspicuity.

Gwneuth drefn a dosparth ar fesuau cerdd—gan roddi goleuwl athrawiaeth arnynt.

He brought the metres of song to order and discrimination, by giving to them the perspicuity of learning. *E. Dafydd.*

Goleŵwr, s. m.—pl. goleŵwyr (golau—gwr) A lighter, or one that makes a light.**Goleiwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golau) A lighter.****Goleiŷn, s. m. dim. (golau) A small light.**

Orddfanais ryw ochensid turgi fnyr: a chynted y meddyltwn, gweilwn ryw oleiŷn o hirbell yn tort allan.

I uttered a confused sigh towards heaven; and as soon as I began to think, I could perceive a kind of small light, breaking out at a great distance. *E. Wyn, D. Cwag.*

Golewych, s. m. (llewych) A faint reflection.**Golewychawl, a. (golewych) Faintly shining.****Golewychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golewych) A faintly shining, a throwing a dim light.****Golewychu, v. a. (golewych) To shine faintly, to throw a dim light.****Golf, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwlf) What envelopes, or takes in; a swallow; a gulf.****Golfan, s. f.—pl. t. od (golf) A sparrow. *Golfan***

y mynydd, a mountain sparrow; *golfan y gors*, the red sparrow; *golfan yr eira*, the greater brambling; *yr olfan leiaf*, the lesser brambling.

Gollannawl, a. (gollant) Illuminative.**Gollanniad, s. m. (gollant) Illumination.****Gollannu, v. a. (gollant) To illuminate.**

Y bore drannoeth, pan oedd belydr yr haul yn harddu, ac yn gollannu yr ystafell—gwaelder a ddaneth i mewn ataf, ac a gyfarchai gwell ym, drwy ofyn a gwnwn i lynydd.

The next morning, when the rays of the sun were beautifying and illumining the chamber, finally came in to me, and greeted me, at the same time asking if I would rise up. *Morchaug Cragadr.*

Gollant, s. m. (gawl) Illumination, light.**Golliniad, s. m. (gliniad) A pushing with the knee.****Golliniaw, v. a. (gliniaw) To push with the knee; to push with the elbow.**

Gollino rhin—
A wael a'i bennell oer.

The fair one he would push with his cold elbow. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Goliniawg, a. (gliniawg) Having the joints projecting a little.**Golith, s. m.—pl. t. lau (llith) A gradual training; a gentle enticement.****Golithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golith) A training, or drawing on gradually; a gently alluring.****Golithiaw, v. a. (golith) To allure gently.****Golithiawg, a. (golith) That is gently allured.****Golithiawl, a. (golith) Tending to train, or entice gently.****Golithr, s. m. (llithr) A gradual slip or glide.****Golithraw, v. a. (golithr) To slip gradually.**

Teyrnodd—
Gwilynt, golithrynt yn ogelawg.

Khag an-mab Cynan y cyndyniawg.

Princes—they would look abashed, they would slip away privately for fear of the only son of Cynan the stubborn one. *Meirgr.*

Golithrawl, a. (golithr) Tending to slip gradually.**Golithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golithr) A slipping gradually.****Golithrig, a. (golithr) Somewhat slippery.****Goliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lliw) A faint colour, a glimpse, a transitory lustre.**

Ymdrwaf—
I erchi gwen ferch y gol;
Yno i gwela, Ddafydd,
Goliw ar Ddyn fal gwawr ddydd.

I will adorn myself, in order to obtain the smith's fair daughter; there, David, I shall perceive a glimpse of the maid like the dawn of day. *Guto y Glyn.*

Goliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (goliw) A colouring faintly, a giving a slight tint.**Goliwiaw, v. a. (goliw) To colour slightly.****Goliwiawg, a. (goliw) Having a faint tint.****Goliwawl, a. (goliw) Tending to tint slightly.****Golo, s. m.—pl. t. edd (gol) What encompasses; a covering; protection.**

Gwael neuodd masnewdd mynwent lldi;
Golo Nest, goloedd dirdi!

Golwg gwaelch dwythfaich o brif deithi:
Gwneid gwawr, a'i ddaun o'i daloni.

Gwynedd enhyddedd, oedd raid wrthi.

She is deposited in the churchyard's vault of stone; a frail mansion; the closing up of Nest is a manifest curse! With eyes of a hawk, lively and dignified, and of the most illustrious race was she; fair as the gosamer, with her grace flowing from her goodness: the glory of Gwynedd, she was necessary for us. *Gwalchmai.*

Golo, v. a. (gol) To encompass round; to envelope, to cover; to protect.

Gwedy golo dydd o dywyllawr;
Gwedy golwg frad goleud gawr—
Dy gwr to dy gerddawr!

After moulting over of the day by darkness; after the treacherous aspect of dusky light, be thou a friend to thy successor! *L. F. Nich.*

Golöad, s. m. (golo) A covering, or enveloping.**Golöawd, s. m. (golo) Envelopment, covering.****Golöawl, a. (golo) Tending to cover over.****Golochawl, a. (llochawl) Giving some protection.****Golochi, v. a. (golawch) To protect partly.****Golochiad, s. m. (golawch) A giving some protection; a partly defending.****Golochwyd, s. m. (golawch) A sequestered spot, a hiding place, a retreat.**

Y cartad—
Ni lecha y'ngolochwyd.

Love will not lurk under cover long. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Golochwyd, v. a. (golawch) To take refuge; to hide; to go to retreat.

Cyd lawnach diffrach fu
Cyd golochwyd cyd lecha.

So more complete, and more amusing was the wood retreat of our hiding together. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Golochwyda, v. a. (golochwyd) To lead the life of a hermit.**Golochwydawl, a. (golochwyd) Living as a hermit****Golochwydawl, a. (golochwyd) Eremitical.****Golochwydus, a. (golochwyd) Religiously solitary.****Golochwydwr, s. m.—pl. golochwydwyr (golochwyd—gwr) An hermit, or recluse; a religiously solitary man.****Golochwyta, v. a. (golochwyd) To live solitarily.****Golöed, s. m. (golo) A covering; a vestment.****v. a. To envelope, to cover.**

Gruddu greff ufel,
A grym hy Hywel, a bywydd olöed,
A hwyaf arnaf crynwyd.

Gruddu, of a fiery disposition, and the bold frame of Hywel, with a conspicuous vestment, and after whom I bear the loudest affection. *Gwalchmai.*

Gwne Gymmyr, gymmyr gyfagar,
Golöed gradd bydd hygar.

Woe to Wales, sympathizing in honour, that the liberal and amiable countenance should be covered. *Gwalchmai, m. Mab Morudd.*

Golöedig, a. (golöed) Enveloped; covered.**Golöedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (golöedig) The act of enveloping, or covering.****Goloew, a. (gloew) Partly bright, clear, or transparent; brightish.****Goloewad, s. m. (gloew) A brightening a little.****Goloewder, s. m. (gloew) A degree of brightness.****Goloewi, v. a. (gloew) To brighten a little.**

Golof, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gol) A shelter; protection. *Golof a diabryd, covert and frustration.*
Golofadd, a. (golof) Tending to cover over.

*Cai dithan, wen haniwen ha',
 Olofadd wng, fal Ede.*

*Then, who art bright as the summer sunshine, cloak also have,
 like Ede, a robe spreading round. D. ab Gwilym, i Perffudd.*

Golofawl, a. (golof) Tending to cover.

Golefi, v. a. (golof) To make a covering.

Golofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golof) One who makes a covering; a manufacturer of covering, or wearing apparel.

Golofyddineth, s. m.—pl. t. au (golofydd) Manufacture of apparel, or cloths.

Golofyddiant, s. m. (golofydd) The making of covering, or apparel.

Golofrudd, a. (llofrudd) Ferocious, fierce.

Eu cyrchu â chreg y cristnogion, ac ni chawant nawdd gundyn, manya eu hadd yn olofrudd.

*And the christians came upon them, and they received no quarter from them, but were slain without mercy.
 H. Cer. Mag.—Mabingion.*

Golofrudiad, s. m. (golofrudd) A committing a ferocious, or bloody deed.

Golofrudiaw, v. a. (golofrudd) To act fiercely.

Golôl, v. a. (golo) To envelope, to protect.

*Y gwlân foleuon â oloir hoddw
 A dan bridd a main;
 Gwae fy llaw, hadd Owein!*

*The fair white corpse is buried this day under earth and stones,
 was my hand, that Owein should be slain! Llywarch Hen.*

*NFm gwano neb tra bron
 Trosol l'r gol arwyddi.
 Mor yw gwael on golôl!*

Nobody could so endure for me the sad remembrance of chieftains; so miserable is it to bury them! Gwalchmai.

Golem, a. (lloa) Somewhat cheerful.

Golowawl, a. (golen) Of a cheerful tendency.

Golôni, v. a. (golen) To make a little cheerful.

Golôniad, s. m. (golen) A cheering a little.

Golosg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lloa) Coke. a. That is partly burnt. *Glo golosg, coked coal.*

Golosgawl, a. (golosg) Tending to half burn.

Golosgged, s. m. (golosg) What is half burnt, or charred; char; the snuff of a candle; tinder.

*Cauddu cydd yn grn law—
 Ac a llyg fal golosgged.*

Erwy is very withered, and burns like tinder. L. G. Colhi.

Golosggedig, a. (golosgged) Half-burnt.

Golosg, v. a. (golosg) To burn partly; to char; to singe; to blight, or to blast.

*Yn llysoedd Ddeu
 Llawer twr golau;
 Yn llosgwrdd addolau
 Yn golosg.*

In the palaces of the South are many lighted towers; In England towers a burning. L. F. Moch.

Golosladi, s. m.—pl. t. au (golosg) A half burning, a charring, a reducing to tinder, a singeing; a blighting; adustion.

Gologydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golosg) One who makes char; a charcoal burner.

Golt, s. m. aggr. (gold) Marigold. *Golt yd, corn marigold; golt y morfa, marsh marigold; golt mair, marigold.*

Goluch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gawl) Adoration, worship, praise. *Dyffryn Goluch, a valley in Glamorgan, where there are remarkable remains of ancient religious sanctuaries.*

*Eor-dêrâig Eryri, eryron fshyr,
 Eryr gwyr goluchon,
 Dangosod gweithred gwaith Fadon;
 Yn dydd gwyth gweithfwrdd dragon.*

*The golden dragon of Eryri, the foremost of eagles, the eagle of men that are worshippers; let him show a feat like the battle of Faden, in the day of wrath he is a victorious leader.
 Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Goluchad, s. (goluch) A worshipping, or adoring.

Goluchaw, v. a. (goluch) To worship, to adore.

*Dymgoluch Gogled d gweyrd lloedd;
 Dymgoluch Deheu dyhynt breiddloedd.*

The Mouth, of shille hosts, will be glosing me hameur; the South will be suffering me to have an open road for spoils.

Gwalchmai.

Goluched, s. m.—pl. t. au (goluch) An act of worship; adoration.

Goluchedig, a. (goluched) That is worshipped.

Golud, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llud) Wealth, or riches.

*Had yw golud, a gelyu
 Drwydr dost yw, a bradwr dyn.*

Wealth is deception, and a secretly warring foe, and the betrayer of men. D. ab Gwilym.

*Shed a ry aroch ar farched;
 Erall ar gyfelli, nar gud—
 Shid ar oedd.*

Some place their affections on women; others on a friend, a golden treasure; some on wealth. Dr. S. Ceni.

*Mac'n lled olud y Bedo,
 A'i glod ef, no golud io.*

More extensive is the wealth of Bedo, and his fame, than the wealth of Job. L. G. Colhi.

Goludawg, a. (golud) Wealthy, rich, monied.

Goludiad, s. m. (golud) A making wealthy.

Goludiaeth, s. m. (golud) A rich condition.

Goludogl, v. a. (goludawg) To make wealthy.

Goludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lludd) A little hindrance, or obstruction; discouragement.

*Mi af at fy naf yn afudd,
 Ac ni doost heb oludd.*

I will go to my Lord submissively, and I will not return without slaying. Iwan Tew.

Goluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goludd) A slightly obstructing; a causing hesitation.

Goluddias, s. m. (goludd) Slight obstruction.

*Nesur rhodda o'l fudd, heb oluddias,
 Gorwyddawd fyri, gawd ffaw gymwynas.*

Has he not given me from his revenues, without hesitation, powerful stood, the accustomed compliment of royalty.

Gwalchmai.

Goluddiaw, v. a. (goludd) To hinder a little; to retard; to discourage; to cause hesitation.

Goluddiai waglath, gŵyl ddiwygiad.

She would discourage vain talk, the modest reformers. D. ab Gwilym, i Angharad.

Goluddiawg, a. (goludd) Slightly obstructed.

Goluddiawl, a. (goludd) Slightly obstructive.

Goluddiwr, s. m.—pl. goluddwyr (goludd—gwr) One who obstructs a little.

Golwch, s. m.—pl. golychion (gawl) The act of illuminating, or lighting; the act of coming together in the light; the bardic worship; adoration.

Golwg, s. m.—pl. golygon (gawl) Sight, look, aspect, view, appearance. *Golog-wasanaeth, eye-service.*

*Carsi coe Fal, forehun ludd
 A golygon hwyr, hirwyn ef grudd.*

I love the nightingale of May, that hinders the morning sleep, with languid eyes, and long white cheek. Gwalchmai.

*Er ei gela, l'r golwg
 Y da a ddaw, draw, a drwg.*

Notwithstanding its being concealed, to the view the good will come by and by, and the evil. L. Hopkin.

Golwm, a. (llwm) Rather bare, or exposed.

Golyrch, s. m.—pl. golyrch (gol—gwrch) A box.

Golwat, s. m.—pl. golyt (gawl) An elucidator; an interpreter.

Golwth, s. m.—pl. golythau (clwth) A couch.

Golwybr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwybr) A slight trace, or vestige.

Mae ystau yn gwrthawd ladd i wrtho tyb a golwybr brad.

He also is refusing to put from him the suspicion and appearance of treachery. H. Cer. Mag.—Mabingion.

Golwybraidd, a. (golwybr) Tending to produce a slight trace.

Golwybraw, v. a. (golwybr) To make a slight track or path.

Golwybrawl, a. (golwybr) Slightly tracing.

Golwybriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (golwybr) A faintly tracing; a forming a slight path.

Golwyd, s. m. (llwyd) Greyish tinge. *a. Greyish.*

Golwydaidd, a. (golwyd) Tending to be greyish.

Golwydaw, v. a. (golwyd) To make greyish.

Golwyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gawl—gwyth) Pure, or consecrated piece of flesh; choice viands; a piece, collop, or rasher of flesh.—*Golwythion cyfreithiau*, lawful pieces, which were the twelve pieces into which a *Cyllaig*, or stag in season, was divided. *Golwyth y fran*, the milt.

Da gweddol y bwr i'r golwyth.

The spit is well suited for the joint of meat.

Adage.

Ni bydd golwyth cyfreithiau yn hydd y brenia gwedy calan Rhagfyr.

There will be no lawful pieces in the king's stag after the first of December.

Welsh Laws.

Golwythaw, v. a. (golwyth) To cut into pieces.

Golwythiad, s. m. (golwyth) A cutting of flesh into pieces, cutlets, or collops.

Golybod, s. m. (gol) The sight, or vision.

Golychadwy, a. (golwch) That may be adored.

Golychator, ger. (golwch) Being adoring.

*Ni'm goly Gwynno, gwr ddiobor;
Ni'm golydd golydd golychator.*

I shall not be protected by a Welshman, a man void of cloth; wealth shall not hinder me from being worshipped.

Cyneddol.

Golychawd, s. m. (golwch) Act of worshipping.

Golychedig, a. (golwch) That is worshipped.

Golychiad, s. m. (golwch) A worshipping.

Golychitor, sup. (golwch) To be worshipped.

Golychu, v. a. (golwch) To worship, to adore.

*Llawn a'm golwch ni'm gwelant ar m'ood
O rianedd Gwent.*

Numbers will praise me who have never seen me, of the ladies of Gwent.

Gwalchmai.

Goruchel ddaw golychir yn ariob lle.

The most high God will be adored in every place.

Ian. Myrdd.

Golychwyd, s. m. (golwch) Worship, adoration.

Amser i fwyd, ac amser i olchwyd.

There is time for meat, and time for worship.

Adage.

Golychwydaw, v. a. (golychwyd) To worship.

Golychwydawl, a. (golychwyd) Suppliant; given to prayer; devout; religious.

Golychwydus, a. (golychwyd) Given to worship.

Golychwydwr, s. m.—pl. golychwydwyr (golychwyd—gwr) A worshipper, one who adores.

Golgyawd, s. m. (golwg) Prospect, view; sight; perspective.

*Carr Radha, ryfodd olygawd,
Caer uchaf, ecbel ei defford.*

The city of Rome, of wonderful prospect, the supreme city, of high usage.

Cyneddol.

Golgyawl, a. (golwg) Relating to vision; ocular; perspective.

Golgydwl, s. m.—pl. golgydyllau (golwg—twll) A peep-hole; the sight-hole of any instrument; the sight-hole of a cross bow.

Golgyddig, a. (golwg) Endowed with sight.

Golgyddigawl, a. (golgyddig) Speculative.

Golgyfa, s. f.—pl. golgyfeydd (golwg) A place of vision; scenery.

Golgyiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golwg) The act of looking; vision; speculation; an object.

Golgyiadawl, a. (golgyiad) Relating to vision; perspective; speculative.

Golgyiadu, v. a. (golgyiad) To superintend.

Golygiannawl, a. (golygiant) Prospective.

Golygiannu, v. a. (golygiant) To speculate.

Golygiant, s. m.—pl. golygiannau (golwg) Scenery; scene.

Golygie, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (golwg—lle) A prospect place.

Golyglon, a. (golwg—llon) Of a cheerful look.

Golygliys, s. m. (golwg—llys) Eye-bright.

Golygu, v. a. (golwg) To look upon; to behold, to view; to oversee, to review.

Golygus, a. (golwg) Slightly; of good aspect.

Golyguarwydd, s. m. (golygus) Sightliness.

Golygwel, s. m. (golwg—gwel) Specimen.

Nid oedd baner digon o benallion cyfarych a golygwel er dydd y mawr.

There were not half enough of standards of example and specimens, for learning of the metres.

E. Dafydd.

Golygwr, s. m.—pl. golygwyr (golwg—gwr) A spectator; an overseer.

Golygwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (golygwr) The office of an overseer.

Golygydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golwg) A looker on, a spectator; an overseer, or intendant.

Golygyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (golygydd) The office of an overseer.

Golygyn, s. m. (golwg) A specimen, a sample.

Golym, a. (llym) Somewhat sharpish.

Golymaidd, a. (golym) Tending to be sharp.

Golymiad, s. m. (golym) A making sharpish.

Golyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gol) The guard of a sword.

Golyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyth) Rather feeble.

Cyflm golyth bua ban ym d'eneirch o bell.

I was worn away when the fair one came and greeted from afar.

Gwalchmai.

Golythiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (golyth) Enervation.

Golythlaw, v. a. (golyth) To enfeeble.

Golythiawl, a. (golyth) Tending to enervate.

Golyrchaid, s. m.—pl. golyrchaidiau (golwrch) A box-full.

Golyrchaid o oll gwerthfawr a dywalltodd Meir Magdalen am ben Crist.

A box-full of precious ornament did Mary Magdalen pour on Christ.

A box-full of precious ornament did Mary Magdalen pour on Christ.

Hen. Gylfethiad.

Gollewin, s. m. (llewin) The hind part, the rear, the west.

*Penaf oll yn y gollewin,
O lyth Caer hyd burth Ygewin,
Un yw'r fan a fydd cycedd foliant,
Gweliant llw holl.*

The first of all in the west, from the gates of Chester to the port of Ygewin, is the fair one whose praise will be universal, Gweliant blooming in the summer season.

M. ab Iwan.

Gollewin wledig, wlad telkhwg.

Sovereign of the west, a country perfect in good qualities.

Gwalchmai.

Gollwng, s. m. (llwng) A loosening, or dropping, a brewing. *Brecon.*

*Arddwyrcf hael, hwyliod ollwng:
Arddalant i'w fodd ym cddwng.*

I will exalt the generous one, the departing point of the course of fame; the glory of arms, the attraction of the mountains.

Elin. ab Iwan.

Gollwng, v. a. (llwng) To loosen, to let go; to slacken; to drop; to absolve, to release, to acquit, to free; to redeem; to brew.—*Gollwng gwaed*, to let blood; *gollwng diawd*, to draw drink; *gollwng ergyd*, to let off a gun; *gollwng tafawd*, to let the tongue run, or to scold; *gollwng ychain*, to unyoke oxen; *gollwng gwaig*, to church a woman.

Gwel mab Gwentol, y dydd y byddall drit y gollwng y mawr i well lido i wacred hyd at ei fford.

Blubber-mout the son of Swetfoot, the day when he happened to be sad, he would drop his under lip down to his navel.

M. Culhwch—Mabingw.

Gollyngadwy, a. (gollwng) That may be loosened, or let go; redeemable; repleviable.
Gollyngawl, a. (gollwng) Loosening, tending to slacken, or to drop; absolving.
Gollyngdawd, s. m. (gollwng) The act of loosening, or setting at large; release, acquittal, discharge, dismissal, deliverance; absolution.
Gollyngdedawl, a. (gollyngdawl) Absolutory.
Gollyngedig, a. (gollwng) Loosened, absolved.

Guchyt—on bod yn ollyngedig o'r arfoll i rodderant i Emrys Wladig.

They perceived that they were absolved, from the oath, which they had given to Ambrosius the king. Gr. ab Arthur.

Gollyngedignaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gollyngedig) The act of loosening, absolving, or discharging.
Gollyngedigawl, a. (gollyngedig) Absolutory.
Gollyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gollwng) A loosening, a letting go; remission, absolution.
Gollyngwr, s. m.—pl. gollyngwyr (gollwng—gwr) A loosener, absolver, or liberator.
Gom, s. f. (om) What turns adversely.
Gomach, s. f.—pl. t. au (gom) A shank; a shin.

*Chaf yw'r troed,
Chafach yw'r omach iai*

The foot is diseased, the shin I find more diseased. Rhys Ithyd.

*Eben bywysw bach,
Wyd iai, main yw d'omach.*

A little lively bird thou art to me, slender is thy shank. D. ab Gwilym, i'r benigyn.

Gommedd, s. m. (gom—medd) An adverse saying; a refusal; a denial.
Gommedd, v. a. (gom—medd) To say adversely; to refuse; to deny.

*Trydan, abnost i y pwyllw,
Odi'm gommedd i'r arddwr;
Minnu a wneus goron a gullw.*

Trydan, on thy account I would push onward, except my arm, should refuse me; and I would act as well as I could. Ymdd. Trydan a Gwaelchmael.

Gommeddawl, a. (gommedd) Negative refusing.
Gommeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gommedd) A refusing; a negation.

Gommeddu, v. a. (gommedd) To refuse; to deny.
Gommeddwr, s. m.—pl. gommeddwyr (gommedd—gwr) A refuser; a denier.

Gonadd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nadd) A thin shaving.
Gonaddiad, s. m. (gonadd) A shaving a planing.
Gonaddu, v. a. (gonadd) To shave with a plane.
Gonaid, s. f.—pl. goneidian (naid) A hop.
Gonawdd, s. m.—pl. gonoddau (nawdd) A small degree of protection.

Gonawf, s. m. (nawf) A partly swimming.
Goneges, s. m.—pl. t. au (neges) A petty errand, a trifling business.

Gonegesa, v. a. (goneges) To do petty errands.
Goneidiad, s. m. (gonaid) A hopping, a skipping.

Goneidiaw, v. a. (gonaid) To hop, to skip.
Gonesiad, s. m. (nesiad) A gently approaching.

Gonest, a. (gawn) Honest, or sincere.
Gonestrwydd, s. m. (gonest) Honesty, sincerity.

Gonestu, v. a. (gonest) To make honest; to become honest, or sincere.

Goness, v. a. (ness) To approximate a little.
Gonoddawl, a. (gonawdd) Tending to protect.

Gonoddi, v. a. (gonawdd) To protect a little.
Gonodfad, s. m. (gonawf) A partly swimming.

Gonodfaw, v. a. (gonawf) To swim partly.
Gorwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwyf) A little briskness, or liveliness.

Gorwyfaw, v. a. (gonwyf) To render a little lively; to become somewhat animated.

Gorwyfawl, a. (gonwyf) A little animated.

Gorwyfiad, s. m. (gonwyf) A making, or becoming a little animated.

Göoer, a. (oer) Somewhat cool, or fresh.

Göoeraidd, a. (göoer) Tending to be coolish.

Göoereiddrwydd, s. m. (göoeraidd) Freshness.

Göoerfa, s. f.—pl. göoerfeydd (göoer—ma) A cool place, an harbour.

Göoeri, v. a. (göoer) To make rather cool.

Gor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (or) What is superior, uppermost, or extreme; an origin, or source; an opening; a rim; a border; congealed blood, gore; matter from a wound, pus; a brood. **a.** Superior, extreme, high; broody. **adv.** In the extreme, above, exceedingly, very.—It is used as a prefix in composition.

*El laddal offwydd a thaf llymef,
Mab brws yd gwyddys rhag i ndaf;
Mab Clydno clod-hir canaf i ti,
O'r clod heb or, heb ethaf.*

He would slay the foe with keenest blade, like rushes would fall before his arm: the son of Clydno of immortal fame I wish slay to thee, of praise without beginning, without end. Anurion.

*Owain arwyrair yr orodd, ar bawb
O bytyr gweiddodd.*

Owain the exalted of the boundaries, over all the mighty nations. Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.

Gwerth gwydd or, cydmain a gwerth ei nyth: nef a ddylly fod yn ei nyth, pedwar cyw argulint.

The value of a hatching goose is no match as the value of her nest: there ought to be in her nest twenty-four young ones. Welsh Laws.

Gorad, s. m. (gor—ad) Superior activity.

Goradain, a. (gorad) Great velocity. **a.** Very quick, or nimble. *Gwaelch goradain*, a swift hawk.

Ya rhith llew rhag llyw goradain.

Having the appearance of a lion before the quick-moving leader. Cynddelw.

Gwr goradain gwir a gredol.

The active man that confided in the truth. L. G. Cethl.

*Cyn wyl—no'r gwynia;
No'r ollon i'r lan; no'r claf i'r coed;
Nog o droed a roed i oradain.*

I am swifter than the sea-mews: than the hind to the plain; than the doe to the grove; than of the foot that is given to the swift of motion. L. G. Cethl.

Goraddaw, v. a. (addaw) To promise too much.

Goraddfed, a. (addfed) Over mellow, too ripe.

Goraddfedu, v. n. (goraddfed) To grow too ripe.

Goraddfwyn, a. (addfwyn) Over-friendly, kind to excess; very benevolent.

Goraddfwyn, a. (addfwyn) Supremely blessed.

Goraddwynaw, v. a. (goraddwyn) To render supremely blessed.

Goraddwynder, s. m. (goraddwyn) Excess of bliss

Goraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gor) A tent for a wound

Goraethawg, a. (goraeth) Tented, in surgery.

Goraethiad, s. m. (goraeth) A tenting a wound.

Goraethu, v. a. (goraeth) To tent a wound.

Goraf, s. m. (gor) Superlative degree of, or the most excellent. **a.** Superlative, best.

Gorafun, s. m.—pl. t. ion (grafyn) A grudge.

Gorafunaw, v. a. (gorafyn) To grudge, to grumble; to envy; to give or take reluctantly.

Gorafunawl, a. (gorafun) Grudging, envious.

Gorafuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorafyn) A grudging, grumbling, or envying; a murmuring, a being unwilling.

Goraig, s. f.—pl. goreigiau (aig) A superior source of production.

Gorair, s. m.—pl. goreiriau (gair) An adverb.

Gorath, s. f.—pl. goreithiau (rhaith) What is partly a rule, or law.

Goralw, s. m. (galw) A calling out aloud.

Gorch, s. f.—pl. t. an (gor) What raises, or is raised round; what encompasses; a fence.

*Ran yd ras i rad i rddolus byd—
Ran orch col cad cadawl wran.*

Consequently he distributes his bounty to the enjoyment of the world; encompasses the mound of the fort of the liberal hero.

Gwalchmai, i Rndri.

Gorchadw, v. a. (cadw) To keep very strictly.

Gorchaeath, a. (caeth) Greatly confined, or bound.

*Daw s'm rhodd, rwydd fodd foddylaid,
Maw dyddus gorchaeath gorchaeath-laid.*

God will grant me (liberal the manner of thinking) the happy portion of the high-toned class of the strongly imprisoning day.

Cydrddin.

Gorchafarwy, s. m. (gorch—afarwy) A surrounding gloom; the evening.

Gorchafedig, a. (gorchaf) Obtained, or raised by superiority; that is made supreme.

Gorchafedd, s. m. (gorchaf) Superiority; supremacy, a state of advancement.

Gorchafiad, s. m. (gorchaf) A raising superior; an exalting; a making victorious; a rising over; a becoming superior; an overcoming.

Gorchafaeath, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchaf) Advancement over; superiority; conquest.

Fan ydd oedd Julian yn rhod i yrryd gwael i fynydd, fu gwael i law fan y rhydd, yn awyru Daw, ac i ddydd: Yr oedd hon, O tyd y Galleid, i f galleid y gorchafaeath!

When Julian was giving up his miserable ghost, he raised his hands towards the heavens, against God, and said,—at length, O thou Galleid, thou hast obtained the victory!

Merchym Crugrdd.

Gorchafu, v. a. (gorchaf) To raise superior; to make eminent, to exalt; to be exalted; to be superior; to be victorious; to overcome.

*Gorchafedd yw ardded yw gorchafu gorchafu, ac mwy chwas-
aga, neu ymaw llaith y poel admoddod.*

A hyperbole in a part of rhetoric raising beyond the truth, for the sake of increasing or diminishing the thing in relation.

H. Perri.

Gorchafus, a. (gorchaf) Tending to superiority.

Gorchafarwydd, s. m. (gorchafus) Superiority.

Gorchaled, a. (caled) Very hard, or severe.

*Ni hddu gair gorchaled,
Ac ni hddu cadwedd cad.*

He will not speak a severe word, and the planner of battle will not withhold his bounty.

Rindon Wan, i Rndri.

Gorchaledu, v. a. (gorchaled) To make over hard.

Gorchall, a. (call) Tending to be overwise

Gorchalledd, s. m. (gorchall) Conceitedness.

Gorcham, s. m.—pl. t. an (cam) An overstride; over-reach of a horse, in pacing.

Gorchamawg, a. (gorcham) Over-striding. *March gorchamawg*, an over-reaching horse.

Gorchamu, v. a. (gorcham) To over-stride; to over-reach the feet.

Gorchan, s. f.—pl. t. an (can) The canon, or fundamental part of song; an incantation; an enchantment.

Yr ddinwdd a ddawnt o'r golofnau y naw gorchan; ac am hyn y gorchan y gorchanau yn dyladegion gogylfard, am fod yr ddinwdd dd gorchan dylad lldyn.

The derivatives all come from the verses of the nine canons; and therefore the canons are called superlative co-equal in rank, on account of the derivatives being like servants dependent upon them.

Barddas.

Gorchanawg, a. (gorchan) Having a canon, or fundamental rule; under incantation.

Gorchanawl, a. (gorchan) Fundamental, with respect to song; relating to incantation.

Gorchanu, v. a. (gorchan) To incantate; to charm.

Gorcharfau, s. f.—pl. t. an (gorch—ar—man) The roof of the mouth, the palate; the upper jaw.

Gorcharfannedd, s. pl. (gorcharfau) The upper part of the mouth; the palate.

Gorchaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (caw) A great great grandchild, or a child in the fifth degree.

See Tras.

Gorchawdd, s. m.—pl. gorchoddion (cawdd) A superior restraint, that keeps in subjection.

Gorchawn, s. m.—pl. gorchoman (gorch) What rises superior. a. Towering; majestic.

Gorchawn cyrd colmaw

Yr gwarthid Cydalya;

Gorchawn Cydalya cyfryr wydd.

The majesty of the song of incantation is the charm of Cydalya; the incantation of Cydalya perceptive of love.

Talliesin.

Gorchegin, s. pl. aggr. (gorch—egin) High-grown seed.

*Fai ni brydwn,
Fai ni gawen,*

Turddi warchan gorchegin.

Should I, except, in mystic numbers sing,

The potent buds of magic spells would spring.

Talliesin.

Gorcheldwad, s. m.—pl. t. on (caldwad) A guardian; a keeper.

Gorchelfu, s. m.—pl. t. aint (ceifu) Collateral relationship in the seventh degree. *See Tras.*

Gorchelriad, s. m.—pl. gorchelriad (gorchan) An incanter; a charmer; a magician.

Gorchelriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchan) Incantation; enchantment; necromancy.

Gorchelriaw, a. (gorchaeath) Greatly confined.

Gorchest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cest) That is above comprehension; an enigma; a question; a great exploit, a feat, an extraordinary thing; excellency.

Careg orchest, a feat stone, or a stone that is thrown to display strength.

Ni offynaf i'ti orchest, I will not ask of thee an enigma.

Dyna i'ti orchest, there is a feat for thee!

Gorchestawl, a. (gorchest) Uncomprehended; extraordinary; questionable, or unexplained; enigmatical; excellent.

Gorchestwawd, s. m. (gorchest—gwawd) An enigmatic expression; an enigma.

Gorchestedd, s. m. (gorchest) What is not clearly comprehensible; an exploit.

Gorchestiad, s. m. (gorchest) A making enigmatical; a performing an exploit.

Gorchestu, v. a. (gorchest) To make an enigma; to perform an exploit.

Gorchfannad, s. m. (gorchfant) The upper jaw.

Gorchfannedd, s. m. (gorchfan) Upper jaw.

Gorchfant, s. m.—pl. gorchfannau (gorch—mant) The upper jaw.

Gorchfyg, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorch—myg) The act of getting the better, or subduing.

Gorchfygadwy, a. (gorchfyg) Vincible.

Gorchfygawl, a. (gorchfyg) Vanquishing.

Gorchfygedig, a. (gorchfyg) Vanquished.

Rhoddon Mourig ran a'r Allan i'r holl orchfygawd, a ddododd ydd a Rndri, i breuylaw ydd.

Mourig gave a part of Scotland to the vanquished people who came with Rndri to dwell therein.

Gr. ab Arthwr.

Gorchfygiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchfyg) A vanquishing, or overcoming; a discomfiture.

Gorchfygu, v. a. (gorchfyg) To overcome, to vanquish, to conquer.

Tri pheth a orchfygodd Lloegr: cynwysu dyddiadaid, rhyddu carcharorion, ac arober y gwr moel.

Three things subdued England: receiving strangers, liberating prisoners, and giving presents to the bald person.

Tyfoedd.

Gorchfygwr, s. m.—pl. gorchfygwyr (gorchfyg—gwr) A vanquisher, a subduer.

Gorchoddion, s. pl. aggr. (gorchawdd) Superior powers; potentates.

Gorchordd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (codd) A superior circle; a high, or splendid retinue.

*Ef goren gwron—
Hyd Elfael, elffa Gwennhwyson;
Hyd weryd wryd orchorddon.*

He is the best of heroes as far as Elfael, the station of the men of Gwent; as far as the region of the patriots of virtue.
Cyuddelw, m. Cadwallon.

*Agored i lys i les eilwron—
Yn machedd gwledig gwlad orchorddon.*

Open is his court for the benefit of the sons of harmony, through the whole life of the sovereign of the country of exalted patriots.
Cyuddelw, m. Cadwallon.

*Rhyddirild fy nghedd—
Yn nghynghest gorcheist gorchorddon.*

My muse will glow in the meeting for the exploit amongst defenders of the country.
Cyuddelw.

Gorchrain, s. m. (crain) That is placed very low, or prostrate. **a.** Very low, or prostrate.

*Oeddw—
Argloddig arglwyddi orchrain.*

They were high-stated lords that are lowly laid. *Cyuddelw.*

Gorchrawn, s. m. (crawn) A great collection, or accumulation.

Gorchreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchrain) A being very low, or prostrate.

Gorchreiniaw, v. a. (gorchrain) To prostrate, or lay very low.

Gorchreiniawl, a. (gorchrain) Placed very low.

Gorchronawl, a. (gorchrawn) Greatly collecting.

Gorchronwl, v. a. (gorchrawn) To aggregate much.

Gorchroniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchrawn) A collecting greatly; a vast aggregation.

Gorchrwm, a. (crwm) That bends, or bows much.

Gorchryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cryd) Great shivering.

Gorchrydawl, a. (gorchryd) Apt to quake much.

Gorchrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchryd) A shivering excessively; a great trepidation.

Gorchrydu, v. a. (gorchryd) To shiver greatly.

Gorchrymawl, a. (gorchrwm) Bowing greatly.

Gorchrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchrwm) A bowing, or bending greatly.

Gorchrymwn, v. a. (gorchrwm) To bow greatly.

Gorchryu, s. m. (cryu) Excess of trembling.

Gorchryuawl, a. (gorchryu) Greatly agitated.

Gorchrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchryu) A trembling excessively.

Gorchryuwn, v. a. (gorchryu) To tremble much; to be greatly agitated.

Gorchru, v. a. (gorch) To rise round; to raise round; to fence round.

Gorchudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cudd) An envelope, a covering, a cover.

Gorchuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchudd) A covering over, or enveloping; a disguising.

Gorchuddllaw, v. a. (gorchudd) To envelope, to cover over, to cover, to disguise.

Gorchuddllawg, a. (gorchudd) Enveloped, covered over; disguised.

Gorchuddllawl, a. (gorchudd) Tending to envelope, or to cover over; disguising.

Gorchuddiedig, a. (gorchudd) Enveloped.

Gorchuddiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchuddiedig) The state of being covered over.

Gorchuddiedigawl, a. (gorchuddiedig) Tending to become enveloped.

Gorchuddiwr, s. m.—pl. gorchuddiwr (gorchudd—gwr) One who covers over; a dissembler.

Gorchwai, a. (chwai) Very brisk, or nimble.

Gorchwant, s. m.—pl. t. an (chwant) Excess of

lust.

ad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchwai) A

or becoming very brisk.

Gorchweiaw, v. a. (gorchwai) To endue with great briskness; to become very nimble.

Gorchweiawl, a. (gorchwai) Tending to make, or become very brisk.

Gorchwdr, a. (chwdr) Very giddy, or fickle.

Gorchwidrad, s. m. (gorchwdr) A making to move wildly; a becoming very giddy.

Gorchwidraw, v. a. (gorchwdr) To make very giddy; to become very giddy.

Gorchwidrawl, a. (gorchwdr) Tending to be very giddy.

Gorchwidredd, s. m. (gorchwdr) Excess of giddiness, or fickle motion.

Gorchwil, s. f. (chwil) A cautious glance.

Gorchwiliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchwil) A looking about with earnestness, or caution.

Gorchwiliaw, v. a. (gorchwil) To look about continually.

Gorchwiliawg, a. (gorchwil) To glance cautiously; to look about much.

Gorchwiliwr, s. m.—pl. gorchwiliwr (gorchwil—gwr) One who looks about cautiously.

Gorchwim, s. m.—pl. t. iau (chwm) A quick motion, a sudden emotion.

Gorchwimiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchwim) A moving quickly; a starting suddenly.

Gorchwimiaw, v. a. (gorchwim) To move suddenly, to be all in motion.

Gorchwimiawl, a. (gorchwim) Full of motion.

Gorchwimiwr, s. m.—pl. gorchwimiwr (gorchwim—gwr) One full of motion.

Gorchwir, s. m. (gorch—gwr) An explicit truth.

Gorchwiriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorchwir) An attesting, asserting; attestation.

Gorchwiriaw, v. a. (gorchwir) To attest, to verify.

Gorchwiriawl, a. (gorchwir) Tending to verify.

Gorchwriedig, a. (gorchwiriad) Attested, verified.

Gorchwiriwr, s. m.—pl. gorchwiriwr (gorchwir—gwr) A verifier, an attester.

Gorchwith, a. (chwith) Very awkward, clumsy, or untoward.

Gorchwithaw, v. a. (gorchwith) To make very awkward, or untoward.

Gorchwithawl, a. (gorchwith) Tending to make very awkward.

Gorchwithiad, s. m. (gorchwith) A making, or becoming very awkward.

Gorchwithig, a. (gorchwith) Very untoward.

Gorchwiw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (chwiw) A quick turn, or whirl.

Gorchwiwiad, s. m. (gorchwiw) A turning, or whirling rapidly.

Gorchwiwiaw, v. a. (gorchwiw) To whirl quickly.

Gorchwiwiawl, a. (gorchwiw) Whirling rapidly, of a quick circular motion.

Gorchwsg, s. m. (cwsg) A dead or heavy sleep.

Gorchwy, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gorch) An overwhelm

Nid gorchwy eio meddwl.

The profit of a reaper is not over-much. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gorchwy, v. a. (gorch) To overwhelm.

Neud bedd dewr-walch gwledig dair

Dywarchen, neu'm gorchwy rhwy trugar!

Is not the grave of the brave hawk the banquet of the earth dot,

for the chief of tumult am I not overwhelmed! *Prydydd Ryken.*

Gorchwyad, s. m. (gorchwy) An overwhelming.

Gorchwyaw, v. a. (gorchwy) To overwhelm.

Gorchwyawl, a. (gorchwy) Overwhelming.

Gorchwyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (chwyd) A vomit.

Gorchwydawl, a. (gorchwyd) Tending to vomit excessively.

Gorchwydiad, s. m. (gorchwyd) A vomiting much.

Gorchwydu, *s. a.* (gorchwyd) To vomit severely.
 Gorchwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwydd) A great fall.
 Gorchwydd, *a.* (chwydd) Greatly fallen.

Hill Twdwr, diweddwr Ddraig,
 Brwydr archwydd, ni orchoddi sylsaw,
 Mac ariest, nac aur yn adnau!

The descendant of Twdwr, the last man of the south, greatly
 fallen in battle, no jewels cover him, nor silver, nor gold in the
 tomb!
Cynddelw, 'r' orgyddd Rhys.

Gorchwydd, *s. m.* (chwydd) A great swelling.
 Gorchwyddaw, *s. m.* (gorchwydd) To fall greatly.
 Gorchwyddaw, *v. m.* (gorchwydd) To swell much.
 Gorchwyddawl, *a.* (gorchwydd) Apt to fall greatly.
 Gorchwyddawl, *a.* (gorchwydd) Apt to swell much.
 Gorchwyddiad, *s. m.* (gorchwydd) A falling greatly.
 Gorchwyddiad, *s. m.* (gorchwydd) A swelling much.
 Gorchwyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyf) A great motion;
 a revolving swiftly.
 Gorchwyfaw, *v. a.* (gorchwyf) To make a great
 motion, to revolve rapidly.
 Gorchwyfawl, *a.* (gorchwyf) Swiftly moving.
 Gorchwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchwyf) A moving
 or revolving swiftly.
 Gorchwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyl) A superior
 turn, course, or revolution; what is more particularly
 going on; a concern, business, or employment;
 work or labour. *Yr orchwyl*, the superior revolution,
 or circle; the year.

Y Arch, o'r fynyddwr fawr,
 Wiwddu orchwyl ddolwr-chwaw.

The fair one of the stone masonry, of happy employ and cheate
 condition.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gorchwyl, *a.* (gorch—gwyl) Very bashful.
 Gorchwylaw, *v. a.* (gorchwyl) To move in rotation;
 to be engaged in business.
 Gorchwylawg, *a.* (gorchwyl) That is supremely
 revolving; that is more immediately going on;
 much engaged in business.
 Gorchwylidy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchwyl—ty) A
 base for the transaction of business.
 Gorchwylledd, *s. m.* (gorch—gwyl) Great bash-
 fulness, shamefacedness, or modesty; a look
 expressing great veneration.
 Gorchwylfa, *s. f.*—*pl. gorchwylfeydd* (gorchwyl
 —ma) A place of business.
 Gorchwylgar, *a.* (gorchwyl) Bustling, or busy.
 Gorchwylgarwch, *s. m.* (gorchwyl) Bustlingness.
 Gorchwyliaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchwyl) An exe-
 cuting a business, or concern.
 Gorchwyliaeth, *s. m.* (gorchwyl) A transaction.
 Gorchwyliaw, *v. a.* (gorchwyl) To revolve above;
 to negotiate, to transact business, to operate.
 Gorchwylwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gorchwylwyr* (gorchwyl
 —gwr) One who transacts business.
 Gorchwylus, *a.* (gorchwyl) Apt to be bashful.
 Gorchwyluswydd, *s. m.* (gorchwylus) Great bash-
 fulness, shamefacedness.
 Gorchwylydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorchwyl) One
 that is in the act of turning; one that is doing,
 or in action; a gerund, in grammar.
 Gorchwylyddiaeth, *s. m.* (gorchwylydd) Factorship.
 Gorchwylraid, *s. m.* (cwyr) Wild English clary;
 also called *gorchwylrydd*.
 Gorchwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyth) Violent gust.
 Gorchwythawl, *a.* (gorchwyth) Hard-blowing.
 Gorchwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchwyth) A
 blowing violently, or in gusts.
 Gorchwythia, *v. a.* (gorchwyth) To blow much.
 Gorchyfant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—mant) Palate.
 Gorchyfarwy, *s. m.* (gorchafarwy) The dusk of
 the evening, the twilight.
 Gorchyferwy, *s. m.* (gorchafarwy) Twilight.

Vol. II.

Gorchyflym, *a.* (cyflym) Very nimble or agile.
 Gorchyflymder, *s. m.* (gorchyflym) Great nimble-
 ness, or activity.
 Gorchyflymiad, *s. m.* (gorchyflym) A making, or
 becoming very nimble.
 Gorchyflymu, *v. a.* (gorchyflym) To make very
 quick, or nimble; to become very quick.
 Gorchyfnai, *s. m.*—*pl. gorchyfnelaint* (cyfnai) A
 relation in the eighth degree of descent. *See*
Tras.
 Gorchyfran, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfran) Super-pro-
 portion; that is over a share.
 Gorchyfranaw, *a.* (gorchyfran) Super-propor-
 tioned.
 Gorchyfraniad, *s. m.* (gorchyfran) The allotting
 an over-proportion.
 Gorchyfrannu, *v. a.* (gorchyfran) To over-propor-
 tion; to allot what is over a share.
 Gorchyfrif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cyfrif) An over-
 reckoning.
 Gorchyfrif, *v. a.* (cyfrif) To over-reckon.
 Gorchyfrifiad, *s. m.* (gorchyfrif) The act of over-
 reckoning.
 Gorchymaint, *adv.* (cymaint) So very great.
 Gorchymmyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cymmyn) An in-
 junction, a precept, a command, a command-
 ment.

Onawd as tyr gant orchymmyn.

He is used to it who breaks a hundred commendments. *Adage.*

Cus a wypo gyfraith Daw, a'l orchymmynion, ac a ddadles yn
 eu herbyn ar gwobr.

Odious is he who knows the law of God, and his commendments,
 and who will argue against them for a reward. *Adage.*

Gorchymmyn, *v. a.* (cymmyn) To command.
 Gorchymmynawl, *a.* (gorchymmyn) Mandatory,
 imperative; preceptive.
 Gorchymmynedig, *a.* (gorchymmyn) Commanded.
 Gorchymmynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchym-
 mynedig) The act of commanding.
 Gorchymmynedigawl, *a.* (gorchymmynedig) Pe-
 remptory, mandatory.
 Gorchymmyngar, *a.* (gorchymmyn) Peremptory.
 Gorchymmyngarwch, *s. m.* (gorchymmyngar) Pe-
 remptoriness, dogmatism.
 Gorchymmyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchymmyn)
 A commanding, or enjoining.
 Gorchymmynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gorchymmynwyr* (gor-
 chymmyn—gwr) One who commands.
 Gorchynan, *s. m.* (cynan) Great loquacity.

Clywaw—

Gorchynan goegordd gwasgawd calchdded.

There will be heard the loud loquacity of a train clad in paint-
 ed armour.
Cynddelw.

Gorchynanawl, *a.* (gorchynan) Over-loquacious.
 Gorchynaniad, *s. m.* (gorchynan) A being over-
 loquacious; a talking over-much.
 Gorchynanu, *v. a.* (gorchynan) To talk over-much.
 Gorchysgawl, *a.* (gorchwag) Apt to sleep heavily.
 Gorchysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchwag) An over-
 sleeping; a sleeping heavily.
 Gorchysgu, *v. a.* (gorchwag) To cause a dead
 sleep; to sleep very heavily; to be lethargic.
 Gorchythrudd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cythrudd) Excess
 of affliction, or agitation.
 Gorchythruddaw, *v. a.* (gorchythrudd) To afflict,
 or disturb to excess.
 Gorchythruddawl, *a.* (gorchythrudd) Greatly
 agitating, tending to disturb excessively.
 Gorchythruddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchythrudd)
 A disturbing excessively.
 Gorchywrain, *a.* (cywrain) Very accurate.

N

Gorchywrainiad, *s. m.* (gorchywrain) A making very accurate, a being very ingenious.
 Gorchywrainiaw, *v. a.* (gorchywrain) To render very accurate, or correct.
 Gorchywrainiawl, *a.* (gorchywrain) Very accurate
 Gordaen, *s. m.* (taen) A spread, or sprinkle over.
 Gordaenawl, *a.* (gordaen) Tending to overspread.
 Gordaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gordaen) An over-spreading.
 Gordaennu, *v. a.* (gordaen) To overspread.
 Gordaith, *s. f.*—*pl. gordeithian* (taith) A great or tedious journey.
 Gordal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tal) A making satisfaction over, or before; an overpaying; an ordeal.

*Cystal an ordal i mt
 Dwywch ffordd at Dewi,
 A phe ddw—i Rufain.*

*Equally good for me, for an ordeal, is to go twice to Dewi, as
 if I were to come to Rome. I. ab R. ab Iwan Llwyd.*

Gordaledig, *a.* (gordal) Being over-paid, or paid in advance; put to the ordeal.
 Gordaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gordal) An over-paying; a paying before; a putting to the ordeal.
 Gordalu, *v. a.* (gordal) To overpay; to satisfy before; to try by the ordeal.
 Gordalydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gordal) One who overpays; one who pays in advance; one who takes the ordeal.
 Gordardd, *s. m.* (tardd) A springing or breaking out to excess.
 Gordarddawl, *a.* (gordardd) Tending to spring, or shoot out to excess.
 Gordarddiad, *s. m.* (gordardd) A springing, or breaking out overmuch.
 Gordarddn, *v. a.* (gordardd) To spring greatly.
 Gordasg, *a.* (tasg) An excessive task, an overtask.
 Gordasgawl, *a.* (gordasg) Being too great a task.
 Gordasgiad, *s. m.* (gordasg) A tasking overmuch.
 Gordasgu, *v. a.* (gordasg) To task excessively.
 Gordaw, *s. m.* (taw) That is over-silent, or tacit.
 Gordawel, *a.* (tawel) Very calm, or serene.
 Gordawelawg, *a.* (gordawel) Abounding with calmness in a great degree.
 Gordaweliad, *s. m.* (gordawel) A becoming very calm, or serene.
 Gordawelu, *v. a.* (gordawel) To make very calm; to become very serene.
 Gordawiad, *s. m.* (gordaw) A being very silent.
 Gordaihiad, *s. m.* (gordaihi) A journeying to excess, a travelling over-much.
 Gordeithlaw, *v. a.* (gordaihi) To travel over-much, to travel to excess.
 Gordeithlawl, *a.* (gordaihi) Travelling to excess.
 Gordew, *a.* (tew) Over-thick, thick to excess.
 Gordewl, *v. n.* (gordaw) To be over-silent.
 Gordirion, *a.* (tirion) Over-kind; very pleasant.
 Gordirionawl, *a.* (gordirion) Tending to be over-kind; tending to be very pleasant.
 Gordirioni, *v. n.* (gordirion) To become over-kind; to be very pleasant.
 Gordirioniad, *s. m.* (gordirion) A becoming over-kind; a becoming very pleasant.
 Gordirionwch, *s. m.* (gordirion) Over-kindness.
 Gordon, *s. f.* (ton) An outer coat, or skin; the epidermis, or scarf skin.
 Gordônawl, *a.* (gordon) Relating to the outer skin, or epidermis.
 Gordoni, *v. a.* (gordon) To take off the upper skin, to peel the surface.
 Gordônliad, *s. m.* (gordon) A peeling the surface
 Gordreth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (treth) An over-tax.

Gordrethawl, *a.* (gordreth) Taxed to excess.
 Gordrethiad, *s. m.* (gordreth) An overtaxing.
 Gordrethu, *v. a.* (gordreth) To overtax.
 Gordrin, *s. m.* (trin) Excess of business.
 Gordriniad, *s. m.* (gordrin) A being engaged to excess; a bustling overmuch.
 Gordriniaw, *v. a.* (gordrin) To toil to excess.
 Gordriniawl, *a.* (gordrin) Over-toiling, overbasy.
 Gordrist, *a.* (trist) Over-sad; very pensive.
 Gordristhad, *s. m.* (gordrist) A becoming very pensive; a rendering very sad.
 Gordristâawl, *a.* (gordrist) Tending to make, or become, very dejected.
 Gordristâu, *v. a.* (gordrist) To make very sad; to become very dejected.
 Gordristwch, *s. m.* (gordrist) Sadness to excess.
 Gordro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tro) An excessive turn.
 Gordrôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gordro) A turning excessively.
 Gordrôawl, *a.* (gordro) Turning excessively.
 Gordrôl, *v. a.* (gordro) To turn to excess.
 Gordrom, *a.* (f. of gordrwm) Very heavy.
 Gordrosawl, *a.* (trosawl) Chasing greatly.
 Gordrosi, *v. a.* (troi) To drive, or chase excessively, to over-drive.
 Gordrosiad, *s. m.* (troiad) A chasing much.
 Gordruth, *s. m.* (truth) Excess of adulation.
 Gordruthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gordruth) A fawning to excess, an overweening.
 Gordruthlaw, *v. a.* (gordruth) To flatter overmuch to fawn excessively.
 Gordruthlawl, *a.* (gordruth) Overweening.
 Gordruthlwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gordruthwyr* (gordruth—*gwr*) A great flatterer.
 Gordrwm, *a.* (trwm) Very heavy, very sad.
 Gordrymâd, *s. m.* (gordrwm) A rendering very heavy; a becoming very heavy.
 Gordrymâawl, *a.* (gordrwm) Tending to be very heavy or weighty.
 Gordrymân, *v. a.* (gordrwm) To make very heavy; to become very heavy.
 Gordrymder, *s. m.* (gordrwm) Excess of heaviness.
 Gordudd, *s. m.* (tudd) An outer covering or case.
 Gorduddaw, *v. a.* (gordudd) To cover over.
 Gorduddawl, *a.* (gordudd) Overcovering.
 Gordudded, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gordudd) An overcover.
 Gorduddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gordudd) An over-covering, a covering over.
 Gordwff, *s. m.* (twf) An overgrowth; a super-ex-crescence.
 Gordwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (twy) Strict order.
 Gordwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gordwy) An over-ruling, an ordering strictly.
 Gordwyaw, *v. a.* (gordwy) To over-rule.
 Gordwyawl, *a.* (gordwy) Over-ruling.
 Gordwyll, *s. m.* (twyll) Great deception.
 Gordwyllaw, *v. a.* (gordwyll) To deceive greatly.
 Gordwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gordwyll) A deceiving greatly.
 Gordwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (twyth) Excess of spring, or elasticity.
 Gordwythaw, *v. a.* (gordwyth) To make too elastic, or springing.
 Gordwythawl, *a.* (gordwyth) Over-elastic.
 Gordwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gordwyth) A rendering over-elastic.
 Gordyawl, *a.* (gordwf) Tending to overgrow.
 Gordyfiad, *s. m.* (gordwf) An overgrowing.
 Gordyfu, *v. n.* (gordwf) To overgrow, to become overgrown.
 Gordyn, *s. m.* (tyn) A smart pluck, or pull.

Gordynawl, a. (gordyn) Drawing excessively.
Gordynaf, s. f.—pl. gordynafydd (gordyn) An over-tension; excess of draught.
Gordyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gordyn) A plucking, a pulling smartly.
Gordynau, v. a. (gordyn) To pluck smartly.
Gordynwr, s. m.—pl. gordynwyr (gordyn—gwr) One who pulls smartly, a plucker.
Gordwyll, a. (tywyll) Excessively dark.
Gordwylliad, s. m. (gordwyll) A darkening overmuch.
Gordwyllu, v. a. (gordwyll) To over-darken.
Gordd, s. f.—pl. t. an (gor) An impetus; a beetle; a mallet; a churn-staff.
Gordd, a. (gor) Impetuous, ardent; earnest.
Gorddail, s. pl. aggr. (dail) Exterior leaves.
Gorddal, s. m. (dail) An upholding.
Gorddal, v. a. (dail) To uphold, to sustain.

—Arglwydd,
 Oiddd gorddall swyr a ser!

The lord, doth he not uphold the sky and the stars?
Melgus, i Gadwallon.

Gorddallgar, a. (gorddal) Tending to uphold.
Gorddalliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorddal) An upholding.
Gorddalliedig, a. (gorddal) Upholden, supported.
Gorddallu, v. a. (gorddal) To uphold, to sustain.
Gorddan, s. f.—pl. t. an (gordd) A little mallet.
Gorddarn, s. m.—pl. t. an (darn) An exterior piece.
Gorddard, s. m.—pl. t. an (dard) An exterior piece.
Gorddard, s. m.—pl. t. an (dard) An exterior piece.
Gorddard, s. m.—pl. t. an (dard) An exterior piece.

Tair byrwiad a chyfraith amryddu on cymal, parh gorddard
 a mawrdd gwrdd dda ac ei awydwyr: un fwydd; un Cae lleon
 a fwydd, un Morgannwg a Debenarth; ac un Gwynedd.

There are three courts of the country and law variously consti-
 tuted, in respect to effect and character of the functionaries of
 court and its officers: the one of Powys; the one of Caerlŷn
 one Gŵ, or Morgannwg and South Wales; and that of Gwynedd.
Triodd Dyffwrdd.

Gorddawl, a. (gordd) Impulsive, propellant.
Gorddawn, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorddawn) A superior gift, or endowment; herb of grace, or rue.
Gordderch, s. f.—pl. t. an (gordd—derch) A collar, a chain, or torque for the neck.

Gwyl eidd eidd eidd eidd eidd, a gordd-derch eidd eidd eidd eidd eidd.
 A garment of red velvet was upon him, and a golden girdle
 round his neck.
Dr. M. Wladis-Mabington.

Gorddeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorddail) A produc-
 ing the outer leaves.
Gorddeiliaw, v. a. (gorddail) To produce the
 outer leaves.
Gorddeiliawg, a. (gorddail) Having outer leaves.
Gordden, s. f.—pl. t. an (gordd—en) Impulse of
 necessity; destiny.

Yn wir dymbi dyn dra Hafren,
 Wrth eiddo Prydain brenin gordden,
 Llyr tywydd itydd, llawu ei eiddo.

Truly a man shall come from beyond Hafren, by inheriting Brit-
 ain a king of destiny, a mild ruler of armies, of numerous prop-
 erty.
Tallies, ym. Lludd.

Mad gwas gwledig
 Mawr ei orddeu;
 Mawr Ddew rdd,
 Rhann gorgoned o hill Adde!

Next the patriot youth of mighty destiny; great God the moving
 principle! a glorious portion of the race of Adam.
Tallies, Llyrty Alexander.

Gordden, a. (gordd) Impulsive of necessity, or
 impelling as a principle. *Cyfraith orddeu, law
 of necessity.*

O Ddew gordden,
 A Ddew rdd,
 Rhann gorgoned,
 Rhann gorgoned,
 Rhann gorgoned,
 Rhann gorgoned.

O fate-impelling God, and God the moving principle, king of
 the stars of progression, the cruel Rhod was not oppressive in the
 street of death.
Tallies, Llyrty Alexander.

Tris ormeil ormeil ormeil ormeil ormeil gawr:

Gorddwy llawr gordden add!

Ravaging force of the excess of molestation of the slayer in the
 shout; the burden of the ground is the victorious chief!
Cynddelw, m. G. Gwynedd.

Gwyr y benn ygyddam gwr orddeu;
 Nid yn gwr am fudd am foddin gwan.

We are men who have been unanimous for necessary transare;
 we are not unanimous for the benefit of possessing the fair one.
Cynddelw, m. Rhydd Flaidd.

Gorddenawl, a. (gordden) Necessitating.
Gorddeniad, s.—pl. t. an (gordden) Necessitation.
Gorddennu, v. a. (gordden) To impel by necessity,
 or instinct, to necessitate.

Nid cymhwys ffr naf na be trach ar a'i gordden.

He is not meet for heaven that is not master of what allures
 him.
Corgyswyn Catwg.

Gordderch, s. c.—pl. t. ion (gordd—erch) A pa-
 ramour; an adulterer; a concubine. *Mab gor-
 dderch, a bastard son.*

O derfdd gwni mab i wrag e'i gwr priwad, a gwni mab awl o'i
 gordderch.

If a child should be born to a woman by her married husband,
 and another child born by her paramour.
Welsh Laws.

Ni chawn fod yn ordderch yr.

I could not get to be the object of thy love. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gordderchad, s. m.—pl. t. on (gordderch) One
 making love, or wooing; a fornicator.
Gordderchawl, a. (gordderch) Wooing, adulterous
**Gordderchferch, s. f.—pl. t. ed (gordderch-
 —merch)** A concubine.

Gordderchfun, s. f. (gordderch—fun) A concu-
 bine.

Gordderchiad, s. m. (gordderch) A wooing; a
 committing the act of concubinage or of adul-
 tery.

Gwedy hennu y gwledychal Elystan ei fab ystau, yr hwn a
 gawal o ordderchad.

After that Elystan his son also reigned, whom he begat by con-
 cubinage.
Druid y Sacson.

Gordderchu, v. a. (gordderch) To seek one's love
 and affection; to woo; to play the wanton.

Frid awydd gordderchu pryd ser;
 Fridach wdd y prider.

A meritorious office to woo the image of the stars; more meri-
 torious when marriage has taken place.
G. Ten.

Mi a ffr ordderchu drosodd ti, eidd y forwyn wrth yr larties.

I will go to make overtures for thee, said the maiden to the lady.
H. O. ab Urien—Mabingion.

**Gordderchwas, s. m.—pl. gordderchweis (gor-
 dderch—gwas)** A paramour.

Llengel merch a'i gordderchwas,
 Llawn o glod, ydyw'r llwyn glas.

The sheltering veil of a maid and her lover is the green grove
 abounding with praise.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ddew.

Gordderchwawd, s. m. (gordderch—gwawd) Love
 encomiastic, love-song.

**Gordderchwyr, s. m.—pl. gordderchwyr (gor-
 dderch—gwr)** A paramour; one who courts.

**Gordderchwraig, s. f.—pl. gordderchweigedd
 (gordderch—gwraig)** A concubine.

Gorddestl, a. (destl) Over-trim, over-neat.

Gorddestlied, s. m. (gorddestl) The state of be-
 ing over-trimmed.

Gorddestliad, s. m. (gorddestl) A trimming out to
 excess.

Gorddestlin, v. a. (gorddestl) To trim overmuch.

Gorddestlus, a. (gorddestl) Decked overmuch.

Gorddethawl, a. (dethawl) Very select.

Gorddethawi, v. a. (dethawl) To select.

Gorddetholi, v. a. (gorddethawl) To select.

Gorddetholiad, s. m. (gorddethawl) A selecting
 in a superior degree.

Gorddetholrwydd, *s. m.* (gorddethawl) A select-
edness in a superior degree.

Gorddetholwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorddetholwyr (gor-
ddethawl—gwr) The choicest man.

Gorddewis, *s. m.* (dewis) Nice selection.

Gorddewisaw, *v. a.* (gorddewis) To select over-
nicely.

Gorddewisawl, *a.* (gorddewis) Very select.

Gorddewisiad, *s. m.* (gorddewis) A selecting
over-nicely.

Gorddewr, *a.* (dewr) Brave or bold to excess.

Gorddewredd, *s. m.* (gorddewr) Excess of bra-
very.

Gorddewri, *v. a.* (gorddewr) To be over brave.

Gorddi, *v. a.* (gordd) To impel, to propel.

Gorddiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddi: An impelling.

Gorddial, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddial: Excess of revenge.

Gorddial, *v. a.* (dial) To revenge to excess.

Gorddialedd, *s. m.* (gorddial) Excess of revenge.

Gorddialeddwr, *a.* (gorddialedd) Apt to be too
vengeful.

Gorddialeddiad, *s. m.* (gorddialedd) A revenging
to excess.

Gorddialeddu, *v. a.* (gorddialedd) To revenge to
excess.

Gorddialiad, *s. m.* (gorddial) An over revenging.

Gorddialu, *v. a.* (gorddial) To revenge to excess.

Gorddiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddiant (gordd) An
impulsion, or propulsion.

Gorddiawg, *a.* (dewr) Over idle, or slothful.

Gorddiawgwr, *a.* (dewr) Over idle, or slothful.

Gorddiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddiad: An outskirt, or extremity.

What do you mean by a skirt?
The skirt of a garment is the part which hangs
down from the waist.

What do you mean by a skirt?
The skirt of a garment is the part which hangs
down from the waist.

Gorddierth, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddierth: What blasts the
extremity. A blasting the extremities.

What do you mean by a skirt?
The skirt of a garment is the part which hangs
down from the waist.

What do you mean by a skirt?
The skirt of a garment is the part which hangs
down from the waist.

Gorddiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddiad: An outskirt.

What do you mean by a skirt?
The skirt of a garment is the part which hangs
down from the waist.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: Having outskirts.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: A making
outskirts.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: What over-
hangs, or overhangs.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: Overhanging.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: An
overhanging.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: To overhang.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: A superior
overhang.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: Overcum-
ing.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: An
overcuming.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: To excess.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: Over-as-
suming.

Gorddian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au gorddian: To be over as-
suming.

Gorddichon, *v. n.* (dichon) To be more than able;
to be over adequate.

Gorddichonawl, *a.* (gorddichon) Being more than
able; over-adequate.

Gorddichoni, *v. n.* (gorddichon) To be more than
able; to be over-adequate.

Gorddichwant, *a.* (dichwant) Unambitious to
excess; extremely void of desire.

Gorddifant, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorddifannau (difant) Utter
deletion, or annihilation. *a.* Utterly deleted.

Gorddifannawl, *a.* (gorddifant) Tending to de-
lete, or to obliterate utterly.

Gorddifanniad, *s. m.* (gorddifant) Utter deletion,
or obliteration; a vanishing entirely.

Gorddifanw, *a.* (difanw) Being beyond an evan-
escent or fleeting state.

Need gorddifanw hoes hoodl, aher heddrynt;
Need gorddifant hys gwynn gwrth doniar!

How beyond a fleeting state is the flash of life, like the passing
guest; doth not the course of the wind annihilate the opposing
wave?

Cynddelw, *m.* Rhydd Pladd.

Gorddifenwad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (gorddifanw) A
being beyond vanishing; utter annihilation.

Gorddifenawl, *a.* (gorddifanw) Annihilating.

Gorddifenwi, *v. a.* (gorddifanw) To delete utterly.

Gorddifwng, *s. m.* (difwng) Superior constancy.
a. Very free from wavering; very steadfast.

Ysawm arglydd gwrdd gorddifwng ei far
Gorddwy heb nwy hyswng.

To me there is an ardent lord, whose wrath is ever constant,
who will not be silenced by the violence of any one.

Cynddelw, *i.* Wenwynnau.

Trydded welygordd, trydar orddifwng.

Forwerthiaw, i futhaw eagar.

The third family stock, a constant tumult, the men of forward-
ness to chase the foe.

Cynddelw, *i.* Wyl. Fawr.

Gorddig, *a.* (dig) Excessively angry; very irrita-
ble. *Gwraig ordig*, an outrageous woman.

At y brein Harri ydwydd ydorddig wrthyt, ac yn orthym-
mwr creuawd arnys.

King Henry the Fourth became greatly enraged against them,
and a cruel oppressor over them. *C. Edwards, Hanes y Fydd.*

Gorddigawn, *s. m.* (digawn) A redundancy. *a.*
Redundant; overmuch.

Gorddigiad, *s. m.* (gorddig) A making extremely
angry; excess of irritation.

Gorddigiaw, *v. a.* (gorddig) To irritate to excess.

Gorddigiawl, *a.* (gorddig) Extremely irritating.

Gorddigonedd, *s. m.* (gorddigawn) Superfluity.

Gorddigi, *v. a.* (gorddigawn) To over-satiate.

Gorddigor, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (digor) Prevailing pas-
sion, habit, condition.

Gorddillyn, *a.* (dillyn) Over neat, or over prim.

Gorddillynawl, *a.* (gorddillyn) Tending to be over
smart, or nice.

Gorddillyniad, *s. m.* (gorddillyn) A making ex-
tremely prim, a decking out to excess.

Gorddillynu, *v. a.* (gorddillyn) To deck out over-
much; to become extremely smart.

Gorddin, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (gordd) What impels, or
drives forward; what is posterior, ultimate, or
following; the rear.

Lleucu glawr fy chwara yn chwerrhin!
Ac ni chweddai ger hi rhag gorddin:

Gurkin mawr a'm dawl, a'm dawlard,

A hirath ymyweth ymy mawl,

Am Nest deg.

The splendid Lleucu, my sister laughs; but her husband laughs
not from the impulse: a great impulse makes me concerned.

makes me involved, and longing, to my sorrow, is become hab-
itual, for fair Nest.

Hymel ab Owain.

Ni ydwyf eir ddedd, ddioln yn nhrin;

Ni ydwyf llew rhag llw, lluch fy ngorddin.

I am a golden law, fearless in the conflict; I am a lion before a
host, with my rear scattered.

Gwalchmai.

Gorddiniad, *s. m.* (gorddin) An impelling.

Gorddwedigaeth, s. m.—pl. f. au (gorddwiedig) The act of impelling; oppression.

Gorddwyn, s. m.—pl. f. au (gordd) A beetle, a rammer.

Gorddwyrain, s. m. (dwyrain) Great exaltation.

Gorddwyrain, v. a. (dwyrain) To exalt highly.

Gorddwyrw, v. a. (dwyraw) To exalt highly.

Gorddwyrwl, a. (dwyrawl) Highly exalted.

Gorddwyre, s. m. (dwyre) A rising superior. *a.* Highly exalted.

*Gorddyar gorddiawg, gorlaswg gorlasr;
A gorlas a gorddwyrw pob rhal;
Sang dilew du merydd y Mordal.*

Tumultuous the stobful one, brightly shines the blue of the enameled covering; prolific and highly exalted are all, without gallantry the step by the side of the watery fronts of the sea, habitations. *Taliesin.*

Gorddwyrëad, s. m. (gorddwyre) A rising over, or superior; a becoming highly exalted.

Gorddwyrëain, v. a. (gorddwyre) To rise over, or superior; to become greatly exalted.

Gorddwyrëawg, a. (gorddwyre) Having a tendency to rise over, or superior.

Gorddwyrëawl, a. (gorddwyre) Tending to rise over; rising over.

Gorddwys, a. (dwys) Extremely dense, or close.

Gorddwysaw, v. a. (gorddwys) To make very dense.

Gorddwysawl, a. (gorddwys) Tending to make extremely dense, or compact.

Gorddwysedig, a. (gorddwys) Greatly condensed.

Gorddwysedigaeth, s. m. (gorddwysedig) The act of condensing to excess.

Gorddwysiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (gorddwys) A greatly condensing; a condensation in the extreme.

Gorddwyrw, s. m.—pl. gorddwyrwyr (gorddwyrw) One who impels, or drives, overmuch; an oppressor; a trespasser.

Gorddyar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dyar) A roaring noise, a roaring, a bellowing. *a.* Roaring.

*Ed mud a llafar;
Ed yn orddyar.*

He is dumb and vocal; he is bellowing: Taliesin t'r Gwyn.

Hir-nos gorddyar mynydd.

On the long night boisterous is the mountain. Llywarch Hen.

*Gorddyar adar gwlyb gro;
Dail cawdd, difryd difro:
Ni wddf, wyf iaf beuo.*

Clamorous are the birds, the brack is wet; the leaves let them fall, unconcerned the exile: I do not deny it, I am dithered this night. Llywarch Hen.

Gorddyarad, s. m. (gorddyar) A making a great din, or tumult.

Gorddyarawl, a. (gorddyar) Tending to raise a great din, or tumult.

Gorddyaru, v. a. (gorddyar) To make a great din.

Ysa y be y llefala a'r gorddyaru, ysa y be newidiaw mynych ddymodas o bob parth.

And then there was the shouting and the making a great tumult; then there was the exchanging of frequent blows on every side. Gr. ab Arthur.

Gorddybenawl, a. (dyben) Primarily descending.

Gorddybendawd, s. m. (dybendawd) Superconsequence; an over descent.

Gorddyeithraw, v. a. (gorddyeithr) To estrange greatly; to become very strange.

Gorddyeithrawl, a. (gorddyeithr) Greatly estranged.

Gorddyeithriad, s. m. (gorddyeithr) A greatly estranging.

Gorddyeithr, a. (dyeithr) Over-strange, too strange.

Gorddyfn, s. m.—pl. gorddyfnoedd (dyfn) Custom, use, habit, fashion, manner.

Gorddyfnad, s. m. (gorddyfn) An habituating, familiarising, or accustoming.

Gorddyfnad, v. a. (gorddyfn) To habituate, to familiarize, to inure, to practise; to become accustomed.

*Mwy poen ew cofus prydferthwch a chyfoeth gwedi i coller,
nog oedd dyoddef angbanocyd heb ordyfnad emwythder cyo eo hysr.*

It is more painful to remember magnificence and power after it is lost, than it was to suffer necessity without experiencing indulgence before that. Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymwas uchswald a ddyfnad arnaf

Yn ol fy ngorddyfnad;

Ni ad Daw dda i ddirlaid.

An oppressive sigh bespoken upon me, after making me habituated, God will not suffer good to the mischievous. Llywarch Hen.

Gwyr gorddyfnad trais.

Men familiarizing violence.

O. Cyfeiliang.

Gorddyfnawl, a. (gorddyfn) Tending to habituate, familiarize, or inure.

Gorddyfnder, s. m.—pl. f. au (gorddwfn) Profundity, depth. *Gorddyfnder barn Dux, the depth of the judgment of God. Gorddyfnderau y ddaiar, the deep places of the earth.*

Gorddyfnedig, a. (gorddyfn) Familiarized.

Digoned el lye—

A llyf gwirodas,

A llyf gerddas,

A llyf gan danu,

Gorddyfnedig.

His court was replenished with an overflow of liquor, and joyous songs, and voice according with the strings familiarized. D. ab Iwan Ddu.

Gorddyfnedigaeth, s. m.—pl. f. au (gorddyfnedig) The act of familiarizing.

Gorddyfnedigawl, a. (gorddyfnedig) Having a tendency to habituate.

Gorddyfnedigrwydd, s. m. (gorddyfnedig) The state of being habituated, or inured.

Gorddyfnad, s. m.—pl. gorddyfnad (gorddyfn) One who habituates, or makes familiar; one that is accustomed, or inured.

*Broddor wrd, orddrd ordyfnad emwoddad,
Uch cawdd meirw ar ystrad.*

An ardent breast-plate, the over-daring one that habituates the packs of wolves to be over dead carcasses upon the plain. Cynddelw, 10. Cyfeiliang.

*Ymwl glew, a llew, a lleddiad,
Yn rhyfel oren ordyfnad.*

To me there is a hero, a lion, and a slayer, one familiarized in the tumult of war. Ein. ab Gwgan.

Gorddyfnu, v. a. (gorddyfn) To accustom, or to habituate; to become accustomed.

Ni char gwaith nis gorddyfnu.

He loves not work that is not accustomed to it. Adagr.

*Yr aelwyd hon oren chudd huch;
Mwy gorddyfnuad elwch gwyr,
Ac amgryn cyfedawch!*

This hearth will it not be turned up by the swine; more consoling to it would have been the clamour of men, and the circling horns of the banquet. Llywarch Hen.

*Oedd few peleidr crau, crëynt cigfrain;
Celauodd gorwedd gorddyfnuad.*

Thick were the gory shafts; the ravens called aloud, they became habituated with fallen carcasses. Ein. ab Gwgan.

Gorddyfnus, a. (gorddyfn) Habituated, inured.

Gorddyfnwr, s. m.—pl. gorddyfnwyr (gorddyfn—gwr) One who familiarizes.

Gorddyfnydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (gorddyfn) One who familiarizes, or makes habitual.

Gorddyfod, v. a. (dyfod) To be upon, or over.

Gorddyfny gallu gwluch rhoi'a ddiddig;

Gwn yma ryfng gwl ymafael.

Upon me may be the power to be able to give without distress: I experience the excess of the wine of constancy. G. ab Iwan Hen.

Gorddyfodawl, a. (gorddyfod) Tending to be over or upon; superadventent.

Gorddyfodi, v. a. (gorddyfod) To be upon; to supervene.

Goreillydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (eilydd) One who makes supremely uniform, or harmonious.
Goreilliad, *s. m.* (eilliad) A shaving the top.
Goreilliaw, *v. a.* (eillaw) To shave the top.
Goreilliawg, *a.* (eillawg) Having the top shaved.
Goreiriad, *s. m.* (gorair) A forming an adverb.
Goreirian, *a.* (eirian) Supremely splendid.
Goreiriaw, *v. a.* (gorair) To form an adverb.
Goreiriawg, *a.* (gorair) Having an adverb.
Goreiriawl, *a.* (gorair) Adverbial, as an adverb.
Goreisau, *s. m.* (eisiau) Extreme want.
Goreiswed, *s. m.* (eialwed) Extreme indigence.
Goreiste, *s. m.* (eiste) A sitting aloft; a presiding.
Goreiste, *v. a.* (eiste) To sit aloft; to preside.

*Goreiste ar fryn nerfryn fy myrd,
 A hwyd n'ia cyrchyn:
 Byr fy sbect, diffaith fy ahyddyn.*

Sitting high upon a hill, my mind is brooding upon war, and yet it doth not impel me onward: short is my journey, and my dwelling wretched!
Llymarich Hen.

Goreistedd, *s. m.* (eistedd) A presiding.

Eir oristedd i oga.

May scandal have a long presiding.

Adapt.

Goreistedd, *v. a.* (eistedd) To sit over; to preside.
Goreisteddawg, *a.* (goreistedd) Presiding.
Goreisteddawl, *a.* (goreistedd) Presiding.
Goreistoddgar, *a.* (goreistedd) Having an aptness, or fondness, to preside.

Na fydd oreistoddgar yn ystafell.

Be not fond of presiding in a room.

Adapt.

Goreistoddgarwch, *s. m.* (goreistoddgar) Fondness for presiding.

Goreisteddiad, *s. m.* (goreistedd) A presiding.
Goreisteddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. goreisteddwyr* (goreistedd-gwr) One who sits above; a president.
Goreisteddwraig, *s. f.*—*pl. goreisteddwraigedd* (goreistedd-gwraig) A presiding woman.

Ni lwyddi cell goreisteddwraig.

The household of the presiding women will not prosper.

Adapt.

Gorel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gor) An aperture.
Gorelawg, *a.* (gorel) Abounding with apertures.
Gorelliad, *s. m.* (gorel) A making an opening.
Gorelu, *v. a.* (gorel) To make an aperture.
Gorelwain, *v. a.* (goralw) To cry out violently.
Gorentrych, *a.* (entrych) Placed above the firmament, super-celestial.

Gorenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enw) A surname.

*Nen'r orfwyd, yn orow Morgant,
 Ar fwy Frydau padryddant
 Dy gyaayn!*

In the superior name of Morgant, were not the warriors of Britain, from all parts, obliged to recognize thee!

Ll. P. Moeh, i Llywelyn.

Gorenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorenw) A surname; a giving a name of distinction.

Gorenwawd, *s. m.* (gorenw) Great renown.

Gorenwawg, *a.* (gorenw) Having a great name.

Gorenwawl, *a.* (gorenw) Of great renown.

Gorenwl, *v. a.* (gorenw) To surname.

Goregyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ergyd) An overshoot.

Goregydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (goregyd) An overshooting.

Goregydiaw, *v. a.* (goregyd) To overshoot.

Goregydiawl, *a.* (goregyd) Overshooting.

Gorerlid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ian* (erlid) an eager pursuit, a violent persecution.

Gorerlid, *v. a.* (erlid) To pursue eagerly.

Gorerlidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorerlid) A pursuing violently; a violent persecution.

Gorerlidiaw, *v. a.* (gorerlid) To pursue vehemently; to persecute greatly.

Gorerlidiawg, *a.* (gorerlid) Eagerly pursuing.
Gorerlidiawl, *a.* (gorerlid) Eagerly pursuing.
Gorerlidiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gorerlidwyr* (gorerlid-gwr) A violent persecutor.

Gorerlyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (erlyn) A following eagerly; to persecute greatly.

Gorerlyn, *v. a.* (erlyn) To follow eagerly.

Gorerlynawl, *a.* (gorerlyn) Eagerly following.

Gorerlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorerlyna) A following, or pursuing eagerly.

Gorerlynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gorerlynwyr* (gorerlyn-gwr) An eager follower.

Gorerwin, *a.* (gerwin) Over-severe; very rough.
Gorerwinad, *s. m.* (gorerwin) A making very rough; a becoming very rough.

Gorerwinaw, *v. a.* (gorerwin) To make very rough or severe; to become very rough.

Gorerwinawl, *a.* (gorerwin) Tending to make rough; of a severe tendency.

Gores, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (es) What lies open, waste. *a.* Open, uninclosed, waste.

*Tyl pheth ni dygant wr i gymmeriad mawr; ei wrag yn law
 es, ei gedyll yn llymes, ac ei dir yn orow.*

Three things which will not bring a man to great reputation his wife the mistress, his horse lean, and his land lying open.
Treidd.

Goresawg, *a.* (gorea) Lying open, or waste.

Goresawl, *a.* (gorea) Laying open, or waste.

Goresgyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (esgyn) An advance coming upon, or entry upon; a subduing; taking possession, or conquest; an entail; lease, also called *dring*. *Cyrcu goresgyn, t dock an entail.*

Goresgyn, *v. a.* (esgyn) To super ascend; to come upon, to enter upon; to take possession; to overrun, to subdue, to conquer.

*Bardd gadwynawg,
 Ffuch anhrugawg,
 A'i henyll yn arllwng,
 O hermau;
 Hono a oresgyn
 Heli Loege a Phrydain,
 O lan mor llychlyn
 Hyd Salsria.*

*A colling serpent, merciless and proud, with armed wings the
 Germany shall come; that one shall conquer all of England in
 of Scotland, from the shore of the Lochlin sea to the Severn.*
Map. T. Phyl.

Goresgynadwy, *a.* (goresgyn) That may be come upon; that may be possessed; conquerable.

Goresgynaeth, *s. m.* (gor-esgyn) Possession.
Goresgynaeth gynwynawl, native primary occupancy.

Goresgynawl, *a.* (goresgyn) Tending to come upon, or to possess; possessed; prevailing, prevalent, conquering.

*Mac fydd am bethau heb eu gwelid: yn yr un modd y mae f
 bath hwyd; canys—goballth yr hya a weir aia goballth ydus, u
 ein bod yn oresgynawl o hyu yn barawd.*

*Faith is with respect to things not seen; of the same nature
 hope likewise; for hope as to what is seen is not hope, because it
 are possessed of that already.*
Marchionn Cynydd.

Goresgynawr, *s. m.*—*pl. goresgynorion* (goresgyn) An occupant; a vanquisher.

Goresgynedig, *a.* (goresgyn) That is come upon entered, or possessed; overcome, subdued.

Goresgynedigweth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (goresgynedig) Super-ascendancy; the act of coming upon, subjugation.

Goresgynedigawl, *a.* (goresgynedig) Tending to come upon, or to possess; subjective.

Goresgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (goresgyn) A coming upon; a possessing; possession, occupancy; a subduing, or overrunning, a conquering.

Goresgyniadawl, *a.* (goresgyniad) Tending to give possession; tending to subjection.

Goresyniadu, v. a. (goresyniad) To cause to come upon; to give possession, to subjugate.

Goresyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (goresyn) Superascendancy; the act of coming upon; possession; subjugation.

Goresynu, v. a. (goresyn) To come upon, to enter upon; to possess; to subdue.

Goresynwr, s. m.—pl. goresynwyr (goresyn—gwr) One who comes upon; a possessor, or occupant; a vanquisher, a conqueror.

Goresynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goresyn) One who ascends, or comes upon; a primary occupant; a vanquisher; a child in the fifth degree, or a grandchild's grandson.

Goresiad, s. m. (gores) A laying out, or open, an exposing; a divesting of fence.

Gorest, s. f.—pl. t. an (gores) What lays open or waste. *a. Open, uninclosed, waste. Tir gorest, waste land.*

Gorestawl, a. (gorest) Laying open, or waste.

Gorestiad, s. m. (gorest) A laying open, or waste.

Goresta, v. a. (gorest) To lay open; to lie waste.

Gorestwng, v. a. (estwng) To yield homage.

I'r tyfymwg bywyd mae orystwng; ystyr, yr un modd, a'm mawredd ianau.

To that Prince I submitted; and he, in the same manner, aggrandized me likewise. *Marching Crywdd.*

Gorestyn, s. m. (estyn) Extension over.

Gorestyn, v. a. (estyn) To extend over; to extend in continuity.

Gorestynawl, a. (gorestyn) Extending over.

Gorestynedig, a. (gorestyn) Extended over.

Gorestyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorestyn) A stretching, or extending over.

Gorestyngad, s. m. (gorestwng) A yielding homage; humiliation, submission.

Gorestyngawl, a. (gorestwng) Humiliating.

Gorestyngder, s. m. (gorestwng) Condescension.

Gorestyngedig, a. (gorestwng) Become subject.

Gorestyngedigweth, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorestwng) Humiliation, submission, condescension.

Gorestyngiad, s. m.—pl. goresyngiad (gorestwng) One who submits; a subject.

Cerddi wydd mai o'r oedd Llewelyn, tad yr hysgrwydd—y byd-olion eidd yd yd o'r wahanol mwyd o'r orystwngiad.

I received information that he was Llewelyn, the father of pollution; the worldlings serve him as his subjects. *Marching Crywdd.*

Gorestyngrydd, s. m. (gorestwng) A state of subjection, humility.

Gorestyngu, v. a. (gorestwng) To submit.

Gorestyngwr, s. m.—pl. goresyngwyr (gorestwng—gwr) One who yields homage or submits.

Gorestyngydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorestwng) One who does homage, one who submits.

Goresu, v. a. (gores) To lay open; to lie waste.

Goresymiad, s. m. (rhesymiad) A partly arguing; a talking familiarly.

Goresymu, v. a. (rhesymu) To talk familiarly.

*Gwynedyn Prydain priodur add,
Goresymed ghyw a'i ghywedd yno,
Rhog goryw'r lugo, gwyd drallodd.*

The most hard of Britain, a proprietor supreme, let it be mentioned by a chief of his hearing him there, in the presence of the great grandson of Iago, that tells in blood. *Gwynedyn.*

Goretholi, v. a. (gorethawl) To select nicely.

Goretholiad, s. m. (gorethawl) A selecting nicely.

Gores, s. m.—pl. t. on (gor) A superior; what is best; exception. *a. Best. adu. Best, or in the highest degree of goodness. O'r gores, of the best, or very well; gores iti beidia, thou hadst best be quiet.*

Divided a gable of oves.

The worthless condemns his better.

VOL. II.

Adgr.

A lo gores i tyfyn gores fydd i heddweh.

What is best for war, will be the best for peace. *Adgr.*

*Cynwysu a gwyb
O'r parh goresad.*

I shall obtain reputation in the choicest place. *Tallirin.*

Goresu, v. a. (gore) To make, to create.

Iawn yr modd—

Y gwr a'n goresu ac a'n gweryd.

It is right to prefer him that did form us, and that will deliver us. *Blide Sais.*

Goresiad, s. m.—pl. t. on (goren) A bettering; surpassing.

Goresiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (goren) Optimity.

Goresant, s. m.—pl. goresannau (goren) A superior state; optimacy.

Goresaw, v. a. (goren) To better; to become better; to surpass.

Goresuawl, a. (goren) Bettering; surpassing.

Goresugwr, s. m.—pl. goresugwyr (goren—gwr) An optimite, or select man.

Goresiad, s. m. (eured) A gilding with gold.

Goresiad, a. (euraid) Done over with gold; gilt.

Goresuraw, v. a. (eura) To cover over with gold; to gild.

Goresuraw, a. (eura) That is gilt with gold.

Heel furchang euraugur wneid—
Oedd ei.

A gorgeous knight of golden stem, was he. *R. Penarth.*

Goresurawl, a. (eura) Covered with gold.

Goresuridig, a. (euredig) Gilt with gold.

Goresurin, a. (eura) Overlaid with gold, gilt.

Goresurwr, s. m.—pl. goresurwyr (eura) One who covers with gold; a gilder.

Goresuridd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eurydd) A gilder.

Goresurin, s. m.—pl. t. an (eury) What is covered with gold; what is gilt.

Gorew, s. m. (rheu) A slight frost; thin ice.

Gorawi, v. a. (gorew) To freeze slightly.

*Mae law glog byd talen'r glyn; gwr'r awyr
Yn goraw'r dyfryn.*

There is a thick mantle over the houses of the vale; the web of the sky half-freezes the globe. *R. Morfy.*

Gorewyd, a. (gorew) Somewhat frosty.

Gorewydd, s. m. (rheuwydd) Bodily vigour.

*Drosgol mawrdd a'm gorydd hano,
Ac a'm hawdd gorewydd!
Gwedd gwedd trwm gorewydd.*

The tumult of the ocean oppress me to night, but gives me no vigour. It is usual for miscreants to follow a great miscreant. *Tallirin.*

Need euraug furchang furch gwerydd!

Is not he a distinguished knight with vigorous steeds? *Llynned Gwr.*

Gorewyddawl, a. (gorewydd) Invigorative.

Gorewyddiad, s. m. (gorewydd) An invigorating.

Gorewydda, v. a. (gorewydd) To invigorate.

Gorewyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ewyn) A high, or covering foam. *a. High-foaming. Medd gorewyn, high-mantling mead.*

Gorewynawd, s. m. (gorewyn) A foaming over.

Gorewynawg, a. (gorewyn) Covered with foam.

*Torodd gormes yn hyngawng,
Gwedd tannu gwydd gorewynawg.*

The invasion was broken in naval array, after the high-foaming green waves. *Mellie.*

Gorewynawl, a. (gorewyn) Tending to foam over.

Gorewyniad, s. m. (gorewyn) A foaming over.

Gorewynu, v. a. (gorewyn) To foam over.

Gorfaidd, s. m. (baidd) A great venture.

Gorfain, a. (main) Extremely fine, or slender.

Gorfaine, s. f.—pl. gorfeinciau (mainc) A superior seat, or throne.

Gorfaint, s. m. (maint) An overize.

Gorfaith, a. (maith) Extremely tedious.

O

Gorfaich, *a.* (*balch*) Highly towering; very proud, or stately; supercilious.
 Gorfan, *a.* (*ban*) Extremely lofty, or high.
 Gorfanadl, *s. m.* (*banadl*) Broom-rape.
 Gorfanal, *s. m.* (*banal*) The broom-rape.
 Gorfanc, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (*gor—banc*) A stage; a cut of hay, in the rick.
 Gorfaniad, *s. m.* (*gorfan*) A raising very lofty.
 Gorfanon, *s. m.* (*manson*) A muttering.
 Gorfanon, *v. a.* (*manson*) To mutter extremely.
 Gorfant, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*mant*) Upper mandible.
 Gorfantawl, *s. m.* (*mantawl*) Over-balance, preponderance.
 Gorfantoledig, *a.* (*gorfantawl*) Over-balanced.
 Gorfantoli, *v. a.* (*gorfantawl*) To over-balance, to overpoise, to outweigh.
 Gorfantoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*gorfantawl*) An over-balancing.
 Gorfann, *v. a.* (*gorfan*) To make very lofty.
 Gorfanwl, *a.* (*manwl*) Extremely accurate.
 Gorfanyliad, *s. m.* (*gorfanwl*) A scrutinizing over-much; a being over-nice.
 Gorfanylu, *v. a.* (*gorfanwl*) To over-scrutinize.
 Gorfaran, *s. m.* (*baran*) That spreads out extremely; that presents a vast front. *a.* Of a grand front; magnificent.

Nod garw hie—
 Pao yw gorfaran twrf lonau wrth lan.

Is not the weather rough when the tumult of the waves is of magnificent front against the shore. *Taliesin.*

Gorfanawwl, *a.* (*gorfaran*) Having a magnificent appearance.
 Gorfaniad, *s. m.* (*gorfaran*) A presenting a grand aspect.
 Gorfaranu, *v. a.* (*gorfaran*) To appear extremely grand; to display a grand front.
 Gorfas, *a.* (*bas*) Extremely shallow, or flat.
 Gorfasiad, *s. m.* (*gorfas*) A making very shallow.
 Gorfasu, *v. a.* (*gorfas*) To make very shallow; to become too shallow.
 Gorfawdd, *s. m.* (*bawdd*) A great immersion.
 Gorfawl, *s. f.* (*mawl*) Extreme praise.
 Gorfawr, *a.* (*mawr*) Very great, immense.
 Gorfawrhad, *s. m.* (*gorfawr*) A magnifying extremely.
 Gorfawraawl, *a.* (*gorfawr*) Tending to magnify greatly.
 Gorfawran, *v. a.* (*gorfawr*) To magnify much.
 Gorfawredd, *s. m.* (*gorfawr*) Vast magnificence, extreme greatness.
 Gorfeddiad, *s. m.* (*meddiad*) A possessing overmuch.
 Gorfeddiannawl, *a.* (*gorfeddiant*) Tending to possess overmuch.
 Gorfeddianniad, *s. m.* (*gorfeddiant*) A possessing overmuch.
 Gorfeddiannu, *v. a.* (*gorfeddiant*) To over-possess.
 Gorfeddiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorfeddiannau (*meddiant*) Excess of possession.
 Gorfeddu, *v. a.* (*meddu*) To possess most securely; to possess overmuch.

Na ho drwg neud a'm gorfeddu.

I pray that no bad wish may get too sure hold of me. *Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.*

Gorfeddw, *a.* (*meddw*) Extremely intoxicated.
 Gorfeddwi, *v.* (*gorfeddw*) To intoxicate to excess.
 Gorfeddiad, *s. m.* (*gorfaidd*) An over-daring.
 Gorfeddiaw, *v. a.* (*gorfaidd*) To over-dare.
 Gorfeddiawl, *a.* (*gorfaidd*) Over-daring.
 Gorfeithder, *s. m.* (*gorfaith*) Extreme tediousness.
 Gorfeithdra, *s. m.* (*gorfaith*) Over tediousness.
 Gorfeithedd, *s. m.* (*gorfaith*) Extreme tedium.

Gorfeithiad, *s. m.* (*gorfaith*) A rendering extremely tedious; a becoming very long.
 Gorfeithiaw, *v. a.* (*gorfaith*) To make extremely tedious; to become very long.
 Gorfeithiawl, *a.* (*gorfaith*) Over-tedious.
 Gorfelyn, *s. m.* (*melyn*) Yellow exterior, yellow tip. *a.* Having a yellow extremity; tipped with yellow; very yellow. *Gorfelyn cu hongyr*, yellow-tipped their spears.

Gorwyn blaen banadl, cynnadi lserchawg;
 Gorfelyna caugau bagrywawg;
 Bas rhyd; gwawd hyfryd yn hunawg.

Guttering the tops of the broom, the lover's place of designation: of spiridial yellow the clustered branches; shallow the ford; contented his easy sleep. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gorfelynnawg, *a.* (*gorfelyn*) Having a yellow extremity, or surface; of very bright yellow.
 Gorfelyniad, *s. m.* (*gorfelyn*) A tipping with yellow; a making of very bright yellow.
 Gorfelynu, *v. a.* (*gorfelyn*) To tip with yellow; to make of very bright yellow.
 Gofew, *s. m.* (*berw*) What is thrown up by boiling; froth, or scum; the refuse of metal in melting of it.

Cyd bwyf eiddil a bychan,
 Ar lan gorferw mor dylan,
 Mi a waaf, yn nydd cyfrân,
 I't well no thrichan maran.

Though I may be feeble and small, on the shore of foam of the overwhelming sea, I shall, in the day of trial, yield thee more good than three hundred of the many tribe. *Taliesin.*

Gorferwad, *s. m.* (*gorferw*) A throwing up by boiling; ebullition; an over-boiling.
 Gorferwawl, *a.* (*gorferw*) Over-boiling; tending to throw up by boiling.
 Gorferwedig, *a.* (*gorferw*) That is over-boiled; that is thrown up by boiling.
 Gorferwi, *v. a.* (*gorferw*) To over-boil; to boil over; to throw up a scum; to bubble up.
 Gorfeth, *s. m.* (*meth*) An extreme failing.
 Gorfethedig, *a.* (*gorfeth*) Greatly enfeebled.
 Gorfethiad, *s. m.* (*gorfeth*) A failing greatly; a being greatly enfeebled.
 Gorfethiannawl, *a.* (*gorfethiant*) Tending to enfeebled excessively.
 Gorfethianniad, *s. m.* (*gorfethiant*) An enfeebling to excess; a being greatly enfeebled.
 Gorfethiannu, *v. a.* (*gorfethiant*) To enfeeble excessively; to become greatly enfeebled.
 Gorfethiant, *s. m.* (*gorfeth*) Extreme debility.
 Gorfethiantwydd, *s. m.* (*gorfethiant*) Extreme feebleness; or failure.
 Gorfin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (*min*) The outer edge; extreme edge.
 Gorfiniad, *s. m.* (*gorfin*) A sharpening extremely.
 Gorfiniaw, *v. a.* (*gorfin*) To make an extreme edge; to sharpen extremely.
 Gorfiniawl, *a.* (*gorfin*) On the extreme edge.
 Gorfiawdd, *s. f.* (*blawdd*) Extreme uproar.
 Gorfiin, *a.* (*blin*) Extremely tiresome.
 Gorfiinaw, *v. a.* (*gorfin*) To tire extremely, to overfatigue.
 Gorfiinder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*gorfin*) Over-fatigue.
 Gorfiinedig, *a.* (*gorfin*) Over-tired.
 Gorfioddest, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (*gorfiawdd*) A riotous festivity.
 Gorfioddestgar, *a.* (*gorfioddest*) Apt to be very riotous, fond of loose festivity.
 Gorfioddestiad, *s. m.* (*gorfioddest*) A raising a great riot; a becoming very riotous.
 Gorfioddestn, *v. a.* (*gorfioddest*) To act very riotously, to be very uproarious.

Gorffoddi, v. a. (gorffawdd) To make extreme uproar; to make an uproar.

*Am wrwydd Bloddydd
Yn gorffawdd hwynt.*

For the great grandson of Bloddydd indignation outrages me in the extreme.

Gorffoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorffawdd) A making an extreme uproar.

*O gadwyd Prydain rhag prydor gorffawdd,
Gorffoddiad, gwyfngwyr,
Bod llawer ydych, llyd llydwr,
Bod cyfoddiad na'i fawr.*

From seeing Britain from the deed of a neighbouring country, dire-uproar and excess of discontent, let there be joy, let there be glory, let heaven be the portion of my sovereign!

Cyddfawdd, m. O. Gwyfngwyr.

Gorffoedd, s. f.—pl. t. an (bloedd) An outcry.

Gorffoeddawg, a. (gorffoedd) That makes an extreme outcry.

*Pan ddol o rhydd
Gorffoeddawg cyfoddi;
Bleud yn drwyddwr;
Yn tyd a fedydd
Dydd ddaidd a dydd.*

When his powers come, extremely noisy the elements; for ever with thy lament he; thus dost pervade the tide of darkness and of day.

Taliesin, fr. gwyn.

Gorffoeddgar, a. (gorffoedd) Apt to make an extreme outcry.

Gorffoeddiad, s. m. (gorffoedd) A raising an extreme outcry.

Gorffoeddiaw, v. a. (gorffoedd) To cry out extremely; to make a great outcry.

Gorffoeddiwr, s. m.—pl. gorffoeddwyr (gorffoedd—gwr) One who makes a great outcry.

Gorffwch, s. m.—pl. gorffychan (blwch) Goblet.

*Gwedd Pib lly hwydd gwyfngwyr,
Gorffychan gan llyd gwyfngwyr.*

Familiar to the hall the courtly resort, goblets with magnificent convivality.

Llydd Gwr, i. R. at Mynydd.

Gorffwag, a. (blwag) Very sullen, or morose.

Gorffychaid, s. m.—pl. gorffychaidiau (gorffwch) A goblet-full, a cup-full.

Gorffychiad, s. m. (gorffwch) A filling a cup.

Gorffychu, v. a. (gorffwch) To fill a goblet.

Gorffyngder, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorffwag) Moroseness.

Gorffyngiad, s. m. (gorffwag) A rendering sullen, or sour; a becoming cross; exasperation.

Gorffyngu, v. a. (gorffwag) To make sour; to exasperate; to become morose.

Gorffod, s. m.—pl. t. an (gor—bod) The state which impels obligation, or submission; obligation, impulsion, necessity; agency; the upper hand, or mastery; victory. *Bod a gorffod, being and impulse.*

*Tri o'r gorffodau: pwyll, amwedd a gorffod; neu Pwyll, an-
ian, a thryd.*

The three foundations of knowledge: reason, peculiar quality, and impulse; or sense, nature, and evidence.

Berddes.

Gorffod, v. a. (gor—bod) To get superior, or above; to cause obligation, or submission; to oblige, or necessitate; to vanquish, or to overcome;—to be fain, obliged, or forced to do, to be impelled;—to answer for, to warrant, to satisfy.—*Gorffod cilidw, to be obliged to retreat; gorffu arno wedu, he was obliged to deny; gorffod gwrthod, to make satisfaction for an act; gorffod anisfel rhag clefyd, to warrant a beast free from disease.*

Llydd a gorffod o bob peth.

Labour will get the better over every thing.

Adagr.

Ni ad tawndd o'r orffod.

The swine will not suffer himself to be convinced.

Adagr.

*Gorffod gorffod o'r Fryddolaid, Ro a wneid y Llychlynwyr—i
en llengau.*

After overcoming of the Britons, the men of Llanthylltydd and to their ships.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gorffodadwy, a. (gorffod) That may be overcome, surmountable; vincible; that may be obliged, or compelled.

Gorffodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorffod) The act of overcoming, or compelling; a vanquishing; victory, conquest; a making obligatory.

Gorffodal, s. c.—pl. gorffodeion (gorffod) A surmounter; a victor; an obligor.

Gorffodawg, a. (gorffod) Having an obligation; able to constrain. *s. c.—pl. gorffodogion.* One who overcomes; an obligee; an empire; a constraint. *Mach gorffodawg, a surety who answers for another's appearance.*

*Yn heb a fo gorffodawg dros arall, ond eidd o ddwyda wrth gyfrith,
dygwedd y gorffodawg yn nghyfrith y heb yd eidd eidd
yn gorffodogion.*

Any one who is an obligor for another. If he cannot bring him according to law, let the obligor to be cast in the action of him for whom he shall have entered into an obligation.

Welsh Laws.

Gorffodawl, a. (gorffod) Tending to surmount, or to overcome; predominant; compulsive.

Gorffod-dref, s. f.—pl. t. i (gorffod—tref) The thirteenth part of a manor; being a supernumerary township.

*Gorffod-dref yw rhandirdd a gynneith o dref uchafwr a gyfrith-
yddent on trefyn a threfyn y dref y he y ddaid ydd.*

The hamlet of wardship consists of portions of land joined together out of the township of shireholders, whose boundaries meet the boundary of the township wherein the case of dispute lies.

Welsh Laws.

Gorffod-dreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (gorffod—treth) A tax of compulsion, a tax levied by an enemy.

Gorffodedig, a. (gorffod) Surmounted, overcome.

Gorffodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorffodedig) The act of overcoming.

Gorffodedd, s. m. (gorffod) Predominancy.

Gorffodiad, s. m. (gorffod) An overcoming.

Gorffodochad, s. m. (gorffodawg) A rendering obligatory, a putting under a control.

Gorffodochawl, a. (gorffodawg) Tending to render, or become obligatory.

Gorffodochu, v. a. (gorffodawg) To put under obligation; to become cognizable.

Gorffodogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorffodawg) The act of taking upon one's self; an obligation, or injunction; a recognizance; a wardship, management, or custody; the party, or what is under guarantee; the office of a surety, or guardian; the act, or office of arbitration; constraint.

*Pwy bynag a gymro arall ar ei orffodogaeth, dygwedd eidd yn
mab corffod o'r a oddi he y dyn a gymro arall.*

Whoever that shall take another upon his recognizance, let him fall in every condemnation, which was due to the person whom he attached to himself.

Welsh Laws.

Gorffodogawl, a. (gorffodawg) Tending to render obligatory; under obligation.

Gorffodogi, v. a. (gorffodawg) To lay under an injunction, or obligation; to render obligatory; to put under management, or wardship.

Gorffodogwr y llyd yd yd a'r dydd.

The land, let it be put under safeguard until a certain day.

Statute of Rhuddlan.

Gorffodogiad, s. m. (gorffodawg) A rendering obligatory; a becoming liable to control; a becoming obliged.

Gorffodogwr, s. m.—pl. gorffodogwyr (gorffodawg—gwr) One under obligation, or recognizance.

Gorffodawg, a. (boddawg) Above being pleased, or contented; bad tempered, surly.

Gorfoledd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorfawl) Great rejoicing; triumph; gladness.
Gorfoleddawg, *a.* (gorfoledd) Having triumph.
Gorfoleddiad, *s. m.* (gorfoledd) A triumphing.
Gorfoleddiant, *s. m.* (gorfoledd) A jubilation.
Gorfoleddu, *v. a.* (gorfoledd) To give great praise; to rejoice greatly; to triumph.
Gorfoleddus, *a.* (gorfoledd) Full of praise and gladness; triumphant.
Gorfoleddwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorfoleddwyr (gorfoledd) One who rejoices, or triumphs.
Gorfoli, *v. a.* (gorfawl) To praise to excess; to praise greatly, to compliment highly; to flatter.

*P. mudi mudi arddwng a oerddw;
 Menestr m'm tawol m'm ddeallir.*

*To make superiority of the hard wall to flattered to excess, cap-
 tures respect the but I will not be neglected. O. Cyfelliang.*

Gorfoliannawl, *a.* (gorfoliant) Extremely commending, adulatory.
Gorfolianniad, *s. m.* (gorfoliant) A commending extremely; adulation.
Gorfoliannu, *v. a.* (gorfoliant) To commend extremely; to praise over-much.
Gorfoliannus, *a.* (gorfoliant) Extremely commending; adulatory.
Gorfoliant, *s. m.* (gorfawl) Excess of praise.
Gorfor, *a.* (mor) Upon the sea, that is on the sea.

*A phau fawt gorforon methio Sidaug,
 I bydd bore ier rhag Cher Sallaug.*

*And when the seas of Eidos shall be travellers upon the sea,
 there will be a severe morning before the castle of Sallaug.
 Merddin, Huanan.*

Gorforiaw, *v. a.* (gorfor) To go upon the sea.
Gorfras, *a.* (bras) Over-bulky, over-gross; over-fat; over-rank; too luxuriant.
Gorfrasder, *s. m.* (gorfras) Excess of bulkiness; excess of fatness, or rankness.
Gorfrasedd, *s. m.* (gorfras) Excess of bulkiness.
Gorfraint, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorfreintiau (braint) Superior privilege; prerogative.
Gorfrau, *a.* (brau) Extremely fragile, or brittle.
Gorfraw, *s. m.* (braw) Extreme panic.
Gorfrawu, *v. a.* (gorfraw) To terrify extremely.
Gorfrawwch, *s. m.* (gorfraw) Extreme panic.
Gorfrawychawl, *a.* (gorfrawwch) Extremely terrified, or intimidated.
Gorfrawychiad, *s. m.* (gorfrawwch) A terrifying or scaring extremely.
Gorfrawychu, *v. a.* (gorfrawwch) To terrify extremely; to be greatly scared.
Gorfreinniad, *s. m.* (gorfraint) A conferring a prerogative, or privilege.
Gorfreinniaw, *v. a.* (gorfraint) To confer superior privilege, or prerogative.
Gorfreinniawl, *a.* (gorfraint) Greatly privileged.
Gorfreuad, *s. m.* (gorfrau) A rendering very brittle; a becoming very fragile.
Gorfreuaw, *v. a.* (gorfrau) To make brittle in the extreme; to become very brittle.
Gorfreuawh, *a.* (gorfrau) Extremely fragile.
Gorfreuolder, *s. m.* (gorfreuawl) Over-brittleness.
Gorfreuoled, *s. m.* (gorfreuawl) Extreme brittleness, or fragility.
Gorfreuoli, *v. a.* (gorfreuawl) To make extremely brittle, or fragile.
Gorfrith, *a.* (brith) Variegated on the surface.
Gorfrithiaw, *v. a.* (gorfrith) To over variegate; to variegate over.
Gorfrithawl, *a.* (gorfrith) Apt to variegate over.
Gorfrithder, *s. m.* (gorfrith) Variegation of the surface.

Gorfrithedd, *s. m.* (gorfrith) Variegation of the surface.
Gorfrithiad, *s. m.* (gorfrith) An over-variegating.
Gorfrwd, *a.* (brwd) Extremely ardent or hot.
Gorfrwth, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorfrwythan (brwth) A great tumult or uproar.
Gorfrwysg, *a.* (brwysg) Extremely unwieldy.
Gorfrwysgaw, *v. a.* (gorfrwysg) To make extremely unwieldy; to become very unwieldy.
Gorfrwysgawl, *a.* (gorfrwysg) Tending to become very unwieldy.
Gorfrwysgedd, *s. m.* (gorfrwysg) Unwieldiness in the extreme.
Gorfrwysgiad, *s. m.* (gorfrwysg) A making, or becoming extremely unwieldy.
Gorfryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bryd) A superior mind.
Gorfrydawl, *a.* (gorfryd) Of a superior mind.
Gorfrydedd, *s. m.* (gorfryd) Magnanimity.
Gorfrydiad, *s. m.* (gorfrwd) A rendering extremely hot, a heating intensely; inflammation.
Gorfrydiannawl, *a.* (gorfrydiant) Extremely inflammative.
Gorfrydianna, *v. a.* (gorfrydiant) To heat, or inflame intensely; to be greatly inflamed.
Gorfrydiant, *s. m.* (gorfrwd) Extreme heat; the height of inflammation; a paroxysm.
Gorfrydiaw, *v. a.* (gorfrwd) To overheat; to inflame greatly; to become much inflamed.
Gorfrydiawl, *a.* (gorfrwd) Overheating.
Gorfrydu, *v. a.* (gorfryd) To endow with magnanimity; to become high-minded.
Gorfrys, *s. m.* (brys) Extreme haste, or hurry.
Gorfrysiaw, *s. m.* (gorfrys) A hurrying much.
Gorfrysiaw, *v. a.* (gorfrys) To over-hasten.
Gorfrysiawl, *a.* (gorfrys) Over-hastening.
Gorfrythawl, *a.* (gorfrwth) Outrageous.
Gorfrythiad, *s. m.* (gorfrwth) A making a great tumult; a becoming outrageous.
Gorfrythu, *v. a.* (gorfrwth) To act very tumultuously; to become outrageous.
Gorfuau, *a.* (buan) Overquick; oversoon.
Gorfuander, *s. m.* (gorfuau) Overquickness.
Gorfuchedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (buchedd) Superior life; survivance.
Gorfucheddawl, *a.* (gorfuchedd) An outliving.
Gorfucheddiaw, *s. m.* (gorfuchedd) Survivorship.
Gorfucheddu, *v. a.* (gorfuchedd) To survive, to overlive, to outlive.
Gorfucheddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorfucheddwr (gorfuchedd—gwr) An outliver, a survivor.
Gorfudd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (budd) Superior benefit.
Gorfuddiad, *s. m.* (gorfudd) A rendering a superior advantage.
Gorfuddiaw, *v. a.* (gorfudd) To afford superior advantage, or gain.
Gorfuddiawl, *a.* (gorfudd) Very advantageous.
Gorfurth, *s. m.* (burth) A very violent thrust.
Gorfurthi, *s. m.* (gorfurth) Extreme impulsion.
*Cair hwygant orffyst orfurthi Tewdor;
 Cair ygor arfor arfod ynddi.*
*Mighty they would oppose the ambition of the most intrepid or-
 well of Tewdor: mighty the maritime bulwark when a thrust is
 made upon her.
 Llywelyn Bardd, i Dywys.*
Gorfurthiad, *s. m.* (gorfurth) A thrusting very violently; a chasing extremely.
Gorfurthiaw, *v. a.* (gorfurth) To repel extremely; to drive, or chase, very violently.
Gorfurthiawl, *a.* (gorfurth) Very repellent.
Gorfyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (hyd) Superior world; a superior state, or existence.
Gorfydiad, *s. m.* (gorfyd) A living in a superior state or world.

Gorfydiaw, v. a. (gorfyd) To live in a superior world, or state.
Gorfydiaw, a. (gorfyd) Of a superior state of existence.

Un gorfydiaw
Amrogonawg
M i gorfydd.

The unmerciful one of a higher state he will vanquish.
Taliesin.

Gorfyg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (myg) What spreads round; what is uppermost by its lightness.

Gorfygdwy, a. (gorfyg) Superable.

Gorfygawl, a. (gorfyg) Tending to overcome.

Gorfyged, s. f.—pl. t. au (gorfyg) Supreme glory, or honour.

Gorfygedawl, a. (gorfyged) Supremely glorious.

Gorfygeda, v. a. (gorfyged) To render supremely glorious, solemn, or grand;

Gorfygiad, s. m. (gorfyg) A surmounting, overcoming, or vanquishing.

Gorfyga, v. a. (gorfyg) To subdue, to vanquish, to overcome.

Gorfyg, s. m.—pl. t. au (myn) Rivalship, emulation; envy.

Gorfyngw, a. (gorfyg) Having an excessive desire to obtain; emulous; envious.

Gorfyngw drychyll, gorfynt a ddygaf
Wrth ar a fodd, i foddol gyt.

Ambitious playful one, envy I bear towards whom I praise, and
but I love praised before. *Cynddelw, i Efa, f. Madrug.*

Gorfywyl, a. (gorfynt) Having an extreme desire to obtain; ambitious; envious.

Gorfywylawd, s. m. (gorfynt) A state of rivalry; emulation; ambition; envy.

Gorfywylad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorfynt) An aspiring after extremely; an envying.

Gorfywyl, a. (gorfynt) Ambitious; emulous; envious.

Gorfywyl fy mwyll yn mholl adegant hddyw,
Wrth aghwylawd iwr i Eryrwy.

Ambitious to my mind on the distant boundary this day, in per-
meating the land on the side of Eryrwy. *Gwalchmai.*

Gorfywylaw, a. (gorfynt) Extremely aspiring; ambitious, emulous; envious.

Gorfywylad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorfynt) An aspiring after extremely; an envying.

Gorfywyl, v. a. (gorfynt) To aspire after extremely, to emulate, to envy, to be ambitious; to be envious.

Gorfynt, s. m.—pl. gorfyntau (gorfynt) Extreme mind, or desire; ambition; envy.

Our gorfynt, gwr adfynt, gwr llawr,
M fwynt, a chydol a chydawr.

The various men, the little men, the base men he would tear,
and would drive with the driver. *Aneurin.*

Gorfynt, v. a. (gorfynt) To aspire after extremely; to be ambitious; to be envious.

Gorfynt, s. m. (myn) An ascent, or up-hill.

Gorfyntydd, s. m. (gorfynt) An ascent, or up-hill.

Hydd gorfyntydd rwydd redaint.

The ring of the upland of wondrous course. *G. Brycheiniog.*

Gorfynt, a. (byr) Very short, brief, or abrupt.

Gorfynt, s. m.—pl. t. add (bynt) The first finger.

Gorfynt, a. (bynt) Living beyond; supervivant.

Gorfyntawd, s. m. (gorfynt) Extreme vivacity.

Lle hwynt yma, gwynt gorfyntawd,
Ffwrdd aghwylawd iwr i Eryrwy.

The court that is the splendour of the late fall of extreme an-
imation to debate, should the ministers there resort let them sing
no more. *Melior.*

Gorfyntawd, s. m. (gorfynt) An animating extreme-
ly; a becoming over-lively.

Gorfyntaw, v. a. (gorfynt) To animate to excess.

Gorfyntawg, a. (gorfynt) Extremely animated.

Gorfyntaw, a. (gorfynt) Extremely animating.

Gorfyntawd, s. m. (gorfynt) Superior state of life.

Gorfynt, s. f.—pl. gorfyntiaid (ffaw) Extreme embarrassment, or difficulty.

Gorfyntawd, s. f.—pl. gorfyntiaid (ffaw) Extraordi-
nary luck, or good fortune.

Gorfyntaw, s. m. (ffaw) Extreme delight, or bliss.

Ys cefych, ys cyfaryf awawg,
Wrth dy fodd iwr yn gyfoethawg,
Ac yn y gorffam, gorfyntawd—
Tragardd gan Delw tragawg.

Mayest thou, who art of renowned character, be according to
thy desire, possessing wealth, and in the conclusion, extreme bliss
the honour, mayest thou receive mercy from God the compas-
sionate. *Llygdd Gwr, i L. ab G. Macior.*

Gorfyntiad, s. m. (gorfynt) An embarrassing ex-
tremely, a becoming greatly puzzled.

Gorfyntiaid, v. a. (gorfynt) To embarrass or to
puzzle extremely.

Gorfyntiaid trymgawdd tragawdd yn dwyn;
M'm gorfyntiaid morwyn moe wyl aghd.

Bad affliction has caused extreme embarrassment as to my being
taken to eternity: no distinguished regard will a maid bestow on
me, being so very subject. *Ier. Pychan.*

Gorfyntiaid, a. (gorfynt) Very embarrassing.

Gorfynt, a. (ffel) Extremely subtle, or cunning.

Gorfyntiaid, s. m. (gorfynt) Extreme subtlety.

Gorfyntiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (fflam) Intense flame.

Gorfyntiaid, a. (gorfynt) Intensely flameous.

Gorfyntiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorfynt) Intense
flameous; a flaming extremely.

Gorfyntiaid, s. m. (gorfynt—llw) A bright flame
colour. a. Of a bright flame colour.

Gorfyntiaid, a. (ffluch) Very prevalent, or rife.

Gorfyntiaid, a. (gorfynt) Superabundant.

Gorfyntiaid, s. m. (gorfynt) A superabounding.

Gorfyntiaid, v. a. (gorfynt) To superabound.

Gorfyntiaid, s. m. (gorfynt) Great flameability.

Gorfyntiaid, a. (gorfynt) Extremely
flameous.

Gorfyntiaid, s. m. (gorfynt) A flaming
extremely; extreme flameous.

Gorfyntiaid, v. a. (gorfynt) To flame ex-
tremely.

Gorfyntiaid hwyntiaid hwyntiaid can,
Gorfyntiaid am y grau a'l hwyntiaid bydd.

The glare of the white veil of the apple tree flames brightly,
resting on the brow with me his down will not be. *Ier. Pychan.*

Gorfyntiaid, s. m. (gorfynt) A prospering much.

Gorfyntiaid, v. a. (gorfynt) To prosper much.

Gorfyntiaid, a. (gorfynt) Very prosperous.

Gorfyntiaid, a. (ffraw) Extremely active, volatile,
or agitated; full of briskness.

Gorfyntiaid, s. m. (ffrawdd) Extreme bustle.

Gorfyntiaid, a. (ffrom) Very irritable, or touchy.

Gorfyntiaid, v. a. (ffrom) To become very irri-
table, or testy.

Gorfyntiaid, s. m. (ffrom) A becoming very
irritable, or testy.

Gorfyntiaid, s. f.—pl. gorfyntiaid (ffrwd) A violent
stream, or torrent.

Gweld—
Gorfyntiaid cild orffwos orffwos.

There were seen the violent torrents of the conflict full of alert-
ness and exaltation. *Cynddelw.*

Gorfyntiaid, s. m. (gorfynt) A streaming exces-
sively; an overflowing.

Gorfyntiaid, v. a. (gorfynt) To stream greatly.

Gorfyntiaid, a. (gorfynt) Overflowing.

Gorfyntiaid, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ffull) Extreme celerity.

Gorfyntiaid, s. m. (gorfynt) A hastening greatly.

Gorfyntiaid, v. a. (gorfynt) To move extremely
brisk; to be extremely brisk.

Gorffulliwg, *s.* (*gorffull*) Extremely alert.
 Gorffwdan, *s. f.* (*ffwdan*) Extreme bustle.
 Gorffwdaniad, *s. m.* (*gorffwdan*) A bustling much.
 Gorffwdanu, *v. a.* (*gorffwdan*) To bustle much.
 Gorffwyr, *s. f.* (*ffwyr*) A very violent impulse. *a.*
 Extremely impetuous.

Gwan gweirfwrch gwaneg orffwyr,
 Gwae ni ei marw hi mor hwyr.

Dividing like a hay-fork with a gait most impetuous, woe to us
 that she should have died so late. *Iolo Goch.*

Dy gwyald, dloer, ya llwyr
 Be dreadful ye, byd orffwyr.

Certainly, thou wouldst be lamented if entirely exterminated,
 that are most repulsive to the world. *D. ab Gwilym, Pr. cryn.*

Gorffwyrad, *s. m.* (*gorffwyr*) A greatly impelling.
 Gorffwyrw, *v. a.* (*gorffwyr*) To impel extremely.
 Gorffwyrwl, *a.* (*gorffwyr*) Extremely impulsive.
 Gorffynawl, *a.* (*ffynawl*) Tending to great prosper-
 ity; extremely fortunate.
 Gorffyniad, *s. m.* (*ffyniad*) A prospering greatly.
 Gorffyniannawl, *a.* (*gorffyniant*) Tending to be
 very prosperous, or fortunate.
 Gorffynannu, *v. a.* (*gorffyniant*) To prosper ex-
 tremely, to be very fortunate.
 Gorffynannu, *a.* (*gorffyniant*) Tending to be
 very prosperous, or fortunate.
 Gorffyniant, *s. m.* (*ffyniant*) Excess of prosperity.

Gorffyniant llifant lly Gwynoddydd;
 Gorffyniant llyll-wawd gan lly phrydydd.

The supreme fortune of the host of Gwynod; most ready with
 her bard is her eulogy. *Ior. Pychan.*

Gorffyniaw, *v. a.* (*ffyniaw*) To be very fortunate.
 Gorffyniawl, *a.* (*ffyniawl*) Very prosperous.
 Gorffynni, *v. a.* (*ffynni*) To prosper extremely.
 Gorffysg, *s. m.* (*ffysg*) Extreme celerity.
 Gorffysgiad, *s. m.* (*gorffysg*) A moving with ex-
 treme celerity or swiftness.
 Gorffysgiaw, *v.* (*gorffysg*) To move very quickly.
 Gorffysgiawl, *a.* (*gorffysg*) Of extreme speed.
 Gorgadw, *s. m.* (*cadw*) A supercharge.
 Gorgadw, *v. a.* (*cadw*) To keep, or watch over,
 to superintend.
 Gorgaddug, *s. m.* (*caddug*) Superior darkness, or
 a gloom that covers over.
 Gorgaddugaw, *v. a.* (*gorgaddug*) To darken over.
 Gorgaddugawl, *a.* (*gorgaddug*) Tending to darken
 over, or to become overcast.
 Gorgaddugiad, *s. m.* (*gorgaddug*) A darkening
 over; an overcasting.
 Gorgaeth, *a.* (*caeth*) Excessively confined.
 Gorgaethawl, *a.* (*gorgaeth*) Tending to confine,
 or restrain extremely.
 Gorgaethiad, *s. m.* (*gorgaeth*) A confining ex-
 tremely; extreme restriction.
 Gorgaethu, *v. a.* (*gorgaeth*) To confine greatly.
 Gorgaffad, *s. m.* (*caffad*) Superior attainment.
 Gorgaffael, *v. a.* (*caffael*) To attain supremely.
 Gorgaffaeliad, *s. m.* (*gorgaffael*) An attaining su-
 premely; a getting overmuch.
 Gorgais, *s. m.* (*cais*) A superior attempt.
 Gorgaled, *a.* (*caled*) Extremely hard, or severe.
 Gorgaledu, *v. a.* (*gorgaled*) To harden extreme-
 ly; to overharden.
 Gorgall, *a.* (*call*) Extremely discreet, or crafty.
 Gorgalledd, *s. m.* (*gorgall*) Extreme discretion;
 excess of cunning.
 Gorgallus, *a.* (*gorgall*) Otherwise, very crafty.
 Gorgam, *a.* (*cam*) Extremely distorted.
 Gorgamawl, *a.* (*gorgam*) Tending to bend, or dis-
 tort extremely.
 Gorgamiad, *s. m.* (*gorgam*) A bending much.
 Gorgamu, *v. a.* (*gorgam*) To bend overmuch.

Gorgan, *a.* (*can*) Extremely white, or bright.
 Gorganiad, *s. m.* (*gorgan*) A making very white.
 Gorganu, *v. a.* (*gorgan*) To make very white.
 Gorgas, *a.* (*cas*) Extremely disagreeable.
 Gorgaslad, *s. m.* (*gorgas*) A hating to excess; a
 rendering extremely hateful; a becoming very
 disagreeable.

Gorgassu, *v. a.* (*gorgas*) To hate extremely.
 Gorgawdd, *s. m.* (*cawdd*) Extreme vexation.
 Gorged, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (*ced*) Superior treasure
 Gorgedu, *v. a.* (*gorged*) To hoard extremely.
 Gorgeidwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (*gorgadw*) One who
 guards, or watches over; a supercargo.

Gorgeisiad, *s. m.* (*gorgais*) A making a superior
 attempt, an over-attempting.

Gorgeisiaw, *v. a.* (*gorgais*) To make a superior
 attempt.

Gorglawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorgloddiau (*clawdd*) The
 bank of a dike, a mound; a wall that is open.
 Gorgoch, *a.* (*coch*) Extremely red; red on the
 extremity; tip with red.

Gorglodd i Lloegr gorgoch lloesu.

The triumph of Lloegr the blades tip with red. *Mynyddia.*

Gorgoched, *s. m.* (*gorgoch*) A reddening over.
 Gorgochi, *v. a.* (*gorgoch*) To make very red; to
 colour over with red; to tip with red.

Gorgodawl, *a.* (*codawl*) Supereminent.

Gorgodi, *v. a.* (*codi*) To rise superior.

Gorgodiad, *s. m.* (*codiad*) A rising superior.

Gorgoddawl, *a.* (*gorgawdd*) Very overbearing.

Gorgoddi, *v. a.* (*gorgawdd*) To vex extremely.

Gorgoddiaid, *s. m.* (*gorgawdd*) A vexing extremely.

Gorgoddiant, *s. m.* (*gorgawdd*) Extreme vexation.

Gorgoeth, *a.* (*coeth*) Extremely pure, or refined.

Gorgoethawl, *a.* (*gorgoeth*) Tending to render

very pure, of a very pure nature.

Gorgoethedd, *s. m.* (*gorgoeth*) Extreme purity.

Gorgoethi, *v. a.* (*gorgoeth*) To purify extremely.

Gorgoethiad, *s. m.* (*gorgoeth*) A purifying ex-

tremely.

Gorgosp, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (*cosp*) Extreme punish-

ment, or correction.

Gorgospawl, *a.* (*gorgosp*) Tending to excess of

punishment.

Gorgospi, *v. a.* (*gorgosp*) To punish extremely.

Gorgospiad, *s. m.* (*gorgosp*) A punishing extremely.

Gorgrafawl, *a.* (*crafawl*) Tending to scratch the

surface.

Gorgrafiad, *s. m.* (*crafiad*) A scratching over.

Gorgrafu, *v. a.* (*crafu*) To scratch the surface.

Gorgraff, *a.* (*craff*) Very sharp of perception.

Gorgraffawl, *a.* (*gorgraff*) Very penetrating; very

impressive.

Gorgraffedd, *s. m.* (*gorgraff*) Extreme penetration.

Gorgraffiad, *s. m.* (*gorgraff*) A penetrating very

quickly; a quickly perceiving.

Gorgraffu, *v. a.* (*gorgraff*) To penetrate very

quickly, to perceive quickly.

Gorgraid, *a.* (*craid*) Extremely vehement.

Gorgras, *a.* (*cras*) Extremely parched, or arid.

Gorgrasiad, *s. m.* (*gorgras*) An over-parching.

Gorgrasu, *v. a.* (*gorgras*) To parch overmuch.

Gorgrawd, *s. m.* (*crawd*) A supercrescence.

Gorgrawn, *s. m.* (*crawn*) An over-collection.

Gorgred, *s. f.* (*cred*) Implicit belief; superstition.

Esgyn y corn er cydydd—

A dyddig o fraguad, wifrad orgred,
 Ar law Gwgan Druan.

Bring thou the horns, for conviviality, and of bragget, a liquor of
 confidence, give into the hand of the stubborn Gwgan.

O. Cyfriliog.

Gorgredawl, *a.* (*gorgred*) Superstitious.

Gorgred, *v. a.* (*gorgred*) To believe implicitly; to be superstitious; to confide.
Gorgrin, *a.* (*crin*) Extremely crisp, or brittle.
Gorgriaw, *v. a.* (*gorgrin*) To become extremely crisp, dry, or brittle.
Gorgriaw, *a.* (*gorgrin*) Tending to render, or become brittle in the extreme.
Gorgrsawl, *a.* (*gorgrawn*) Tending to collect, or aggregate, overmuch.
Gorgrini, *v. a.* (*gorgrawn*) To collect overmuch.
Gorgriniad, *s. m.* (*gorgrawn*) An over-collecting.
Gorgroth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*croth*) A very great belly, or protuberance.
Gorgrothawl, *a.* (*gorgroth*) Bulging out extremely.
Gorgrothi, *v. a.* (*gorgroth*) To bulge, or swell out extremely.
Gorgrothiad, *s. m.* (*gorgroth*) A bellying out excessively.
Gorgrwn, *a.* (*crwm*) Very much bent.
Gorgrwn, *s. m.* (*crwth*) A very great rotundity.
Gorgrwydr, *s. m.* (*crwydr*) Extreme wandering.
Gorgrwydrad, *s. m.* (*gorgrwydr*) A wandering excessively; extreme deviation.
Gorgrwydraw, *v. a.* (*gorgrwydr*) To wander overmuch.
Gorgrwydrawl, *a.* (*gorgrwydr*) Extremely deviating or wandering.
Gorgryd, *s. m.* (*cryd*) Extreme agitation.
Gorgrydawl, *a.* (*gorgryd*) Very agitating.
Gorgrydiad, *s. m.* (*gorgryd*) A greatly agitating.
Gorgryda, *v. a.* (*gorgryd*) To agitate extremely.
Gorgryniaw, *a.* (*gorgrwn*) That bends extremely.
Gorgryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*gorgrwn*) A bending extremely, a crouching.
Gorgrynu, *v. a.* (*gorgrwn*) To bend, or crouch extremely.
Gorgryn, *a.* (*cryn*) Extremely tremulous.
Gorgrynawl, *a.* (*gorgryn*) Tending to tremble exceedingly.
Gorgryndawd, *s. m.* (*gorgryn*) Great trembling.
Gorgryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*gorgryn*) A trembling excessively.
Gorgryno, *a.* (*cryno*) Very compact, or tidy.
Gorgryniad, *s. m.* (*gorgryno*) A making very compact; an overstocking.
Gorgryniawl, *a.* (*gorgryno*) Tending to make very compact.
Gorgrynoi, *v. a.* (*gorgryno*) To make very compact; to overstock.
Gorgrynu, *v. a.* (*gorgryn*) To shake or quake extremely.
Gorgrythawl, *a.* (*gorgrwrth*) Tending to bulge out extremely.
Gorgrythiad, *s. m.* (*gorgrwrth*) A bellying out extremely.
Gorgrythia, *v. a.* (*gorgrwrth*) To bulge, or swell out, overmuch.
Gorgudd, *s. m.* (*cudd*) What covers over.
Gorguddiad, *s. m.* (*gorgudd*) A covering over.
Gorguddiaw, *v. a.* (*gorgudd*) To cover over.
Gorguddiawl, *a.* (*gorgudd*) Tending to hide, or to cover over.
Gorgydd, *s. m.* (*owydd*) A fall over.
Gorgyddawl, *v. a.* (*gorgwydd*) To fall over.
Gorgyddiawl, *a.* (*gorgwydd*) Apt to fall over.
Gorgyddiad, *s. m.* (*gorgwydd*) A falling over.
Gorgyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (*cwyn*) Extreme complaint or wailing.
Gorgynaw, *v. a.* (*gorgwyn*) To complain extremely; to wail.
Gorgynawl, *a.* (*gorgwyn*) Very plaintive.

Gorgwyniad, *s. m.* (*gorgwyn*) A complaining extremely; a greatly bewailing.
Gorgydgam, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*cydgam*) Climax.
Gorgyflawn, *a.* (*cyflawn*) More than complete.
Gorgyflawnedd, *s. m.* (*gorgyflawn*) Superabundance; superfluity; surplus.
Gorgyflawni, *v. a.* (*gorgyflawn*) To render more than complete.
Gorgyfwch, *v. a.* (*cyfwch*) Surpassing in height

Nid ynt gorgyfwch a chyfraith.

They are not superior to the law.

Welsh Laws.

Gorgyffraw, *s. m.* (*cyffraw*) Extreme agitation.
Gorgyffred, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (*cyffred*) A surmise.
Gorgyffredawl, *a.* (*gorgyffred*) Imaginary.
Gorgyffrediad, *s. m.* (*gorgyffred*) A surmising.
Gorgyffredu, *v. a.* (*gorgyffred*) To surmise.
Gorgyffroad, *s. m.* (*gorgyffraw*) An agitating extremely; excess of agitation.
Gorgyffroadwl, *a.* (*gorgyffraw*) Greatly agitating.
Gorgyffroi, *v. a.* (*gorgyffraw*) To agitate extremely.
Gorgylch, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*cylich*) A superior circle; an outer circle; that surrounds.
Gorgylchawl, *a.* (*gorgylch*) Surrounding.
Gorgylchedd, *s. m.* (*gorgylch*) What surrounds.
Gorgylchiad, *s. m.* (*gorgylch*) A surrounding.
Gorgylchu, *v. a.* (*gorgylch*) To surround.
Gorgylchyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*gorgylch*) A surrounding circle.
Gorgylchynawl, *a.* (*gorgylchyn*) Surrounding.
Gorgylchyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*gorgylchyn*) A surrounding, a circumscribing.
Gorgylchynu, *v. a.* (*gorgylchyn*) To surround.

Amwynt hwythas iade of guddad rhagdo o'r oedl da hwynt o'wryd Mon, ad Arfon, a Llynn, ac y cantrefydd cyffredid i Lloegr, a chyntrefydd gorgyffraw gan y wraig, a chardded y holl a gorgylchyn holl Wynedd.

They importuned him that he would proceed forward, from that good omen, to subdue Mon, and Arfon, and Llynn, and the provinces bordering on Lloegr; and to take homage from the people, and to proceed in that way, and surround all Gwynedd.
Such. Gr. of Cynan.

Gorgymhell, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (*cymhell*) Extreme compulsion; excessive importunity.
Gorgymhell, *v. a.* (*cymhell*) To impel overmuch; to excite extremely.
Gorgymhellawl, *a.* (*gorgymhell*) Extremely compulsive; very urgent.
Gorgymhelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*gorgymhell*) A compelling, or urging extremely.
Gorgyrch, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*cyrch*) Excess of resort.
Gorgyrchawl, *a.* (*gorgyrch*) Of excessive resort.
Gorgyrchiad, *s. m.* (*gorgyrch*) A resorting overmuch.
Gorgyrchu, *v. a.* (*gorgyrch*) To resort overmuch.
Gorhadawg, *s. m.* (*had*) The herb all-seed.
Gorhaedd, *s. m.* (*haedd*) An overreach; an overstretch.
Gorhaeddawl, *a.* (*gorhaedd*) Overreaching.
Gorhaeddiad, *s. m.* (*gorhaedd*) An overreaching.
Gorhaeddu, *v. a.* (*gorhaedd*) To overreach.
Gorhael, *a.* (*hael*) Extremely liberal; prodigal.
Gorhallt, *a.* (*hallt*) Extremely salt, or briny.
Gorhalltiad, *s. m.* (*gorhallt*) A salting overmuch.
Gorhalltu, *v. a.* (*gorhallt*) To salt overmuch.
Gorhardd, *a.* (*hardd*) Extremely towering.
Gorharddiad, *s. m.* (*gorhardd*) A towering greatly.
Gorharddu, *v. a.* (*gorhardd*) To tower very high; To make very shewy.
Gorhawl, *s. f.*—*pl.* *gorholion* (*hawl*) A superior claim; an over-claim.
Gorheb, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (*heb*) A response.
Gorhebawl, *a.* (*gorheb*) Responsive.

Gorhedawl, a. (hedawl) Flying above.
Gorhedeg, v. a. (hedeg) To fly above, or over.
Gorhediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hediad) A flying over
Gorhelaeth, a. (helaeth) Over-ample; exagger-
 ated; amplified.

Gorhelaethawl, a. (gorhelaeth) Tending to ampli-
 fy to excess; exaggerating.

Gorhelaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorhelaeth) An
 over-amplifying; exaggeration; amplification.
Gorhelaethrwydd, s. m. (gorhelaeth) The state of
 being over-ample, or exaggerated.

Gorhelaethu, v. a. (gorhelaeth) To make very
 ample; to amplify extremely; to exaggerate.

Gorhen, a. (hen) Extremely old, or ancient

Gorhenaidd, a. (gorhen) Somewhat antiquated;
 superannuated.

Gorhenaint, s. m. (gorhen) Extreme age.

Gorhenedd, s. m. (gorhen) Extreme antiquity.

Gorhendad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hendad) A great
 grandfather.

Gorhendaidd, s. m.—pl. gorhendeidiau (hendaidd)
 A great great grandfather.

Gorbeniddiaw, v. a. (gorhenaidd) To become
 superannuated.

Gorhenfam, s. f.—pl. t. au (gorhen—mam) A
 great grandmother.

Gorhengaw, s. m. (hengaw) A great great great
 grandfather.

*Y cyfryw geraint a dalwynt, allan y ryd a'r llorudd, y cyffell-
 ybion o blaid y dyn a laddar a'i herbynnant, o'r gorhengaw hyd y
 gorchaw.*

*Such relatives as shall pay compensation for murder in conjunc-
 tion with the murderer, those on the same degree on the part of
 the person slain shall receive it, from the great great great grand-
 father to the great great great grandchild. Welsh Laws.*

**Gorhennain, s. f.—pl. gorhennainiau (gorhen—
 nain)** A great great grandmother.

Gorhenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (henw) A surname.

Gorhenwad, s. m. (gorhenw) A surnaming.

Gerhenwawl, a. (gorhenw) Relating to a surname

Gorhenwi, v. a. (gorhenw) To surname.

Gorhesg, s. pl. aggr. (hesg) Large reeds.

*Cloten lloen cul orhesg,
 Colton badd, celyn a hesg.*

*A bare tail of slender reeds, the boards of barley, holly, and
 sedges. Iolo Goch, 9th farsf.*

Gorhëwg, a. (hëwg) Full of assurance; saucy.

*Gorhëwg ym dwg deg orodddh gas;
 Gywair-farch ni phalla,
 All y Cethin—*

*Pertly shall I be carried to the fair sheltered station; the sure
 footed steed will not falter, no more than the Cethin.
 Gr. ab Meredydd.*

Gorhëwgdra, s. m. (gorhëwg) Malapertness.

Gorbewgl, v. n. (gorhëwg) To be malapert.

Gorhiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hiliad) A bringing
 forth abundantly.

Gorhiliaw, v. a. (hiliaw) To increase the species,
 to propagate; to multiply; to enlarge.

Gorhiliawg, a. (hiliawg) Very prolific.

Gorhillig, s. m. (hil) Four-leaved allseed.

Gorhiniawg, s. f.—pl. gorhiniogau (hiniawg) The
 lintel, or top of a door-frame.

Gorhir, a. (hir) Overlong; extremely long.

Gorhiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorhir) A lingering;
 a being very dilatory.

Gorhirlaw, v. a. (gorhir) To linger; to be very
 dilatory.

Gorhirlawl, a. (gorhir) Very lingering or slow.

Gorhoen, s. f. (hoen) Extreme flow; vivacity, or
 cheerfulness.

*Dew a garal deg orhoen,
 A droes eu pumoes o's poen.*

*God, who delights in fair cheerfulness, delivered the five ages
 out of their torments. Iorwen Trw.*

Gorhoeni, v. a. (gorhoen) To exhilarate, to be
 exhilarated, to become cheerful.

Gorhoenus, a. (gorhoen) Full of vivacity.

*Yr athraw doeth—o'm cyngboral i lawenyddu ya yr Arglwydd,
 ac i fyw yn orhoenus.*

*The wise instructor would advise me to rejoice in the Lord,
 and to live cheerfully. S. Trefnodyn.*

Gorhoenusrwydd, s. m. (gorhoenus) Cheerfulness.

Gorhoff, a. (hoff) Very delectable, or lovely.

Gorhoffon, most desirable things.

Gorhoffaidd, a. (gorhoff) Of a very delectable, or
 amiable nature.

Gorhoffedd, s. f. (gorhoff) That which extremely
 delights, what is a favourite. *Gorhoffedd
 Gwalchmai, and Gorhoffedd Hywel*, the titles of
 poems by those bards.

Gorhoffi, v. a. (gorhoff) To desire, or delight in,
 extremely; to love to excess; to overprize.

Gorhoffiad, s. m. (gorhoff) A desiring, or delight-
 ing in extremely.

Gorhoffiant, s. m. (gorhoff) Extreme fondness.

Gorholi, v. a. (gorhawl) To pursue a claim over-
 much; to question overmuch.

Gorholiad, s. m. (gorhawl) A pursuing a claim
 overmuch; a questioning too closely.

Gorhonawl, a. (honawl) Asserted overmuch.

Gorhoni, v. a. (honi) To assert over-violently.

Gorhoniad, s. m. (honiad) An insisting to excess.

Gorhud, s. m. (hud) Extreme fascination.

Gorhudaw, v. a. (gorhud) To allure extremely.

Gorhudawl, a. (gorhud) Extremely alluring.

Gorhudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorhud) A fascina-
 ting extremely; a greatly enticing.

Gorhudwr, s. m.—pl. gorhudwyr (gorhud—gwr)
 One who entices, or deceives, extremely.

Gorhudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hudd) An over cover;
 an upper covering, or envelope.

Gorhuddaw, v. a. (gorhudd) To cover over; to
 overcast, to overcloud; to overveil.

Gorhuddawl, a. (gorhudd) That is overcovering.

Gorhuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorhudd) A cover-
 ing over; an overcasting.

Gorhul, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hul) An overcover.

Gorhuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorhul) An overcovering

Gorhuliaw, v. a. (gorhul) To overcover.

Gorhuliawg, a. (gorhul) That overcovers.

Gorhun, v. f. (hun) Excess of sleep; lethargy.

Gorhunaw, v. a. (gorhun) To oversleep.

Gorhunawg, a. (gorhun) Oversleepy.

Gorhunawl, a. (gorhun) Tending to oversleep.

Gorhuniad, s. m. (gorhun) An oversleeping.

Gorhydr, s. m. (hydr) Overboldness; arrogance.

Gorhydrawl, a. (gorhydr) Overconfident.

Gorhydri, s. m. (gorhydr) Overconfidence; arro-
 gancy; pomp.

Gorhydriad, s. m. (gorhydr) An assuming over-
 confidence; an arrogating.

Gorhydra, v. a. (gorhydr) To assume overconfi-
 dence; to be overbold.

Gorhynawl, a. (gorhen) Extremely ancient.

Gorhynod, a. (hynod) Extremely notable.

Gorhynodawl, a. (gorhynod) Tending to render,
 or become very remarkable.

Gorhynodi, v. a. (gorhynod) To make very re-
 markable; to become very distinguished.

Gorhynodiad, s. m. (gorhynod) A rendering very
 remarkable, or conspicuous.

Gorhynt, s. f.—pl. t. iau (hynt) A superior course;
 —that is upon the way; a sojourner.

Gori, s. m. (gor) The act of brooding, or breed-
 ing; supuration.

Gori, v. a. (gor) To brood; to breed matter; to suppart. *Iar yn gori, a hen hatching.*

Teithi pob aderyn hys; a yw ddotry a gori.

The perfection of every female bird are to lay eggs and to brood.
Welsh Laws.

Cyw iur, hyd an ddodw, cywen, hyd an oer.

A hen is a chick until she lays, and a pullet until she breeds.
Welsh Laws.

Goriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gor) A brooding; sup-
puration.

Gorial, s. c.—pl. gorleion (gor) A brooder.

Gorlain, s. m. (gawr) A frequent crying out.

Gorlain, v. a. (gawr) To cry out frequently.

Gorian, v. a. (gawr) To cry out frequently; to moan, to complain.

Goriaw, v. a. (gawr) To utter moans, or cries; to be querulous.

Goriawl, a. (gawr) Apt to moan; querulous.

Gorifyny, s. m. (ifyny) An ascent, or acclivity.

Gorifynydd, s. m. (gorifyny) An ascent.

Gorimyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhimyn) A small chink

Gorior, a. (gawr) Apt to moan; querulous.

*Death came up—
I yw Fudrig orior
Er mawli i ddaw i'r mor.*

There came pleasant singing to send the querulous Patrick into the sea for the honour of God.
I. ab R. ab Iwan Llwyd.

Gorir, a. (ir) Extremely fresh, or green.

Goriradd, a. (gorir) That is of a very fresh nature, or full of sap, or very green.

Goris, prep. (is) Greatly beneath, below, under, inferior to. *adv.* Beneath, in a lower place.

Gorisel, a. (goria) Very low, inferior.

Goriseledd, s. m. (gorisel) Extreme inferiority.

Goriseiliad, s. m. (gorisel) A rendering, or becoming extremely low.

Goriselrwydd, s. m. (gorisel) Inferiorness.

Goriselu, v. a. (gorisel) To render very low; or inferior; to become extremely low.

Goriselwyr, s. m.—pl. goriselwyr (gorisel—gwr) An inferior person, an inferior.

Goringell, s. m. (igell) The froth of liquor.

Goringellawg, a. (gorigell) Over-foaming.

*Bydd gwin gorigellawg, a ddolau gorolau rhagot; a bydd dog-
wyr-aragot a ddaw atant i'r yppity; yno y bydd y pwllicigion.*

There will be froth-mantled wine, and smoozing songs before thee; and provision for thirty persons shall come to thee into the lodging house: there the strangers eat.
H. Culhuc—Mabinogion.

Goringelliad, s. m. (gorigell) A mantling over with froth; a foaming over.

Goringellu, v. a. (gorigell) To foam on the top.

*Dobro gwyw i'm tyto,
A llwyd gwin gorigelle:
Uguch yw fy llawr, mab Hyddo.*

Come along with me to my dwelling, where there is good wine that will mantle over; Uguch is my name, the son of Hyddo.
Yadd. Yrnes a Thelwain.

Gorith, s. m. (rith) A faint appearance; a phantom, or illusion. *a.* That partly appears; illusive

*Et—
Gorith gyfarchawr.*

He is an illusive greeter.

Taliesin.

Gorithiad, s. m. (gorith) A faintly appearing; de-
ception of appearance, illusion.

Gorithiaw, v. a. (gorith) To appear indistinctly.

Gorithiawl, a. (gorith) Tending to appear indis-
tinctly; like a phantom.

Gorithiwr, s. m.—pl. gorithwyr (gorith—gwr) One who appears indistinctly.

Goriw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rhiw) A gentle ascent.

Goriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llad) Supreme blessing.

Goriadawl, a. (goriad) Supremely gracious.

Goriadiad, s. m. (goriad) A blessing supremely.

VOL. II.

Goriadu, v. a. (goriad) To bless supremely.

Gorlaes, a. (llaes) That is very low, or trailing.

Gorlaesiad, s. m. (gorlaes) A trailing extremely.

Gorlaesu, v. a. (gorlaes) To trail overmuch.

Gorlais, s. m.—pl. gorleisian (llais) A very shrill
voice, an acute tone.

Gorlaith, a. (llaith) Humid, or moist, to excess.

Gorlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (llam) An overskip.

Gorlamawl, a. (gorlam) Supersalient.

Gorlamiad, s. m. (gorlam) Supersaliency.

Gorlamu, v. a. (gorlam) To overstep, to over-
skip; to leap upon, or over.

Gorian, a. (gian) Extremely clean, or pure.

Gorlanad, s. m. (gorlan) A making very clean,
or pure; superpurgation.

Gorlanawl, a. (gorlan) Tending to make very
clean, or pure.

Gorlanastr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llanastr) An upper-
most layer.

Gorlanastrawl, a. (gorlanastr) Being strewn over,
or overspread.

Gorlanastriad, s. m. (gorlanastr) A strewing, or
spreading over.

Gorlanastru, v. a. (gorlanastr) To strew over, to
spread over.

Gorlanau, v. a. (gorlan) To make very clean.

Gorlanw, s. m. (llanw) The state of being over-
full; repletion; high-water, or high tide.

Gorlas, s. m. (glas) The blue which the interme-
diate air gives to distant objects; "Nature's
universal robe." *a.* Covered with superior blue,
covered with a general verdancy, as it appears
in a landscape, approaching to a blue.

*Gorlas gwellt didry; dwf bend lami;
Gorddyr caws awel gyneddi.*

*Of finest green the untrodden grass; the water is it not of fresh-
ness, most vocal the nightingale of well-known song.*
Gwalchmai.

Gorlasidd, a. (gorlas) Tending to be of a bluish
hue; between a fine blue and green.

Gorlasar, s. m. (llasar) A fine blue enamel, or
coating. *a.* Of a fine blue enamel.

*New a llawer yn trydwr;
Ni pheddw rhwng drws heb wyar;
New a cwr gorlasar.*

*Am I not powerful in the din of tumult; between two hosts I
would not doubt without blood; am I not called the one clad in
finest blue.*
Taliesin.

Gorlasawg, a. (gorlas) Having a fine blue tint.

Gorlasawl, a. (gorlas) Tending to render, or be-
come, of a fine blue.

Gorlasiad, s. m. (gorlas) A rendering, or becom-
ing, of a superior blue; a doing over with blue,
a covering with verdancy.

Gorlasu, v. a. (gorlas) To make of a fine blue;
to colour very blue; to colour over with fine
blue; to become very blue; to cover with
verdancy.

Gorlawen, a. (llawen) Extremely joyful or glad.

Gorlawennu, v. a. (gorlawen) To overjoy; to be
overjoyed.

Gorlawenydd, s. m. (gorlawen) Excess of joy.

Gorlawu, a. (llawu) Overfull, redundant.

Gorlawndid, s. m. (gorlawu) Redundancy.

Gorlawnedd, s. m. (gorlawu) Redundancy.

Gorlawniad, s. m. (gorlawu) An overfilling, a
making redundant; repletion.

Gorlech, s. f.—pl. t. l (llech) What is above slate,
a kind of stone;—also a flat stone roof, or cover

Gorlechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llechiad) A sculking
extremely.

Gorlechu, v. a. (llechu) To sculk extremely.

Gorled, s. m. (lled) Extreme breadth, or width.

P

Gorledawl, *a.* (gorled) Extremely expansive.
 Gorlediad, *s. m.* (gorled) An expanding extremely; extreme expansion.
 Gorledrad, *s. m.* (lledrad) A heinous theft.
 Gorledrata, *v. a.* (gorledrad) To steal heinously.
 Gorledu, *v. a.* (gorled) To expand extremely.
 Gorlef, *s. m.* (llef) A very loud voice; an outcry.
 Gorlefain, *v. a.* (gorlef) To cry out loudly.
 Gorlefawl, *a.* (gorlef) Extremely noisy.
 Gorleisiad, *s. m.* (gorlais) A squeaking.
 Gorleisiaw, *v. a.* (gorlais) To squeak, to squeal.
 Gorleithiad, *s. m.* (gorlaith) A making, or becoming very humid.
 Gorleithiaw, *v. a.* (gorlaith) To become very humid; to moisten extremely.
 Gorleithiawl, *a.* (gorlaith) Very humidic.
 Gorlendid, *s. m.* (gorlan) Extreme purity, or clearness; extreme comeliness.
 Gorlenwad, *s. m.* (gorlanw) An overfilling.
 Gorlenwi, *v. a.* (gorlanw) To overfill.
 Gorles, *s. m.* (llës) Supreme benefit, or good.
 Gorlesawl, *a.* (gorles) Extremely beneficial.
 Gorlesu, *v. a.* (gorles) To benefit extremely.
 Gorlethawl, *a.* (llethawl) Very depressive.
 Gorlethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (llethiad) A depressing extremely; a smothering.
 Gorlethu, *v. a.* (llethu) To depress extremely.
 Gorlewin, *s. m.* (llewin) The extreme of light; point of radiation; ultimate point; the west.
 Gorlewinaw, *v. a.* (gorlewin) To diverge; to tend westward.
 Gorlewinawl, *a.* (gorlewin) Occidental.
 Gorlid, *s. m.* (llid) Extreme rage, or wrath.
 Gorliadiad, *s. m.* (gorlid) A raging extremely; a fuming excessively.
 Gorliadiaw, *v. a.* (gorlid) To be very wrathful.
 Gorliadiawg, *a.* (gorlid) Extremely enraged.
 Gorlif, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (llif) A great current; an upper current.
 Gorlifaw, *v. a.* (gorlif) To flow very strongly; to flow above.
 Gorlifawl, *a.* (gorlif) Superfluitant, overflowing.
 Gorlifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorlif) A flowing in a strong current; a flowing above; a current.
 Gorlifant, *s. m.* (gorlif) Superfluance.
 Gorlithr, *s. m.* (llithr) An overslip; extreme glibness; very slippery.
 Gorlithraw, *v. a.* (gorlithr) To overslip.
 Gorlithrawl, *a.* (gorlithr) Tending to overslip.
 Gorlithriad, *s. m.* (gorlithr) An overslipping.
 Gorlithrig, *a.* (gorlithr) Extremely slippery.
 Gorliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (lliw) Exterior colour; apparent hue; resemblance.
 Gorliwiad, *s. m.* (gorliw) A colouring over; a giving an apparent hue; a giving a resemblance.
 Gorliwiad, *v. a.* (gorliw) To colour over; to give an apparent hue; to give a resemblance.
 Gorliwiawl, *a.* (gorliw) Tending to colour over, or to give an apparent hue; resembling.
 Gorlochawl, *a.* (gorlawch) Tending to protect extremely; greatly cherishing.
 Gorlochi, *v. a.* (gorlawch) To protect extremely.
 Gorlochiad, *s. m.* (gorlawch) A protecting much.
 Gorlog, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llog) Extreme hire; excess of interest; usury.
 Gorlogawl, *a.* (gorlog) Of extravagant hire; usurious.
 Gorlogi, *r. a.* (gorlog) To hire at an extravagant price; to commit usury.
 Gorlogiad, *s. m.* (gorlog) A hiring at an excessive price; a committing usury.

Gorloes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gloes) Extreme utterance; a murmuring sound; also an organ. *a.* Of a murmuring sound.

Gorwillale nos yn achadw llun
 Gorloes rydas dwfr Dygen Freiddin.

I anxiously watched guarding the bound of the loudly murmuring fords of the water of the towering Breiddin. *Gwatchmau.*

Rhoes iddi bob rhyw awyddau;
 Rhugl foliant o'r meddiant mas;
 Gwrdd-lef telyn ac orloes;
 Gorodd rhodd: gwr meddw a'i rhoes.

I bestowed every kind of assiduity upon her; showing praise of my appropriate store; the powerful note of the harp and organ: too great a gift: it was a drunken man who gave it.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gorloesi, *v. a.* (lloesi) To pour excessively; to pour over; to supereffuse.

Gosloesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (lloesiad) Supereffusion

Gorlon, *a.* (llon) Extremely cheerful.

Gorlonaid, *s. m.* (gorlon) An overfill.

Gorlonedd, *s. m.* (gorlon) Extreme cheerfulness.

Gorloni, *v. a.* (gorlon) To make extremely cheerful; to become overjoyed.

Gorlog, *s. m.* (llog) Extreme burning; the burning of the surface.

Gorlogawl, *a.* (gorlog) Tending to overburn.

Gorlogsi, *v. a.* (gorlog) To overburn; to burn the surface.

Gorlogsiad, *s. m.* (gorlog) An overburning.

Gorlosten, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (llosten) An earwig.

Gorludd, *s. m.* (ludd) Extreme depression, or hinderance.

Gorluddaw, *v. a.* (gorludd) To depress extremely; to hinder, or oppose, extremely.

Gorluddawl, *a.* (gorludd) Extremely depressive.

Gorludded, *s. f.* (gorludd) Extreme depression; an overburden.

Gorluddedig, *a.* (gorludd) Overfatigued.

Gorluddiad, *s. m.* (gorludd) An overfatiguing.

Gorlwg, *s. m.* (llwg) Superior brightness.

Gorlwm, *a.* (llwm) Extremely bare, or naked.

Gorlwnc, *s. m.* (llwnc) An excessive indraught.

Gorlwng, *s. m.* (llwng) An excessive indraught.

Gorlwybr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llwybr) A trace over, or along the surface.

Gorlwybraidd, *a.* (gorlwybr) Tending to over-trace, or to make a track.

Gorlwybraw, *v. a.* (gorlwybr) To over-trace.

Gorlwybrawl, *a.* (gorlwybr) Over-tracing.

Gorlwybriad, *s. m.* (gorlwybr) An over-tracing.

Gorlwydd, *s. m.* (llwydd) A helping onward.

Gorlwyddaw, *v. a.* (gorlwydd) To help on; to give success; to prosper greatly.

Gorlwyn, *s. m.* (llwyn) An escort, a convoy.

Gorlwyn, *v. a.* (llwyn) To escort, to convoy.

Gorlwynaw, *v. a.* (gorlwyn) To convoy.

Gorlwynawl, *a.* (gorlwyn) That convoys.

Gorlwyniad, *s. m.* (gorlwyn) A convoying.

Gorlwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llwyth) An overload, or surcharge.

Gorlwythaw, *v. a.* (gorlwyth) To overburden.

Gorlwythawg, *a.* (gorlwyth) Surcharged.

Gorlyd, *a.* (gor) Broody; teeming, full of matter.

Gorlyfawl, *a.* (llvfawl) Apt to lick over.

Gorlyfiad, *s. m.* (llyfiad) A licking over.

Gorlyfn, *a.* (llyfn) Extremely smooth.

Gorlyfnawl, *a.* (gorlyfn) Tending to make very smooth; coaxing.

Gorlyfniad, *s. m.* (gorlyfn) A smoothing the surface; a coaxing; a harrowing.

Gorlyfnu, *v. a.* (gorlyfn) To smooth the surface; to make very smooth; to coax; to harrow.

Gorlyfnu, *v. a.* (llyfn) To lick the surface.

Gorlygawl, *a.* (gorlyg) Extremely splendid.

Gorlygiad, *s. m.* (gorlyw) A casting a great glare.
 Gorlyga, *v. a.* (gorlyw) To cast a great light.
 Gorlymdra, *s. m.* (gorlywm) Extreme sharpness.
 Gorlymmedd, *s. m.* (gorlywm) Extreme poignancy.
 Gorlyma, *v. a.* (gorlywm) To sharpen extremely.
 Gorlyma, *v. a.* (lyma) To tippie excessively.
 Gorlyncawl, *s. m.* (gorlywnc) That swallows extremely.
 Gorlynciad, *s. m.* (gorlywnc) A swallowing greatly.
 Gorlyngau, *v. a.* (gorlywnc) To gorge; to gulp.
 Gorlyngawl, *a.* (gorlywng) Having an indraught.
 Gorlyngiad, *s. m.* (gorlywng) A swallowing in.
 Gorlyngu, *v. a.* (gorlywng) To swallow in.
 Gorlyw, *s. m.* (lyw) A superior director.
 Gorlywiad, *s. m.* (gorlyw) A guiding over.
 Gorlywiad, *v. a.* (gorlyw) To guide over.
 Gorlywydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gorlyw) A superior governor, or president.
 Gorliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (liad) Benediction.

Isorvyn—

*Yn orllew ddyr rhod ym pyrlad,
 Yn orllew cenedd man y curid.*

*A mist of the superior brightness of the snow of the cliff, runs
 in my mind, the supreme blessing of love where she is wooed.*
Ior. Pechen.

Gorliadawl, *a.* (gorliad) Supremely gracious; consecrated.

Gorliadedd, *s. m.* (gorliad) Supreme grace.

Gorliaden, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (gorliad) The consecrated bread in the eucharist.

Man'r mab rind yn orliaden. .

The son of grace is in the host.

Ior. Deulogy.

Gorliadiad, *s. m.* (gorliad) A blessing supremely; a conferring supreme grace; consecration.

Gorliadu, *v. a.* (gorliad) To consecrate.

Gorliaes, *a.* (liaes) That hangs very low; trailing.
 Gorliaesawl, *a.* (gorliaes) Tending to hang down very much; trailing.

Gorliaesder, *s. m.* (gorliaes) The state of hanging down, trailing, or drooping.

*Neu'n hanesurdd rhaid—gochel gormed gorliaesder o borth
 iadau a myfyrdawd.*

*In historical poetry too much depression must be avoided, with
 respect to language and thought.* *Barddas.*

Gorliaesodd, *s. m.* (gorliaes) Extreme tendency downwards.

Gorliaesiad, *s. m.* (gorliaes) A hanging down very much; a drooping.

Gorliaesen, *v. a.* (gorliaes) To hang very low; to droop; to trail; to drawl.

Gorliath, *s. m.* (liath) Extreme moistness; slaughter. *a.* Extremely moist.

Ygor ddygyfor, ddig aher eblaith;

Osgawdd ei orliath, gwaith gwylhoegar!

*A helmet without fullness, offensive and mournful prospect;
 his death is the grief of life, a wretched deed!*
Meddyr Ferdd, i D. ab Gwafudd.

Gorllanw, *s. m.* (llanw) High-water, or full tide.
Pen gorllanw, high-water mark.

Gorllawen, *a.* (llawen) Overjoyed; enraptured.

Gorllawenad, *s. m.* (gorllawen) An over-joying; a rejoicing extremely.

Gorllawenawl, *a.* (gorllawen) Tending to make overjoyed.

Gorllawenan, *v. a.* (gorllawen) To be overjoyed.

Gorllawenn, *v. a.* (gorllawen) To render overjoyed; to become overjoyed.

Gorllawenwch, *s. m.* (gorllawen) Extreme joy.

Gorllawenyhawl, *a.* (gorllawenwch) Tending to make overjoyed.

Gorllawenychiad, *s. m.* (gorllawenwch) A rendering, or becoming, overjoyed.

Gorllawenychu, *v. a.* (gorllawenwch) To render overjoyed; to be enraptured.

Gorllawenydd, *s. m.* (gorllawen) Extreme joy; rapture, transport of joy.

Gorllawes, *a.* (llawes) Extremely expert.

Nod gwyr gwawr trydan tris orllawes!

*Is he not mid, the dawn of the tumult of the extremely active
 conduct!* *Cynddelw.*

Goyr Pwys pobl ddiarywan

Cad orllawen, orllawen,

Podair cynddelw, cadw cadw urddan,

Ar ddeg yr ddygust o Feigen.

*The men of Pwys a glorious people of the most active battle
 extremely merry, fourteen distinguished customs, strongly pre-
 served and honoured, they acquired in Meigen.* *Cynddelw.*

Gorllawn, *a.* (llawn) Over-full; replete.

Gorllawnawl, *a.* (gorllawn) Tending to be over-full; plethoric.

Gorllawndid, *s. m.* (gorllawn) Repletion; exuberance, luxuriance.

Gorllawuedig, *a.* (gorllawn) Being over-filled.

Gorllawnedd, *s. m.* (gorllawn) Over-fill; plethora.

Gorllawniad, *s. m.* (gorllawn) An over-filling.

Gorllawnu, *v. a.* (gorllawn) To over-fill.

Gorllech, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (llech) What is above slate; a kind of fossil stone.

Gorllechawl, *a.* (llechawl) Very sculking.

Gorllechiad, *s. m.* (llechiad) A sculking much.

Gorllechu, *v. a.* (llechu) To sculk extremely.

Pabyllawar ar Tren a Tharawan;

Gorllechiad, gorllechiad i gwlawn Men.

*They would pick tents upon Tren and Tharawan; they would
 lie in ambush, they would come to take Men.* *Telwile.*

Gorlied, *s. m.* (lied) Extreme breadth.

Gorliedawl, *a.* (gorlied) Extremely expansive.

Gorliediad, *s. m.* (gorlied) A widening greatly.

Gorliedu, *v. a.* (gorlied) To expand extremely.

Gorlleithiad, *s. m.* (gorlleith) A moistening extremely; a becoming very humid.

Gorlleithiaw, *v. a.* (gorlleith) To moisten extremely; to make very humid.

Gorlleithiawg, *a.* (gorlleith) Very humid.

Gorlleithiawg, *a.* (gorlleith) Tending to make very moist.

Gorllenawd, *s. m.* (gorllanw) Appletion, afflux.

Gorllenwi, *v. a.* (gorllanw) To over-fill; to flow over; to flow to the high-water mark.

Gorllethw gwad am drad a ymdrychaw.

Blood will overflow round the feet of them that mangle one another. *Ll. P. Mach.*

Gorllewin, *s. m.* (llewin) The extreme of light; the point of radiation; the ultimate, rear, or posterior point; the west. *Mae y gorllewin yn iâri*, the dawn is breaking. *Gorllewin ben y gryn*, the radiating point of the base of the wind, or that part of the sky where it begins to brighten. *Sil.*

Nid oes Arglwydd odd iro,

Na breula gorllewin lle.

*There is no Lord except Jesus, nor a king that is the directing
 light of men.* *Iolo Goch.*

Lliwiau yn fy ngorllewin,

Lliw odd iâri rws llew a dda.

*Gaily coloured is my bard, a goodly colour given by a lion-like
 man.* *Iwan Dda, i'r gun cuch.*

Rhodri—

(i ddwyrain wybr, harid-tywbr bla,

Goren llw, i'r gorllewin.

*Thou dost run from the eastern sky, the evoked path of the ora-
 ther of choicest colour, to the west.* *D. ab Imdyn, i'r haul.*

Gorllewinaw, *v. a.* (gorllewin) To diverge; tend westward; to go westward.

Gorllewinawl, *a.* (gorllewin) Occidental.

Gorllewiniad, *s. m.* (gorllewin) A rendering, or being, westerly.

Gorllewudid, *s. m.* (gorllawn) A repletion.

Gorllewychu, *v. a.* (llewychu) To reflect a light.

P 3

Gorllewydd, s. m. (llewydd) The extreme of light, or point of radiation; the west.

*Gyda'r llew o'r gorllewydd,
Yn lle ydd enallt ei ddydd.*

With the lion from the west, wherever he goes he will gain the day.
M. ab D. ab Tudor.

Gorllewyddawl, a. (gorllewydd) Occidental.

Gorllewyn, s. m. (llewyn) The extreme of light, or point of radiation.

Gorllif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llif) A superflux.

Gorllifaw, v. a. (gorllif) To flow above.

Gorllifawl, a. (gorllif) Flowing to excess; superfluous.

Gorllifad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorllif) A flowing above; a flowing to excess; superfluity; a flowing in current; a current.

Gorllifannawl, a. (gorllifant) Superfluous.

Gorllifanniad, s. m. (gorllifant) A flowing above.

Gorllifanna, v. a. (gorllif) To flow above.

Gorllifant, s. m.—pl. gorllifannau (gorllif) Superfluity; a strong current.

*—Greddf dodid rhag poen
Yn orllifant hoan hwn ni geisid.*

A disposition was given to guard against pain, an overflow of spirits, which was not sought for.
Ior. Fychan.

Gorllin, s. m. (llin) A supreme of a race, or line.
a. Being superior of a lineage.

*Teyrnedd orddwy, orddyniad gorllin,
Yn gorllwyn ddy gawd,
Y'nglyfart turt turt amad,
Y'nglyfartod cyfnod cad.*

The curber of princes, the well-accomplished one chief of a race, following between two showers, in the meeting of weapons of the scattering of the schie crowd, and in the reconstruc of the appointed combat.
Cynddelw.

Gorlliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lliw) Exterior colour; superior hue; a resemblance.

*Gorllwyn ydd wyf ddyn gorlliw,
Gorlliw eiry mau marian mace.*

I am pursuing after a person of complaisant word, of the superior hue of the driven snow of the plain of the field.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gorllwiad, s. m. (gorlliw) A giving an exterior colour; a making to resemble.

Gorllwiau, v. a. (gorlliw) To colour over, to colour the surface; to give a fine hue, to make to resemble.

Gorllwiau, a. (gorlliw) Being tinted over; resembling.

Gorllon, a. (llon) Overjoyed, enraptured.

Gorllonaid, s. m. (gorllawn) Surcharge; overflow.

Gorllonawl, a. (gorllon) Tending to make very cheerful; rapturous, ravishing.

Gorlloni, v. a. (gorllon) To give extreme delight, to be full of joy; to be transported with pleasure.

Gorlloniad, s. m. (gorllon) An overjoying.

Gorlludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ludd) An extreme depression; an over-pressure; extreme fatigue.

Gorlluddaw, v. a. (gorlludd) To depress overmuch; to over-fatigue.

Gorlluddawl, a. (gorlludd) Extremely depressive.

Gorlludded, s. f.—pl. t. au (gorlludd) Extreme depression; fatigue.

Gorlluddedig, a. (gorlludded) Over-fatigued, extremely depressed.

Gorlluddedu, v. a. (gorlludded) To over-fatigue.

Gorlluddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorlludded) A depressing extremely; an over-fatiguing.

Gorllwg, s. m.—pl. gorllwion (llwg) The having an eye upon, an escort, a protection.

Gorllwm, a. (llwm) Extremely bare, or naked.

Gorllwnc, s. m. (llwnc) An excessive swallow.

Gorllwng, s. m. (llwng) An excessive indraught.

Gorllwybr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwybr) A trace, or track, over; the mark of a footprint; an impression of a foot.

Gorllwybr lle llenwio cwyngant.

The track of the host the circle of foam did fill. *L. P. Mart.*

Gorllwybrad, s. m. (gorllwybr) An overtracing.

Gorllwybraw, v. a. (gorllwybr) To overtrace.

Gorllwybrawl, a. (gorllwybr) An over-training.

Gorllwydd, s. m. (llwydd) A leading over; success, prosperity.

Gorllwyddaw, v. a. (gorllwydd) To prosper, to give success; to succeed.

Ni orllwyddwys na llysoe aeg i'rder arall yno wedi hys.

Neither herbs or other growth did prosper there after that.
Rhona Adhaf.

Gorllwyddawl, a. (gorllwydd) Being prosperous.

Gorllwyddiad, s. m. (gorllwydd) A prospering.

Gorllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyn) An escort.

Gorllwyn, v. a. (llwyn) To escort, to convoy.

*Gad imi—
D'orllwyn tua dy eur-lye.*

Suffer me to escort thee towards thy splendid mansion.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gorllwynaw, v. a. (gorllwyn) To escort, to convoy; to be a safeguard.

Gorllwynawl, a. (gorllwyn) Being an escort.

Gorllwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorllwyn) An escorting, or conveying.

Gorllwynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorllwyn) One who conveys, or conducts safely.

Gorllwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyth) An overburden; a surcharge.

Gorllwythaw, v. a. (gorllwyth) To surcharge.

Gorllwythawl, a. (gorllwyth) Overbarded.

Gorllwythiad, a. (gorllwyth) Overbarding.

Gorllwythedig, a. (gorllwyth) Over-barded.

Gorllyd, a. (gor) Broody, teeming; full of matter; suppurative. *Iar orllyd, a brood hen; & gorllyd, a hatching egg; plus gorllyd, molting feathers.*

Gorllydrwydd, s. m. (gorllyd) Broodiness; aptness to teem; a tendency to suppurate.

Gorllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llydd) An embryo.

*Yn orllydd cyuanydd cyn ni eidd rhain;
Yn orllydwr arall mae mawrion.*

An embryo of increase was the fair one though yet unborn, a form that was to wear the coralline stone.
Ior. Fychan.

Gorllyddawl, a. (gorllydd) Belonging to an embryo.

Gorllyddiad, s. m. (gorllydd) A forming an embryo.

Gorllyfawl, a. (llyfawl) That is licked over.

Gorllyfiad, s. m. (llyfiad) A licking the surface.

Gorllyfn, a. (llyfn) Extremely smooth.

Gorllyfnawl, a. (gorllyfn) Tending to smooth.

Gorllyfniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorllyfn) A smoothing the surface; a coaxing; a harrowing.

Gorllyfnaw, v. a. (gorllyfn) To smooth the surface, to make smooth, to stroke, or to coax; to harrow.

Gorllyfnaw pen ci tra crier heblle.

Stroke a dog's head whilst going by. *Adgr.*

*Or yn gorllyfnaw eiddawn,
Ewig y mor ogam lawa.*

A harrow smoothing the ocean, the doe of the sea full of quark.
Iolo Goch, tr. Iolo.

Gorllyfnaw, v. a. (llyfn) To lick the surface.

Gorllygawl, a. (gorllyg) Being escorting.

Gorllygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorllyg) An escorting, a conveying; a protecting.

Gorllygu, v. a. (gorllyg) To escort; to protect. *Pwy a'n gorllyg? Who will protect us?*

*Gwyddom a'n gorllyg, gwr llywng i'w har;
Gwr llywng a'n gwr llywng i'w har.*

We know who protects us, a man of heavy aspect bearing down a man at whom death aims his dart in the private chamber.
L. P. Mart.

Or a big daber hi a'i dŵg f'w phinas,
A'i phibedd a'n gorllwg.

Of what the earth produces she takes to her children, and her
fathers protect her. *Ellw. Sals.*

Gorllwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorllwg) An es-
corter, a conveyer; a protector.

Gorllwm, *a. (llym)* Extremely sharp, or acute.

Gorllwmawl, *a. (gorllwm)* Tending to sharpen ex-
tremely; very poignant.

Gorllwmiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gorllwm) A making
extremely sharp.

Gorllwms, *v. a. (gorllwm)* To sharpen extremely.

Gogan ydd ym—gorllwms crydd a gwrth a'r bob dŵg.

Sathre dŵg make the rebuke and shame of every thing bad ex-
tremely poignant. *Barddas.*

Gorllwmwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gorllwmwyr* (gorllwm—gwr)
One who makes extremely sharp.

Gorllwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorllwm) One who
sharpens extremely.

Gorm, *s. m. (gor)* What has a tendency to force
in, or to fill; a plenum.

Gormail, *s. m.*—*pl. gormellion* (gorm) The act of
overwhelming; the act of overcoming; oppres-
sion; distress.

Gormant, *s. m.*—*pl. gormaint* (gorm) That tends
to run in, or to over-fill, a plenitude.

Meibion o'r gormant gormant haint a'i dd.

The patron saint with plenitude of health, the intrusion of in-
fection he will not suffer. *Gn. Brycheiniog.*

Er oedd—

Ar bob mant gormant gormant gormant.

He was over every saint in the plenitude of true glory.

Gn. Brycheiniog.

Gormawd, *s. m.*—*pl. gormodion* (gorm) Plein-
tude, exuberance, excess. *a. Overmuch.*

Gormawl, *a. (gorm)* Tending to fill in; plenary.

Gormedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorm) An overrun-
ning, intrusion, or encroachment; invasion;
grievance; molestation.

Tair gormedd a ddethol f'r ynyr hon, ac nid oeth yr un drach-f'n;
crodawd y Gormedd, a ddetholyst yna yn oen lloedd mab holl;
a'i gormes y Gwyddyl Fficht; trydydd, gormes y Saxon.

Three intruders came to this island, and not one departed
again: the nation of the Corni, who came in the time of Lloedd,
son of Beli; secondly, the invasion of the Gwyddyl Fficht; thirdly,
the invasion of the Saxons. *Triodd.*

Gormeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gormail) An oppres-
sing, a domineering, oppression.

Gormeiliadd, *a. (gormail)* Of an oppressive ten-
dency; tending to overwhelm.

Gormeiliaw, *v. a. (gormail)* To overwhelm; to
overcome, to prevail, to predominate; to op-
press; to become predominant.

Ou gormail un o'r pedwar dafyddd eu gilydd, yna y bydd ciefyd.

If one of the four elements shall predominate over the others,
then disease will ensue. *Meddygon Myddfai.*

Gormeiliawg, *a. (gormail)* Being overwhelmed;
oppressed, afflicted.

Gormeiliedig, *a. (gormail)* Being overwhelmed.

Gormeiliadd-dra, *s. m. (gormeiliadd)* Oppres-
siveness, burdensomeness.

Gormeiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gormeiliwyr* (gormail—gwr)
An oppressor, or a tyrant.

Gormeilas, *a. (gormail)* Oppressive, tyrannical.

Gormelaid, *s. m.*—*pl. gormelaid* (gormes) An
encroacher, or intruder.

An Forquest gormant, gormes Bonit,
Gormelaid, Molested, blown dyfyllt—
Mae gular—

After Morgant the bold, encroaching as Bonit, an intruder and
soremost one of the front of trouble, there is mourning.
Cyaddelw, i Geddellion.

Gormes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorm) Intrusion, or en-
croachment; invasion, grievance. *Lleud or-
mes*, an intruding moon, or the thirteenth moon

in the course of one year; *gwengwyn ormes*, a
drone bee; *bed yn ormes*, to be an encroachment.

Gormes y talwg ar ei gilydd.

The intrusion of the clown upon his fellow.

Adage.

Gormes odd y Saxon ar wir ddylied y Frydallid.

The Saxons were an encroachment upon the just right of the
Britons. *Gr. ab Arthwr.*

Gormesawl, *a. (gormes)* Intruding, trespassing,
usurping; oppressive, troublesome.

Gormesdeyrn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. odd* (gormes—teyrn)

An usurping prince, an intruding tyrant.

Gormesedig, *a. (gormes)* Molested; usurped.

Gormesgylch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gormes—cylch) A
circle, or circuit, of grievance; an oppressive
circuit.

All gwrth gwrth gwrthodde cywain;
All gormail gormesgylch rhain.

A second compensation for shame the first of people rejected;
a second oppression the malicious circuit of the maidens.
Cyaddelw, Brycheiniog.

Gormesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gormes) An intrud-
ing; a molesting, intrusion, molestation.

Gormeslyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gormes—llyn) A
redundant humour; a plethora.

Gormeslynawg, *a. (gormeslyn)* Having a redun-
dant humour.

Gormesoldeb, *s. m. (gormesawl)* Intrusiveness;
oppressiveness; burdensomeness.

Gormesu, *v. a. (gormes)* To intrude, to encroach,
to molest; to trouble, to usurp, to oppress, to
be burdensome.

Gormeswr, *s. m.*—*pl. gormeswyr* (gormes—gwr)
An intruder, or encroacher, a molester; an
usurper; a troublesome person.

Gormesydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gormes) Intruder.

Gormiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorm) A forcing in.

Gormod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gorm) Redundance,
superfluity, excess. *a. Redundant, superfluous.*

a. Too much, overmuch, too great.

Gormodawl, *a. (gormod)* Superabundant.

Gormodedd, *s. m. (gormod)* Superabundance.

Gormodi, *v. a. (gormod)* To superabound.

Gormodiad, *s. m. (gormod)* A rendering, or be-
coming redundant; a superabounding.

Gormodoldeb, *s. m. (gormodawl)* Excessiveness.

Gormodolrwydd, *s. (gormodawl)* Excessiveness.

Gormodd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorm) Excess; super-
abundance. *a. Overmuch, too much.*

Guedd dardod iddynt gyda'u en euhyddedd f'r dŵysen, o'r
gweddillion a'r gormodoldeb, hwynt eu huanu a fwynt, megys
y gweddil yn y rhyw sbectolau.

After they had fulfilled their devotion to the gods, of the re-
mains and superfluities they themselves then did eat, as it was
most in their sacrifices. *Gr. ab Arthwr.*

Gormoddawl, *a. (gormodd)* Redundant.

Gormoddi, *v. a. (gormodd)* To make redundant.

Gormoddiad, *s. m. (gormodd)* A making redundant

Gormoddiath, *s. m. (gormodd)* A redundancy.

Ni bydd o byth yn wr da

Ag an wydd gwahanoldeb

Rhwng digon a gormoddiath.

He will never be a good man who knows no difference between
enough and excess.

T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.

Gormoddoldeb, *s. (gormoddawl)* Excessiveness.

Gormoddolrwydd, *s. m. (gormoddawl)* Excessive-
ness, superfluity, abundance.

Gormu, *v. a. (gorm)* To tend to force in; to in-
trude; to pervade.

Gormus, *a. (gorm)* Tending to force in, or to
overrun; intrusive, pervading.

Gormwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gorm—gwyth) A
rheum.

Gormwythlaid, *a. (gormwyth)* Rheumatic.

Gormwythaw, s. a. (gormwyth) To generate rheum.

Gormwythawg, a. (gormwyth) Rheumy.

Gormwythawl, a. (gormwyth) Catarrhus.

Gormwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gormwyth) A flowing of rheum, a defluxion.

Gormwythig, a. (gormwyth) Rheumy.

Gormwythus, a. (gormwyth) Catarrhus.

Gormwythuswydd, s. m. (gormwythus) The state of being rheumy, or catarrhus.

Gornawf, s. m. (nawf) A swim on the surface.

Gorne, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ne) A superior hue; an exterior tint; a blush.

Gwell gorne golchi nag un gylthai.

The exterior hue of washing is better than any soaking. *Adage.*

Gwery fawc fawli gwar feddwl ffaith,
Gorne gawr fore ar lor diffaith.

Chaste and perfect queen, of mind gentle and profound, with the passing hue of the dawn of morning on a raging sea. *Cynddelw, i Efa f. Madawg.*

Gorneth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (nerth) Superior power, or impulse; also the knotty-rooted figwort, otherwise called *y dderlen ddu, dail duon da, craith amos, and gornnerth.*

Gornethawl, a. (gorneth) Very powerful.

Gornethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorneth) A giving, or attaining, superior power.

Gornethrwydd, s. m. (gorneth) Superior power, or force.

Gornethu, v. a. (gorneth) To endow with superior power; to attain superior power, to attain superiority.

Dy wybodaeth di sy ryfeddach nog y gallwyf ei thwyhaw: mae hi yn uchelawg, ni allai moi gornethu.

Thy knowledge is more wonderful than that I should be able to deceive it: it is excellent, I cannot surmount it. *H. Perri, Psalm cxxxix. 6.*

Gornidr, s. m.—pl. t. au (nidr) Extreme intricacy or entanglement.

Gornidraw, v. a. (gornidr) To entangle extremely; to be bewildered extremely.

Gornidrawl, a. (gornidr) Very intricate.

Gornidriad, s. m. (gornidr) An entangling, or embarrassing extremely.

Gornod, s. m.—pl. t. au (nod) Conspicuous mark.

Gornodawl, a. (gornod) Conspicuously marked.

Gornodi, v. a. (gornod) To mark conspicuously.

Gornodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gornod) A marking conspicuously.

Gornodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gornawf) A swimming above, supernatation.

Gornodiaw, v. a. (gornawf) To swim above.

Gornodiawl, a. (gornawf) Supernatant.

Gornwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwyf) Superior, or extreme briskness.

Gornwyfaw, v. a. (gornwyf) To endow with extreme briskness, or vivacity; to wanton.

Gornwyfawl, a. (gornwyf) Tending to make extremely brisk, or lively.

Gornwyfiad, s. m. (gornwyf) A making, or becoming, extremely brisk.

Gornwyfus, a. (gornwyf) Extremely brisk.

Gorober, s. m. (gober) An over-work; a seat.

Rhy miant anant anaw cymet;
Rhy molir i wir, i gorober.

The minstrel will greatly praise, in concordant melody; his justice will be highly praised, and his superringing him. *Eia. ab Grgan, i Llywelyn I.*

Cuoddi hael didawl, hudawl fydder derfyn;
Yn hoodi dya tremys trwm orober.

Uniform the incessant son, deceiving the abruptness of his career; so the life of momentary man, with heavy task. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Gold mawr yw gwelid modd
Y gorober a grifodd.

It is a great profit to see the manner in which she carded the extraordinary task. *Dafydd Hen, i'r wedd.*

Gorofal, s. m.—pl. t. on (gofal) Extreme care.

Gorofalus, a. (gorofal) Overcareful, overcautious.

Gorofer, a. (ofer) Extremely trifling.

Goroferedd, s. m. (gorofer) Extreme triflingness.

Gorofn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ofn) Extreme fear, or dread

Gorofn fydd arnaf byd nam gweryd dyn,
Wedi Llywelyn, llywawdr Gwynedd.

Extreme dread afflicts me lest no man shall deliver me, after Llywelyn, the governor of the Land of Felicity. *D. Benfras.*

Gorofnawg, a. (gorofn) Over fearful.

Gorofnawl, a. (gorofn) Extremely awful.

Gorofni, v. a. (gorofn) To fear extremely; to be timid overmuch.

Gorofniad, s. m. (gorofn) A fearing extremely; a being over-timid.

Gorofnus, a. (gorofn) Extremely timid.

Gorolch, s. m. (golch) An over-wash, a washing of the surface.

Gorolchaid, a. (gorolch) That is washed over.

Gorolchi, v. a. (gorolch) To over-wash.

A chyn i ole dan elerch,
Un yioedd wryd yn i eirch,
Gorolches o grau i seirch:
Buddian fab Bleiddian dihafarch.

And before he was covered under the swan, one who would appear a hero in his shrine, gore did over-wash his harness: Buddian the son of Bleiddian the dauntless. *Anarion.*

Gwyar gorgolcher gwarthaf iad.

The top of the head will be over-washed with blood. *Taliesin.*

Gorolchad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorolch) A washing over; ablation.

Gorolygawl, a. (golygawl) Being overlooking.

Gorolygiad, s. m. (golygiad) A supervision.

Gorolygu, v. a. (golygu) To supervise.

Goror, s. f.—pl. t. au (gor—or) An exterior border, coast, or region; a clime, the upper region; a confine, or border.

Gororawl, a. (goror) Boundary, bordering.

Gororeu, s. m.—pl. t. on (goreu) The very best. *a. Superlative.*

Gororwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (gorwy) The extreme verge, or rim.

Gorpharawd, a. (parawd) Being over-ready.

Gorphell, a. (pell) Very distant, very far.

Gorphelledd, s. m. (gorphell) Extreme remoteness; great distance.

Gorphelliad, s. m. (gorphell) A making very distant.

Gorphellu, v. a. (gorphell) To put very remote.

Gorphen, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen) Extreme head, or end, a conclusion, the end, or termination.

Pawb yn y gorphen.

Every body in the conclusion. *Adage.*

Gorphen, v. a. (pen) To complete, to conclude, to finish, to end, to terminate.

Gorphenawl, a. (gorphen) Concluding, finishing.

Gorphenedig, a. (gorphen) That is concluded.

Gorphenhaf, s. m. (gorphen—haf) July.

Gorpheniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorphen) A finishing.

Gorphenu, v. a. (gorphen) To complete, to finish.

Gorphenwr, s. m.—pl. gorphenwyr (gorphen—gwr) A finisher, one who concludes, or ends.

Gorpherchi, v. a. (perchi) To reverence greatly, to adore.

Gorphowys, s. m.—pl. t. au (powys) Rest, repose, cessation from motion. *Nid oes na rhwyf na gorphowys arno, there is neither rule nor rest in him. Sil.*

Gorphwysa, *v. a.* (pows) To rest, to repose.
Gorphowsaw, *v. a.* (gorphows) To repose.
Gorphowsadra, *s. m.* (gorphows) Reposedness.
Gorphwyll, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (pwyll) Loss of reason, distraction, madness, rage, folly.
Gorphwyllaw, *v. a.* (gorphwyll) To become distracted, to go mad, to lose the senses.
Gorphwyllawg, *a.* (gorphwyll) Being distracted, insane, or mad; being out of reason.
Gorphwylliad, *s. m.* (gorphwyll) A distracting; a becoming distracted; distraction.
Gorphwyllus, *a.* (gorphwyll) Tending to distract.
Gorphwysa, *s. m.* (pws) Rest, or repose.
Gorphwysa, *v. a.* (pws) To rest, to repose.
Gorphwysaw, *v. a.* (gorphows) To go to rest, to rest; to take rest, to repose, to be at rest; to leave off, to cease, to desist.
Gorphwysawl, *a.* (gorphows) Resting; quiescent.
Gorphwysdra, *s. m.* (gorphows) Reposedness.
Gorphwysfa, *s. f.—pl. t. an* (gorphwys) A resting place, a rest.
Gorphwyslawn, *a.* (gorphows) Restful, apt to rest.
Gorphwysle, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (gorphwys—lle) A resting place.
Gorphwyswr, *s. m.—pl. gorphwyswyr* (gorphwys—gwr) One who takes rest, a reposer.
Gorphwysydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gorphwys) A quietist.
Gorphwysyddiaeth, *s. m.* (gorphwysydd) Quietism.
Gorrif, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (rhif) An extra number.
Gorrifawli, *a.* (gorrif) Supernumerary.
Gorsaf, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (saf) A station, a stand, a standing place. **Gorsaf arf**, a magazine of arms; **gorsaf cyfreith**, a demur, or exception of law; **gorsaf gyfreithiad**, a lawful exception.

Nid rhaid gwad dros orsaf: wrddol cyfreithiad y dy gwyf i, gamsoddi yn y gyfraith.
No denial is necessary for an exception: a lawful voucher I am possessed of, excepted in the law. *Welsh Laws.*

Gorsafawl, *a.* (gorsaf) Stationary, positional, standing. **Brwydr gorsafawl**, a pitched battle.
Gorsafedig, *a.* (gorsaf) Being stationed, or pitched; excepted, demurred.
Gorsafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (gorsaf) A stationing, a taking a station; a putting to a stand; a stopping, or halting; a withstanding, an opposition.
Gorsafoldeli, *s. m.* (gorsafawl) Stationariness.
Gorsafolrwydd, *s. m.* (gorsafawl) Stationariness.
Gorsafa, *v. a.* (gorsaf) To station, to settle, to stand in opposition, to withstand; to demur.
Gorsafwr, *s. m.—pl. gorsafwyr* (gorsaf—gwr) One who stations, or settles; an opposer.
Gorsaig, *s. m.—pl. gorseigiau* (saig) A superior meat, or course of meat.
Gorsang, *s. f.—pl. t. an* (sang) An over-tread.
Gorsangawl, *a.* (gorsang) Over-treading.
Gorsangedig, *a.* (gorsang) Over-trodden.
Gorsangiad, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (gorsang) A treading above, an over-treading.
Gorsangu, *v. a.* (gorsang) To over-tread.

Na orsangu dy len, dy len wyf i; Na orsangu orsangu neu yst.
Over-tread not thy veil, I am thy veil; withstand me not, on account of any incitement. *LL. P. Much, i D. ab Owain.*

Gorsangwr, *s. m.—pl. gorsangwyr* (gorsang—gwr) one who over-treads.
Gorsedd, *s. f.—pl. t. an* (sedd) A supreme seat; a throne; a raised mound, tumulus, or place of presidency; a tribunal, a tribunal, or court of judicature. **Gorsedd freinawg**, a privileged session; **gorsedd gwlad ac erglwydd**, a session of the king and country, or of civil judicature;

Gorsedd ddygynau, a conventional session, an extraordinary tribunal; **gorsedd breidd**, the session of the bards; **gorsedd dalcithion**, a provincial assembly; **gorsedd gyfallyw**, the session of competency, being the third meeting, wherein what had been so many times recited was either ratified or rejected, by the bards; **Gorsedd cyngyd cynnal**, a session of confederate support; **gorsedd cyrled**, a federate country session; **gorsedd brubladr**, a supreme, or special, session, or **rhaith Cymru brubladr**, the supreme voice of the Cymru.

Tripheth nid oes o ei ya on hurbys: defodd gorsedd, cda gorsedd, a llafer gorsedd.

Three things which cannot be controverted: the usage of the convention, the song of the convention, and the voice of the convention. *Barddas.*

Gorseddawg, *a.* (gorsedd) Having a supreme seat; presiding. *s. c.—pl. Gorseddogion*, that has a presidency; a president; a magistrate.

Tri-dyn gorseddawg yst, bruch, engh, ac abbat.

Three persons of presidency are, a king, a bishop, and an abbat. *Welsh Laws.*

Gorseddawl, *a.* (gorsedd) Relating to a supreme seat; presiding. **Crug gorseddawl**, the hill of judicature.

Gorseddedig, *a.* (gorsedd) Made presidential.

Gorseddffa, *s. f.—pl. gorseddfeydd* (gorsedd) A place of presidency; a seat of judicature.

Gorseddfawl, *a.* (gorseddffa) Relating to presidency; judicatory.

Gorseddfainc, *s. f.—pl. gorseddfainciau* (gorsedd—mairc) A seat of presidency; a throne.

A fydd cynddethon i ti a gorseddfainc awrddad!

Shall the throne of indignity have fellowship with thee! *Psalms xciv. 20.*

Gorseddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (gorsedd) A presiding, a sitting in judgement; a gossiping, or tattling.

Gorseddognath, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (gorseddawg) The office of a president.

Gorseddogawl, *a.* (gorseddawg) Belonging to a presidency.

Gorseddogi, *v. a.* (gorseddawg) To endow with presidency; to become president.

Gorseddu, *v. a.* (gorsedd) To preside; to sit in judgement; to tattle; to establish one's self.

Gorseddwr, *s. m.—pl. gorseddwyr* (gorsedd—gwr) One who sits in judgement; a president.

Gorseddwrraig, *s. f.—pl. gorseddwrreigedd* (gorsedd—gwrraig) A woman who presides, a tattling gossip.

Gorsefyll, *v. a.* (gorsaf) To stand over; to take a station; to stand; to insist; to withstand.

Nid of gwiridig a orsoder.

He is not a sovereign who shall be opposed. *Cynddethon.*

Ne'n orsoddi na mudi na mysgwyr.

Thou wilt not be opposed by a bald one nor one with flowing hair. *LL. P. Much.*

Gorsefylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (gorsefyll) A taking a station, a stationing; a subsisting; an insisting; a withstanding.

Tebys—bod y fath hys a dylawnd ac eddith unolgyrch, dgyfrwng, a pharson yn llybriaw a alla Dew tangeit ein gorsefylliad, oes ein cynddethon ni.

It is likely enough that there is such a thing as a direct influx and effect, immediate and continual, flowing from the power of God towards our subsistence or our support. *Jas. Owens.*

Gorsefylllawg, *a.* (gorsefyll) Being placed, or stationed; being insisting, or opposing.

Gorsefyllrwydd, *s. m.* (gorsefyll) The state of being stationed, or placed; opposedness.

Gorseiddlawg, *a.* (gorsedd) Having presidency.

Gorseiawg, *a.* (seiawg) Having an earnest look.

Gorseliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (seliad) A looking earnestly; a gazing.

Gorsela, v. a. (sela) To look very steadfastly.

Gorsengi, v. a. (gorsang) To over-tread.

Gorserth, a. (serth) Extremely precipitate.

Gorserthawl, a. (gorserth) Very precipitous.

Gorserthiad, s. m. (gorserth) A rendering extremely precipitous; a becoming very steep.

Gorserthu, v. a. (gorserth) To become extremely precipitous; to make very steep; to be very loose, or obscene.

Gorsin, s. m.—pl. t. au (sin) A door-post.

Adwara bob gorsin y'agorof gorllewin.

I know every pillar in the cave of the west. Talierin.

Taro gapau y drws fel y slego y gorsungus.

Strike the lintel of the door so as to shake the door-posts. Amos ix. 1.

Gorsor, s. m. (sor) Extreme offence, or pet.

Gorsori, v. a. (gorwor) To take extreme umbrage.

Gorsoriad, s. m. (gorsor) A being extremely offended; a being in a violent pet.

Gorsych, a. (sych) Extremely dry, or parched.

Gorsychawl, a. (gorsych) Extremely drying.

Gorsychiad, s. m. (gorsych) A drying extremely.

Gorsychu, v. a. (gorsych) To dry extremely.

Gorsylw, s. m.—pl. t. au (sylvw) Earnest notice.

Gorsylwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorsylw) A regarding very earnestly.

Gorsylwawl, a. (gorsylw) Earnestly beholding.

Gorsylwi, v. a. (gorsylw) To regard earnestly.

Gorsylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sylliad) A beholding very earnestly; a gazing.

Gorsyllu, v. a. (syllu) To behold steadfastly.

Gorsyn, a. (sŷn) Being extremely astonished.

Gorsynawl, a. (gorsyn) Tending to astonish, or stupify the senses, extremely.

Gorsyndawd, s. m. (gorsyn) Great astonishment.

Gorsynn, v. a. (gorsyn) To astonish extremely; to be extremely astonished, or amazed.

Gorsyth, a. (syth) Extremely erect; very stiff.

Gorsythawl, a. (gorsyth) Apt to be very erect.

Gorsythder, s. m. (gorsyth) Extreme erectness.

Gorsythdra, s. m. (gorsyth) Extreme erectness.

Gorsythedd, s. m. (gorsyth) Extreme erectness.

Gorsythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorsyth) A rendering very erect, or stiff; a becoming very erect.

Gorsythu, v. a. (gorsyth) To become very erect, or stiff; to make very erect, or stiff.

Gort, s. m. (gor) A sharp spring, or impulse.

Gortain, v. a. (gort) To spring, or impel quickly.

Gortawl, a. (gort) Having a sharp impulse.

Gortiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gort) An impelling, or uttering out sharply.

Gortlaw, v. a. (gort) To impel, or push sharply.

Gorth, s. m. (gor) That abuts, or stands opposite

Gorthasg, s. f.—pl. t. au (tasg) An over-task.

Gorthasgawl, a. (gorthasg) Being over-tasked.

Gorthasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthasg) A giving an over-task.

Gorthasgu, v. a. (gorthasg) To give an over-task.

Gorthaw, s. m. (taw) Extreme taciturnity, or silence; endurance without complaint; patience.

Gwr da ei orthaw, a man of good forbearance,

or a patient man.

Gorthawl, s. m.—pl. gortholion (tawl) An over-balance, a preponderance.

Gorthenau, s. pl. (gorth—genau) Opposing lips.

a. Of opposing lips.

Hirias beclin, brant uchel henn arian,

A's gorthu a'ud gorthenau.

The Hirias of buffalo horn, highly enriched with ancient silver,

he that covers it with opposing lips. O. Cyffiliang.

Gorthew, a. (tew) Extremely thick, or gross.

Bisidd byddin orthew yn nora blygawd.

The wolf of the thickest legion in the oaken scene of sorrow. Mellyr.

Hywerth feirch orthew.

The much sought for steeds most sleek. Gwalchmai.

Gorthewi, v. a. (gorthaw) To become very silent, or calm; to make very silent.

Gorthewa hi wrthyf, gwerth fy hirgwyf;

Nid gorthaw a waf f with a garwyf.

She remained most silent to me, a cause of my tedious thim; to be very silent will not be what I shall do to the one I love. Cynddelw, i Efa f. Madawg.

Mencetr a'm gorthaw m'm adawd.

The cup-bearer tranquillizes me, let him not leave me. O. Cyffiliang.

Gorthir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tir) The higher part of a country, the upper country, the highland.

Swith ran i' sydd yn mhob mawenwl yn nro gyfancodd, a thir

tref ar ddeg yn mawenwl orthir.

There are seven portions of land in every manor of an inhabited region, and thirteen townships in an upland manor. Welsch Laws.

Gorthirawl, a. (gorthir) Being upland.

Gortho, s. m. (to) The upper covering, the roof; an envelope. *Gortho tir, brush-wood.*

Y bardd ni'm gostego,

Gosteg ni's callo,

Ond ei mewn gortho,

O ddiar a gro.

The bard who shall not silence me, no silence may he obtain, until he goes into a covering of earth and gravel. Talierin.

Gorthoad, s. m. (gortho) A covering over, or enveloping; an overcasting.

Gorthoadwl, a. (gortho) Tending to envelope.

Gorthoadig, a. (gortho) Covered over, enveloped

Gorthoi, v. a. (gortho) To cover above, to cover over; to envelope; to overcast.

Pall, gwyllan gwylain,

Gwyl-faich wrth gerddawr

O fuddaer gwerthfawr

Y gorthoi.

A coach, the modest retreat of her who is like the sea-mew, &c. silently proud of the minstrel, with precious ruddy gold to be covered. Cynddelw, i Efa f. Madawg.

Gorthorawl, a. (torawl) Being broken over.

Gorthorch, s. f.—pl. gorthyrch (torch) A superior wreath, a torque, a collar.

Ac yn ngrawth Arderydd oedd awr fy ngorthorch.

And in the action of Arderydd of gold was my collar. Myrddin.

A gorthorch aur awr ei fonwgl.

With a golden collar round his neck.

B. M. Wladig—Mabynogion.

Gorthorch ai waf ei gwrthod.

A collar which I will not refuse.

Solo Gach.

Gorthorchawl, a. (gorthorch) Over-wreathing.

Gorthorch, v. a. (gorthorch) To wreath round.

Gorthorchiad, s. m. (gorthorch) An over-wreathing

Gorthorodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorth—gordd) That is abutting, or external; that is out of jurisdiction; a banished one.

A'm raddd fy ngwledig gwleiddiolion,

Drefedd gwlad wared orthoroddion.

I am gifted by my sovereign of banqueters with the inheritance of a country, the refuge of the exiles. Cynddelw.

Gorthordawl, a. (gorthordd) Being banished.

Gorthorddi, v. a. (gorthordd) To banish, to exile.

Gorthorddiad, s. m. (gorthordd) A banishing.

Gorthori, v. a. (tôri) To cut over, to score; to make an incision.

Gorthoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tôriad) An incision; a cutting over; a scoring.

Gorthorian, s. m. (tôrian) Incision; infraction.

Nid aeth trawdros Euraia a'i blant;

O'i amgwrdd gorthoriaddd gorthorian.

No violence was broken by Euraia and his race; his silence was the breaking of the rage of scandal. Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

nd on

Gorthymawl, a. (gorthrwm) Very depressive.
Gorthymder, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthrwm) Great depression; heaviness; oppression; affliction.
Gorthymdreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (gorthrwm—treth)
 An oppressive tax, or exaction.
Gorthymedig, a. (gorthrwm) Being oppressed.
Gorthymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthymedigaeth) Oppression, oppression.
Gorthymedigawl, a. (gorthymedig) Tending to be depressive, oppressive.
Gorthymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthymedigaeth) Oppressiveness.
Gorthymedigaethawl, a. (gorthymedigaeth) Oppressive.

Gorthymedigaethawl gwared hwynt a wnaeth
 i ddarparu orthyngau foddion.
 To deliver them out of all their heavily confined con-
 dition. *H. Pryor, Ps. cvii.*

Gorthymniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthrwm) A
 greatly depressing; an oppressing.
Gorthymniannawl, a. (gorthymniant) Tending to
 depression; depressive, oppressive.
Gorthymnianniad, s. m. (gorthymniant) A causing
 depression, or oppression.
Gorthymniannu, v. a. (gorthymniant) To cause an
 oppression; to become an oppression.
Gorthymniant, s. m. (gorthrwm) Oppression.
Gorthymmig, a. (gorthrwm) Oppressive.
Gorthymnu, v. a. (gorthrwm) To depress greatly,
 to oppress; to burden; to afflict.
Gorthymnus, a. (gorthrwm) Oppressive; vexing.
Gorthymnwr, s. m.—pl. gorthymwyr (gorthrwm)
 —gwr) An oppressor.
Gorthymydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorthrwm) An
 oppressor.

Gorthur, s. m. (gorth) A repulse, or repulsion.
Gorthwf, s. m. (twf) An overgrowth; an excre-
 scence; luxuriance.
Gorthwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (twy) A stretch over.
Gorthwym, a. (twym) Overwarm, overhot.
Gorthwymnaw, v. a. (gorthwymyn) To overheat.
Gorthwymniad, s. m. (gorthwym) An overheating.
Gorthwymyn, a. (gorthwym) Overhot, very hot.
Gorthyfall, s. m. (gorthwf) The chevil.
Gorthyfawl, a. (gorthwf) Overgrown, excrecent.
Gorthyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthwf) An over-
 growing, a growing upon; excrecence.
Gorthyfiannawl, a. (gorthyfiant) Tending to over-
 grow, or to become overgrown.
Gorthyfianniad, s. m. (gorthyfiant) A rendering
 overgrown; a becoming overgrown.
Gorthyfiannu, v. a. (gorthyfiant) To cause to
 overgrow; to become overgrown.
Gorthyfiant, s. m. (gorthwf) An overgrowth.
Gorthyfu, v. a. (gorthwf) To overgrow; to grow
 as an excrecence; to luxuriate.
Gorthyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tyn) An overstrain. a.
 Overtight, overstrained.

Gorthynawl, a. (gorthyn) Over-straining.
Gorthyndra, s. m. (gorthyn) Overtightness.
Gorthynedig, a. (gorthyn) Overstrained.
Gorthyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthyn) An over-
 straining, an overdrawing.
Gorthynu, v. a. (gorthyn) To overstrain.
Gorthywys, s. pl. aggr. (tywys) That leads su-
 premely; a generalissimo.

*Wrth fy Naw na fyn fy nidawl;
 Ac wrthydy orthywys graidawl;
 Na'm dod, add maddodd, yn mantawl ac aer.*

*From my God, do not wish to separate me; and with thyself,
 thou ardent leader supreme, and chief of fair-rooted mansions,
 place me not in the balance with gold.*

Lk. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.

*Amyneddus fym, fur cadetithi,
 Enwawg orthywys, o'm gorthawl.*

Q

Gorthymniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthrwm) A
 greatly depressing; an oppressing.
Gorthymniannawl, a. (gorthymniant) Tending to
 depression; depressive, oppressive.
Gorthymnianniad, s. m. (gorthymniant) A causing
 depression, or oppression.
Gorthymniannu, v. a. (gorthymniant) To cause an
 oppression; to become an oppression.
Gorthymniant, s. m. (gorthrwm) Oppression.
Gorthymmig, a. (gorthrwm) Oppressive.
Gorthymnu, v. a. (gorthrwm) To depress greatly,
 to oppress; to burden; to afflict.
Gorthymnus, a. (gorthrwm) Oppressive; vexing.
Gorthymnwr, s. m.—pl. gorthymwyr (gorthrwm)
 —gwr) An oppressor.
Gorthymydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorthrwm) An
 oppressor.
Gorthur, s. m. (gorth) A repulse, or repulsion.
Gorthwf, s. m. (twf) An overgrowth; an excre-
 scence; luxuriance.
Gorthwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (twy) A stretch over.
Gorthwym, a. (twym) Overwarm, overhot.
Gorthwymnaw, v. a. (gorthwymyn) To overheat.
Gorthwymniad, s. m. (gorthwym) An overheating.
Gorthwymyn, a. (gorthwym) Overhot, very hot.
Gorthyfall, s. m. (gorthwf) The chevil.
Gorthyfawl, a. (gorthwf) Overgrown, excrecent.
Gorthyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthwf) An over-
 growing, a growing upon; excrecence.
Gorthyfiannawl, a. (gorthyfiant) Tending to over-
 grow, or to become overgrown.
Gorthyfianniad, s. m. (gorthyfiant) A rendering
 overgrown; a becoming overgrown.
Gorthyfiannu, v. a. (gorthyfiant) To cause to
 overgrow; to become overgrown.
Gorthyfiant, s. m. (gorthwf) An overgrowth.
Gorthyfu, v. a. (gorthwf) To overgrow; to grow
 as an excrecence; to luxuriate.
Gorthyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tyn) An overstrain. a.
 Overtight, overstrained.

*Gwalchmai, ———
 O hae arnat ti orthrin,
 Mi a wnawn waed hyd ddeulin.*

*Gwalchmai—shouldst thou be in difficulty, I will cause blood
 to flow to the knees. Ynodd. G. a Thyrion.*

Gorthrin, s. m. (gorthrin) A toiling extremely.
Gorthrinaw, v. a. (gorthrin) To toil extremely.
Gorthrinawl, a. (gorthrin) Very toilsome.
Gthro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tro) A turn over.
Gthroad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthro) A turning
 over; a twisting over.
Gthroawl, a. (gorthro) Turning over.
Gthroï, v. a. (gorthro) To turn, or twist over.
Gthrwch, s. m.—pl. gorthrychion (trwch) A
 groove, a groove in the stave of a cask, for
 holding the headpiece.

Gthrw, a. (trwm) Very heavy, or depressive.
Gthrchawl, a. (gorthrch) Being cut over.
Gthrych, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthrch) A cut-
 over; a grooving.
Gthychu, v. a. (gorthrch) To make a groove.
Gthrymadwy, a. (gorthrwm) That may be great-
 depressed, or oppressed.

Patient have I been, bulwark of the conflict, noble and supreme leader, in being constrained to be silent.
Lt. P. Mech, i D. ab Owain.

Gorthywysaw, v. a. (gorthywys) To lead supremely
Gorthywysawl, a. (gorthywys) Supremely leading
Gorthywysiad, s. m. (gorthywys) A leading supremely.

Goru, v. a. (gor) To cause; to accomplish.

Yn meddied meddied i ora circhiawn.

Possessing a store of mead to induce the suitors. *Gwelchmai.*

Goruch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (uch) That is above, or over; supremacy, sovereignty. **a. Upper, uppermost, sovereign.**

Efa—ti a fyddi tan cruch gwr.

Eve, thou wilt be under the dominion of man. *Lt. G. Hergest.*

Goruch, prep. (uch) Above, superior to, over. **adv. Above, over.**

Goruchadail, s. f. (goruch—adail) Superstructure
Goruchadeilad, s. m. (goruchadail) Superstructure
Goruchadeilaw, v. a. (goruchadail) To superstruct
Goruchaf, a. (goruch) Most high, supreme, upper, uppermost. **s. m. The Most High.**

Goruchafaid, a. (goruchaf) Tending to become supreme; predominant.

Cedden yddi goruchafaid yn y rhai drwg, megys caried perfaith yn y rhai de.

Envy is predominant in the wicked ones, as charity is in those that are good. *Merchug Cwydrad.*

Goruchafawd, s. m. (goruchaf) A rendering, or becoming supreme.

Goruchafawl, a. (goruchaf) Tending to render supreme; supereminent.

Goruchafiad, s. m. (goruchaf) A rendering, or becoming, supreme.

Goruchafiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (goruchaf) Supremacy, sovereignty; promotion; acquisition; victory, triumph.

Goruchafiaethawl, a. (goruchafiaeth) Relating to supremacy, or sovereignty.

Goruchafiaethu, v. a. (goruchafiaeth) To render supreme; to become sovereign.

Goruchafle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (goruchaf—lle) A supreme place or station.

Goruchafu, v. a. (goruchaf) To exalt over.

Goruchalwad, s. m. (goruch—galwad) A superior calling; a supreme vocation.

Goruchanian, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (goruch—anian) That is supernatural; metaphysics. **a. Supernatural.**

Goruchanianawl, a. (goruchanian) Supernatural.
Goruchanianader, s. m. (goruchanian) Supernaturalness.

Goruchanianolaeth, s. m. (goruchanianawl) The science of metaphysics.

Goruchanianoldeb, s. m. (goruchanianawl) Supernaturalness, preternaturalness.

Goruchanianolder, s. m. (goruchanianawl) Supernaturalness, preternaturalness.

Goruchanianoli, v. a. (goruchanianawl) To render supernatural; to become supernatural.

Goruchanianrwydd, s. m. (goruchanian) Supernaturalness, preternaturalness.

Goruchaniannu, v. a. (goruchanian) To render supernatural; to become supernatural.

Goruchanianydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goruchanian) A metaphysician.

Goruchder, s. m. (goruch) Superiority, supremacy
Goruchdeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. edd (goruch—teyrn) A lord paramount.

Goruchdderchafawl, a. (goruch—derchafu) Tending to raise superior.

Goruchdderchafu, v. a. (goruch—derchafu) To exalt above; to render superexcellent.

Goruchedigawl, a. (goruchedig) Superlative.

Goruchedd, s. m. (goruch) Superiority; supremacy.

Goruchel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goruch) That is sovereign. **a. Sovereign, supreme; supernal; transcendent; very high; lofty.**

Er mai un brania oedd hen ar yr holl deyrnas, eto yr oedd un dywysogion ac arglwyddi, a llywodraeth oruchel yn eu dydd.

Though that one king was chief over all the kingdom, yet there were several princes and lords with supreme jurisdiction in their hands. *Thos. Ebor.*

Goruchelder, s. m.—pl. t. au (goruchel) Supremacy; highness, loftiness; summit.

Ceryg y mynydd a'i goruchelder a oedd amddiffyn i'r Prydeidd a llestair i'r gelysion.

The stones of the mountain and its extreme loftiness were a fence to the Britons, and an obstruction to their foes. *Gr. ab Ardd.*

Goruchelfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (goruchel—ma) A permanent station.

Gorucheliad, s. m. (goruchel) A rendering, or coming supereminent.

Goruchellon, s. pl. aggr. (goruchel) Appearances in the heavens, meteors.

Goruchelradd, s. f.—pl. t. au (goruchel—gradd) Supreme rank, or order.

Goruchelrwydd, s. m. (goruchel) Superior height.

Goruchelu, v. a. (goruchel) To render supreme; to raise very high.

Goruchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goruch) That is above; a planet.

Syrthodd, t'wedd pentecostion o'r haul

At the fest of pentecostion;

A'r lleud goruchiad groe,

O fewr ysg yn fristion.

From the sun the fiery chadders fell, and glowed, like sparks, his hat; and that round luminary, the moon, with heat entire pieces flew. *T. Prye, i Ebor Prye.*

Goruchianawl, a. (goruchiant) Tending to be supereminent.

Goruchianu, v. a. (goruchiant) To render supereminent; to render most high.

Goruchiant, s. m. (goruch) Supereminence.

Goruchiaw, v. a. (goruch) To raise supreme.

Goruchiawl, a. (goruch) Supereminent.

Goruchiolf, a. (goruchiawl) Most highest.

Goruchioli, v. a. (goruchiawl) To make supereminent; to raise supremely.

Goruchion, s. pl. aggr. (goruch) Appearances in the air, meteors.

Goruchionawl, a. (goruchion) Meteorous.

Goruchionen, s. f. dim (goruchion) A meteor.

Goruchiongraff, s. m. (goruchion—graff) Meteorology.

Goruchiongraffydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goruchiongraff) A meteorologist.

Goruchioni, v. a. (goruchion) To generate meteors; to become meteors.

Goruchionllyd, a. (goruchion) Abounding in meteors, generating meteors.

Goruchlyw, s. m. (goruch-lyw) A lord paramount.

Goruchlywiad, s. m. (goruchlyw) A governing premely.

Goruchlywiau, v. a. (goruchlyw) To exercise sovereign authority.

Goruchlywiawl, a. (goruchlyw) Supremely vernal.

Goruchlywydd, s. m. (goruchlyw) Lord paramount.

Goruchragor, s. m. (goruch—ragor) Supremacy.

Goruchragawl, a. (goruchragor) Superexcellent.
Goruchragori, v. a. (goruchragor) To excel in the highest degree; to become superexcellent.
Goruchragoriad, s. m. (goruchragor) A rendering or becoming, superexcellent.
Goruchragoriath, s. m. (goruchragor) Superexcellence; supereminence.
Goruchrif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goruch—rhif) An extra, or superior number.
Goruchrifawl, a. (goruchrif) Supernumerary.
Goruchudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goruch—add) A profound mystery.
Goruchwyl, s. m. (goruch—gwyl) A looking over.
Goruchwylad, s. m. (goruchwyl) A superintending.
Goruchwyliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (goruchwyl) A superintendence, or stewardship.
Goruchwylled, v. a. (goruchwyl) To superintend.
Goruchwylwr, s. m.—pl. goruchwylwyr (goruchwyl—wr) A superintender.
Goruchysgrif, s. f.—pl. t. ion (goruch—ysgrif) A prescription.
Goruchysgrifen, s. f. (goruchysgrif) A super-scription.
Gorudd, a. (rhudd) Somewhat ruddy, of a reddish brown; the herb red bartsia.
Goruddgoch, a. (gorudd—coch) Of reddish crimson.
Goruddiaw, v. a. (gorudd) To make rather of a crimson colour; to become a little ruddy.
Gorug, v. a. (preter. of gorn) Did, did perform, did act; he did, he made. It is frequently used as an auxiliary, answering to *Did*. *Ef a rŵg ddaewi i mi, he did good to me; gorug iddo gorn, he made him a crown.*
Amwl ei fon a orug y mab; ac yn cerddu medru y carw, sef y mabwr ei dŵd y dda ei fon yn y golles enaid.
Such his bow was what the youth did, and in attempting to shoot the stag, he shot his father below his breast, so that he lost a soul. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
Taf a orugant gwyr Rhufeina elioes cyd rhygyfariol perigl a myn ar yr afon, tydd ag y cwmant y tir yn wrwll gwrthwynebu Prydainiaid,—a dirfawr aarfa a orugwyd o'r Prydainiaid.
Thus did they the men of Rome then, though danger met them on the river, that no sooner had they attained the land, but they manly opposed the Britons,—and an immense slaughter was made of the Britons. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
Gorugest rydoust rediad.
Thus didst accomplish a course most severe. *D. ab Gwilym.*
Gorugaw, v. a. (gorug) To surmount, to accomplish, to do; to overcome.
Gorugawl, a. (gorug) Tending to accomplish.
Gorugiad, s. m. (gorug) An accomplishing.
Gorun, s. m. (gor) What is up in agitation; foam.
*Ef hyber—
 Y'ngwythid, y'ngwythlawn orna.*
He ready with the spear in the rage of wrath, in the wrathful tumult. *Cynddelw.*
*Gorn morymmlawdd al goglawdd glan
 Par-goch gŵy, glewdrws, llawr mab Cadfan.*
The surge of the raging of the sea which the shore barely stems is the red-spear'd chief, bravely stubborn, the amiable son of Cadfan. *Cynddelw, i Fed. ab Meredydd.*
Aer orun fal Rhun rudd ei onen.
The tumult of the slaughter, like Rhun with the crimson lance. *Ll. P. Moch.*
Gorun, a. (gor) That foams; foamy; mantling.
Bid wyn twr, bid orun seirch.
Let the tower be white, let the harness be foamy. *Llywarch Hen.*
Gorurdd, s. f.—pl. t. au (nrdd) Supremacy.
Gorurddas, s. f.—pl. t. au (gorurdd) Supreme rank.
Gorurddasawl, a. (gorurddas) Of supreme rank.
Gorurddasiad, s. m. (gorurddas) A rendering of supreme rank.
Gorurddasu, v. a. (gorurddas) To make of superior, or supreme rank.

Goruthr, a. (uthr) Extremely amazing.

*Cloddyfau goruthr cloddyfal ar wyr
 A orug yn ddyuni.*

He fiercely caused the most terrible blades to inflict wounds on men. *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Goruthraw, v. a. (goruthr) To astonish extremely; to wonder extremely.

Goruthrawl, a. (goruthr) Very amazing.

Goruthredd, s. m. (goruthr) Extreme amazement

*Cyranla brain bruddfawr gawr goruthredd;
 Codawl yw fy llyw llaw ddiomedd.*

His the foremost lance of the ravens amply gilded with food, that croak extreme astonishment; liberal is my chief with unrefusing hand. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Goruthriad, s. m. (goruthr) A causing extreme amazement.

Goruwch, prep. (uwch) Above, over, superior to.

Gorwaedd, s. f. (gwaedd) An extreme cry.

Gorwaeddawl, a. (gorwaedd) Of very loud cry.

Gorwaeddi, v. a. (gorwaedd) To cry out loudly.

Gorwaeddiad, s. m. (gorwaedd) A crying very loudly.

Gorwael, a. (gwael) Extremely abject, or low.

Gorwaelder, s. m. (gorwael) Extreme abjectness.

Gorwaeldra, s. m. (gorwael) Extreme abjectness.

Gorwaeledd, s. m. (gorwael) Extreme abjectness.

Gorwaeliad, s. m. (gorwael) A rendering extremely abject, or wretched.

Gorwaelu, v. a. (gorwael) To render very wretched; to become very abject.

Gorwaered, a. (gwaered) A descent, declivity.

Gorwag, a. (gwag) Supremely void; vain, empty; frivolous; pompous, vain glorious.

Na chymmer enw Duw yn orwag.

Take thou not the name of God in vain. *Ll. G. Herbert.*

Gwelaie wely bardd wedi ei drymo yn orwag; a hwnw a ganmolais yn fawr y pryd hyau; Gwaelder a ddywed mai hi oedd gŵed ar yr ystafell hono.

I saw a splendid bed pompously decked out; and that I praised greatly at the time: Finally then said that she was the guardian of that chamber. *Merchwg Cwprdd.*

Gorwagder, s. m. (gorwag) Extreme void; vanity, emptiness, futility; vain glory.

Gorwagedd, s. m. (gorwag) Vanity, emptiness; vain glory, pomposity.

*Pan fych fwyf oli dy rwyf,
 Yn llawn o uwyl gorwagedd,
 Henaist, methiant ddaw i ti,
 A hyn'n ddigymwedd.*

When thou art greatest in thy strength, full of the wantonness of vanity, old age and decrepitude will come to thee, and that without ceremony. *S. S. Hywel.*

Gorwaglod, s. m. (gorwag—clod) Empty praise.

Gorwagu, v. a. (gorwag) To render extremely empty, or vain; to become very vain.

Gorwain, s. m. (gwain) The horizon, the extreme verge.

Gorwall, s. m. (gwall) Extreme failing, neglect.

Gorwallider, s. m. (gorwall) Extreme, remissness.

Gorwallgof, s. m. (gorwall—cof) Extreme failure of memory; distraction.

Gorwallgofi, v. n. (gorwallgof) To fail extremely in memory; to become distracted.

Gorwallgofiad, s. m. (gorwallgof) A failing extremely in memory.

Gorwallgofus, a. (gorwallgof) Very forgetful.

Gorwalliad, s. m. (gorwall) A becoming extremely remiss, or neglectful.

Gorwallu, v. n. (gorwall) To become extremely remiss, or careless.

Gorwan, a. (gwan) Extremely weak, or feeble.

Gorwanaad, s. m. (gorwan) A rendering or becoming very feeble.

Gorwanaawl, a. (gorwan) Very debilitating.

Gorwylchid, *s. m.*, (*gorwylch*) An over-drenching.

Gorwlychu, v. a. (gorwlych) To over-drench.

Ton wen orwya a orwlych bodd

The white wave crowned with foam dash drench over the grave of Rhafon.

Gorwr, s. m.—pl. gorwyr (gwr) A worthy.

Gorwraidd, s. (gorwr) Superhuman; heroic.

Llyo ydyb a gwr; nid gwr gwr Aeson,

Gorwraidd gynhydd;

Lloegwys dachodd wridded,

Lleth archym a grym y gryd.

A conspicuous court of general invitation; not false the saying of Aeson, more than human that owns it, accustomed to put the Lloegwys to silence, with a sharp-edged blade, and the energy of the conflict.

Gorwrawl, s. (gorwr) Supremely manful.

Gorwregys, s. m.—pl. s. au (gwrregys) A bracing girdle.

Gorwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (gor) A margin, or rim.

Gorwyach, s. (gwyach) Extremely brave, or grand.

Gorwydder, s. m. (gorwyach) Extreme bravery; magnificence, ostentation.

Gorwychedd, s. m. (gorwyach) Pageantry, grandeur.

Gorwlychu, v. a. (gorwyach) To make very brave; to make very gay, to overtrim.

Gorwyda, s. (gwyda) Extremely tough.

Gorwydnaw, v. a. (gorwydn) To become very tough or tenacious.

Gorwydr, s. m. (gwydr) A hoar frost.

Gorwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwydd) The superior or supreme aspect; the supreme presence; the summit.

Cyd bodd fyddan, yn cryfydd

Ydd addil idar y'gorwydd codi:

Cyfoed fydd da a ddydd.

Though it may be small, accurately the birds do build in the summit of the wood: coral will be the good and the diligent.

Llywarch Hen.

Tair allawr gwyddawr, gwyddan gwydd,

Ys y rhwydd mor, a gwydd a gwydd lannad.

Three hollowed altars, where miracles are heard, there are between the sea and the summit and a strongly-fencing firm.

Llywarch Hen.

Gorwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwydd) That proceeds with ease; a trained, or managed horse; a steed, or courser.

Mydd a orwr y mab ar orwydd penllechlydd podwar gamf, gwydding, curragren — pedair tywarchen a haddu haddu caru y gwr ydd, mab podair gwael yd yr awyr.

What the youth did was to go upon a steed with a head dappled with gray, of four winters old, close between the legs and hoof like a shield — four sides were the four heads of the steed wont to throw, like four swallows, into the air.

H. Culbach Mabingion.

Gorwydd, s. (rhwydd) Of easy progress, or going pretty freely; moving without exertion.

Argwydd eis gorwydd garted—

Maddu'n bala i'n bydd,

Er lwr, cyn alon o'r byd!

Lord of our unimpeded affection, forgive our crimes in our existence, to ward off wrath, before we go out of the world!

T. Ll. D. Hywel.

Gorwyddaw, v. a. (gorwydd) To give easy progress.

Gorwyddawd, s. m.—pl. gorwyddodion (gorwydd)

That is in the state of managed progress.

Rhyo—

Rhyo mawr-darf mawr-darf gorwyddawd.

Rhyo the bulwark of the greatly-dreaded grant (summit of the country).

At orwyddawd borth ydd yndorlath.

Gorwyddawg, s. (gorwydd) Having managed steeds.

Oreudd grym cyhoedd, nid odd guddawg,

A ddyddid ei wyl yd orwyddawg.

Grasfuld of conspicuous power, who was not seeking, that convey his men mounted on steeds.

Melgyl.

Gorwyddfarch, s. m.—pl. gorwyddfarch (gorwydd—march) A managed horse.

Gorwyfaw, v. a. (rhwyfaw) To impel, or direct forward slightly; to row gently.

Gorwyfaw, v. (rhwyfaw) Slightly impelling.

Gorwyfiad, s. m. (rhwyfiad) A slightly impelling; or directing forward; a rowing gently.

Gorwyg, s. m. (rhwyg) A small rent, or tear.

Gorwygaw, v. a. (gorwyg) To tear a little.

Gorwygiad, s. m. (gorwyg) A tearing a little.

Gorwyl, s. (gwyl) Very bashful, or modest.

Gorwyldra, s. m. (gorwyl) Extreme bashfulness.

Gorwyldedd, s. m. (gorwyl) Excess of diffidence.

Gorwyliad, s. m. (gorwyl) An overwatching.

Gorwyliaw, v. a. (gorwyl) To watch carefully, to overwatch.

Gorwyliaw nos yn achawd ffa.

I curiously watched the night guarding the house.

Gwaelmud.

Gorwyll, s. (gwyll) Extremely dark, or gloomy.

Gwylwedd coed cain gorwyll.

The robe of the wood is a fine enveloping gloom.

Llywedd.

Gorwylldra, s. m. (gorwyll) Extreme gloominess.

Gorwylliad, s. m. (gorwyll) A darkening greatly.

Gorwyllaw, v. a. (gorwyll) To make very gloomy.

Gorwyllt, s. (gwyllt) Extremely wild; frenetic.

Diddidil, a da eiddaw,

A chryf a gorwyllt a chryu.

Unaccompanied and goodly I was, and strong, and very wild, and robust.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gorwylltedd, s. m. (gorwyllt) Extreme wildness; savageness; giddiness; wantonness.

Gorwylltiad, s. m. (gorwyllt) A rendering extremely wild; a becoming very wild.

Gorwylltiaw, v. a. (gorwyllt) To make very wild; to become very wild.

Gorwylltineb, s. m. (gorwyllt) Extreme wildness.

Gorwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwym) A slight bandage.

Gorwymaw, v. a. (gorwym) To bind slightly.

Gorwymawl, s. (gorwym) Slightly binding.

Gorwymaid, s. m. (gorwym) A binding slightly.

Gorwymyp, s. (gwymyp) Very fair, or gay.

Hawdd i f i chwr o'i chwr orwydd,

Hwyl orne hwlleir ar froydd glawr,

Faw fydd glawr gorwyp lethrydd.

Tempting was it to love her, coming from her new mansion, whose course was like the reflection of the sunny hill upon the regions of the blue sea, when the part near the magnificent cliffs is clear.

for. Fychan.

Gorwymypaw, v. a. (gorwymyp) To make extremely fair, or splendid.

Gorwymydra, s. m. (gorwymyp) Extreme showiness, or beauty.

Gorwympedd, s. m. (gorwymyp) Supreme beauty.

Gorwymyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorwym) A slight bandage.

Gorwyn, s. (gwyn) Over-white, white-topt.

Gorwyn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwyn) Extreme craving.

Gorwynawg, s. (gorwyn) Having excessive craving or desire.

Gorwynbyg, s. m.—pl. t. od (gorwyn—pyg) A fish called a bleak.

Gorwynnder, s. m. (gorwyn) Extreme whiteness.

Gorwyndra, s. m. (gorwyn) Extreme whiteness.

Gorwyniaw, v. a. (gorwyn) To have strong impulses of desire.

Gorwynnaw, v. a. (gorwyn) To make over-white; to make very white; to tip with white; to become very white.

Gorwyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (wyr) A great grandson.

Gorwyrain, s. f. (gwyrain) Supreme subject of praise.

Er yn Hwyr a'n gwyf; of gwr;

Er gwrn gorwyrain a fu;

Er gwyrain dda'r gwyddu rhag of frow,

Fry a net yn crafu.

He altogether knows us; he created; he the best (name of praise) that hath been! he made the earth to increase in his presence, above from heaven beholding.

Elidyr Sain.

Gorwyres, s. f.—pl. t. au (wyres) A great granddaughter.

Gorwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwys) A public call.

Gorwysaw, v. a. (gorwys) To cite publicly.

Gorwysawl, a. (gorwys) Publicly cited.

Gorwysiad, s. m. (gorwys) A publicly summoning

Gorwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyth) Extreme ire.

Gorwyth moddw meddawd.

The provocative of the drunkard is drunkenness. Taliesin.

Gorwythaw, v. n. (gorwyth) To become extremely incensed, or irritated.

Gorwythawg, a. (gorwyth) Very ireful, or angry.

Gorwythawl, a. (gorwyth) Very irritating.

Gorwythdra, s. m. (gorwyth) Extreme irritability

Gorwythiad, s. m. (gorwyth) An irritating extremely; a becoming extremely angry.

Gorwythlawn, a. (gorwyth) Very wrathful.

Gorydd, a. (rhydd) Somewhat loose, or free.

Goryddiad, s. m. (gorydd) A partly loosening.

Goryddau, v. a. (gorydd) To loosen a little.

Goryfyg, s. m. (rhyfyg) A little arrogance.

Goryfygawl, a. (goryfyg) Somewhat arrogant.

Goryfyga, v. n. (goryfyg) To assume a little boldness, or confidence.

Goryfygus, a. (goryfyg) Rather arrogant.

Gorymaddaw, v. n. (ymaddaw) To over-promise one's self.

Gorymbleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymbleidiad) An espousing a party to excess.

Gorymbleidiaw, v. a. (ymbleidiaw) To act factiously in the extreme.

Gorymbleidiawl, a. (ymbleidiawl) Apt to be extremely factious.

Gorymboeni, v. n. (ymboeni) To over-fatigue one's self.

Gorymborth, s. m. (ymborth) Excess of food.

Gorymborthawl, a. (gorymborth) Being overfed.

Gorymborthi, v. a. (gorymborth) To overfeed one's self.

Gorymborthiad, s. m. (gorymborth) An overfeeding of one's self.

Gorymchwal, s. m. (ymchwal) An overspreading of one's self; a becoming scattered over.

Gorymchwaliad, s. m. (gorymchwal) The act of overspreading of one's self.

Gorymchwalu, v. a. (gorymchwal) To overspread one's self; to become scattered over.

Gorymchwel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymchwel) An overturn; a conversion.

Gorymchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorymchwel) A turning over of one's self; a being converted.

Gorymchwelyd, v. a. (gorymchwel) To overturn one's self; to become converted.

Gorymchwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ymchwyl) A subversion of one's self.

Gorymchwylaw, v. a. (gorymchwyl) To turn one's self over; to become subverted.

Gorymchwylawg, a. (gorymchwyl) Being overturned, or subverted.

Gorymchwiliad, s. m. (gorymchwyl) An overturning of one's self; a becoming overturned.

Gorymdaenn, v. a. (ymdaenu) To overspread one's self; to become overspread.

Gorymdaith, s. f.—pl. gorymdeithiau (ymdaith) A perambulation, a walk abroad. v. a. To perambulate, to walk abroad; to sojourn.

Rhaid i mi gorymdaith heddyw, ac efory, a threyydd: can ni all fod y collir prophwyd allan o Gherusalem.

It is necessary for me to go about to-day, and to-morrow, and the following day: for it cannot be that a prophet shall be lost out of Jerusalem.

W. Salisbury, Luc 13.

Gorymdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorymdaith) A perambulating, or walking abroad; a sojourning

Gorymdeithiaw, v. a. (gorymdaith) To travel overmuch; to be always travelling.

Gorymdeithlwr, s. m.—pl. gorymdeithwyr (gorymdaith—gwr) One who travels much.

Gorymdeithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorymdaith) One who travels much; a wayfaring man.

Gorymdrin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ymdrin) A being busy overmuch.

Gorymdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymdro) A turning about of one's self; extreme delay.

Gorymdrôad, s. m. (gorymdro) An over-delaying.

Gorymdrôawl, a. (gorymdro) Over-dilatory.

Gorymdröi, v. a. (gorymdro) To delay overmuch; to be over-dilatory.

Gorymdynawl, a. (ymdynawl) Over-tenacious.

Gorymdyniad, s. m. (ymdyniad) A contending overmuch, a being too tenacious.

Gorymdynnu, v. a. (ymdynnu) To contend overmuch; to be over-tenacious.

Gorymddadliad, s. m. (ymddadliad) A disputing overmuch.

Gorymddadlu, v. a. (ymddadlu) To dispute to excess; to be cavilling overmuch.

Gorymddal, v. a. (ymddal) To contain, or bear one's self extremely.

Gorymddwyn, s. m. (ymddwyn) A being brought over; an embolism, or insertion; comprehension. *Dyddiau gorymddwyn*, intercalary days.

Gorymddwyn, v. n. (ymddwyn) To be brought over; to bring one's self over; to comprehend.

Gorymddyawl, a. (gorymddwyn) Being brought over; abducent, apagogical; embolismical.

Gorymddyglad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorymddwyn) A being brought over; an abduction.

Gorymegniad, s. m. (ymegniad) Over-exertion.

Gorymegniaw, v. a. (ymegniaw) To over-exert one's self.

Gorymegniawl, a. (ymegniawl) Tending to over-exert one's self.

Gorymestyn, v. a. (ymestyn) To overstretch one's self; to over-extend one's self.

Gorymestynawl, a. (gorymestyn) Self-extending in the extreme.

Gorymestyniad, s. m. (gorymestyn) An extending of one's self extremely.

Gorymwneuthur, v. n. (ymwneuthur) To exert one's self overmuch.

Gorymyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymyl) The extreme edge, or margin.

Am bob un cyssain sydd yn y gorymyl deus, un clo proest a gyfrifir.

For every one consonant there may be in the right extremity, one pause of reversion is counted.

Gr. Roberts.

Gorymylu, v. a. (gorymyl) To make a verge.

Gorymyrawl, a. (ymyrawl) Self-incentive in the extreme, urging one's self to excess.

Gorymyriad, s. m. (ymyriad) A pursuing overmuch; a self-exciting overmuch.

Gorymyru, v. a. (ymyru) To pursue overmuch.

Goryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gor) A pimple, a blain.

Gorynawg, a. (goryn) Having pimples, or blains.

Gorynu, v. n. (goryn) To break out in pimples.

Gorynys, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ynys) A peninsula.

Gorysawl, a. (ysawl) Extremely consuming.

Gorysgwr, s. m. (ysgwr) A yoke, a pressure.

Ni ddylly neb roddi gorysgwr ar ych ei gilydd heb ei genad.

No one ought to place a yoke upon the ox of another without his consent.

Welsh Laws.

Gorysgwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgwydd) An extreme projection; a shouldering, or jutting over.

Gorygwyddaw, *s.* (gorysgwydd) To project over.
Gorygwyddaw, *a.* (gorysgwydd) Being projecting, or shouldering over.

Gorygwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. f. au* (gorysgwydd) A projecting over, a shouldering over.

Goryiad, *s. m.* (ysiad) A consuming extremely.

Gorys, *v. a.* (ysa) To consume extremely.

Goryw, *v.* (*pres. of gora*) It is done; it is finished; made; he, she, or it, has done, or made.

Serch ar lifor a'm goryw.

Affection for life has overcome me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gallw ar law, dra fu fyw,
Ac ar y greg, a cryw.

Call upon Jem, and upon the crew, whilst alive, he did.
L. G. Gethi.

Goryw, *s. m.*—*pl. f. ian* (rhyw) A slightly marked kind, or species; a degenerate sort.

Goryiad, *s. m.* (goryw) A degenerating.

Goryw, *v. a.* (goryw) To degenerate.

Goryiaw, *a.* (goryw) Tending to degenerate.

Gos, *s. m.* (go—ys) That is partly the agent; that tends to, or partly is; that tends to support; that partly acts, or causes.—It is used as a prefix, whereby the force or import of the word to which it is joined becomes lowered from what it would be if standing alone.

Gosf, *s. f.* (saf) A slight, or unsettled stand.

Gosig, *s. m.*—*pl. gosiegian* (saig) A slight meal.

Gosil, *s. f.*—*pl. gosellian* (sail) The underpinning, the groundsel, or groundwork. *Gosail* *abr.* the sole of a drag, a piece of timber put under a drag to preserve the beam from wearing out.

Daw, cynnal ddiol i osodion gos-dith,
Yn gwlw yw fy swyffon.

Get support the wholesome foundations of faith completely in
by beam. *H. D. ab Ifen.*

Gosin, *s. f.*—*pl. gosiniau* (sain) An indistinct sound, or noise.

Goslw, *a.* (salw) Somewhat indisposed.

Goslder, *s. m.* (gosallw) A slight illness.

Gosdd, *s. m.*—*pl. f. au* (sardd) A slight rebuke

Gosddawl, *a.* (gosardd) Slightly chiding.

Gosddiad, *s. m.* (gosardd) A slightly chiding.

Gosddu, *v. a.* (gosardd) To chide slightly.

Gosarg, *a.* (sarug) Somewhat morose.

Gosargaw, *v. a.* (gosarug) To become rather wry or morose.

Gosargwydd, *s. m.* (gosarug) A little moroseness

Gosathr, *s. m.* (sathr) A gentle tread, a tread by which the foot barely touches the ground.

Gosgwya-fcirch gosathr, Gascoigne horses of gentle tread.

Gosathrawl, *a.* (gosathr) Slightly treading.

Gosathriad, *s. m.* (gosathr) A slightly treading.

Gosathru, *v. a.* (gosathr) To tread slightly.

Gosawd, *s. m.* (sawd) A placing, or laying; a statute, or ordinance; a position; a set on, an onset.

Gochet gawed Ffirolo a orag Arthur.

Avoid the stroke of Ffirolo did Arthur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gosawd, *v. a.* (sawd) To place, to put, to set, to lay; to appoint, to set upon, to attack. *Gosawd* *fir*, to set land; *gosawd rhwyd*, to lay a net; *gosawd bwyd*, to set meat.

Yn ddiol cog yw pan hope y golwyth cynnal hyd pan osoto—y
osodol! (fawg) from y brenin.

The protection of the cook is from the time he takes the first
part, until he shall set the last before the king. *Welsh Lingo.*

Gosawdd, *s. f.*—*pl. gosoddion* (sawdd) A slight sinking into, or blending.

Gosbeith, *s. m.*—*pl. gosbeithion* (paith) That is

partly seen through; that is polished. *a.* Reflective; polished.

Arddwyrtal draig o ddred-faith swen,
Llew Hawen hawr osbeith.

I will exhibit a dragon in boldly-aspiring muse, the joyous lion of
the polished floor. *Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Gosbarth, *s. m.*—*pl. f. au* (parth) A distinct part, or particular. *prep.* Toward.

Gwasdion osbarth, warth wrthryns,
Gwyb-far gwanar Gwenwynwyn.

Towards the bloody plain, opposing shame, teeming with glory
are the course of Gwenwynwyn. *Cynddelw.*

Gwrth wyl dragon
Gosbarth Brython,
Gosgyr man wylth.

Wrath is the will of the chief towards the Brython, a work of
destruction. *Meigen.*

Gosbarthawl, *a.* (gosbarth) Particularizing.

Gosbarthedig, *a.* (gosbarth) Particularised.

Gosbarthiad, *s. m.* (gosbarth) A particularizing.

Gosbarthu, *v. a.* (gosbarth) To particularize.

Gosbeithiad, *s. m.* (gosbeith) A making to reflect.

Gosbeithiaw, *v. a.* (gosbeith) To cause to reflect.

Gosbeithiawg, *a.* (gosbeith) Having a polish.

Gosbeithiawl, *a.* (gosbeith) Tending to shine.

Gosbeithig, *a.* (gosbeith) Shining; polished.

Gwelais i wyr gosbeithig gosbyllid,
A gwyrr a ffigil ar ddilled.

I have seen men of splendid progress, with blood that clothed on
the garments. *Tallies.*

Gosben, *s. m.*—*pl. f. au* (pen) A particular.

Gosbenawl, *a.* (gosben) Particular, individual.

Gosbeniad, *s. m.* (gosben) A particularizing.

Gosbenn, *v. a.* (gosben) To particularize.

Gosborth, *s. m.* (porth) Slight support, or aid.

Gosborthawl, *a.* (gosborth) Slightly tending to support or uphold.

Gosborthi, *v. a.* (gosborth) To support slightly.

Gosborthiad, *s. m.* (gosborth) A slightly supporting

Gosbrawf, *s. m.*—*pl. gosbrofion* (pawf) A proof in part; a slight knowledge of.

Gosbrofawl, *a.* (gosbrawf) Tending to know a little of, slightly corroborating.

Gosbrofi, *v. a.* (gosbrawf) To know a little of; to prove slightly; to taste partly.

Gosbrofiad, *s. m.* (gosbrawf) A slightly assaying.

Gosbwyll, *s. m.* (pwyll) That is in the act of reasoning.

Gosbwyllaw, *v. a.* (gosbwyll) To decide partly.

Gosbwylliad, *s. m.* (gosbwyll) A partly deciding; a slightly reasoning.

Goseb, *s. f.*—*pl. f. ion* (gos—eb) A gift, or present

Naf! Pr gwr! i arwy aur osab cerddas,
Ni ddaug cerdd al wynab;
Ni wa o wawd i wroeb;
Ni wyba mawd neb.

Heaven to the man! a hero of golden gift for song, indignity
will not approach his face; I know no paegeyric by which I may
honour him; he has not known how to refuse any one. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Gosebawl, *a.* (goseb) In the nature of a gift.

Gosebiad, *s. m.* (goseb) A presenting.

Gosebu, *v. a.* (goseb) To present a gift.

Gosefyll, *v. a.* (gosaf) To stand slightly.

Gosefyllian, *v. a.* (gosefyll) To stand partly.

Goselliad, *s. m.*—*pl. f. au* (gosall) A founding; a

laying a foundation; an underpinning.

Goselliaw, *v. a.* (gosall) To found; to underpin;

to prop. *Goselliaw car*, to put a piece of timber

under a drag.

Goselliawg, *a.* (gosall) Having a foundation.

Goselliedig, *a.* (gosall) Founded; under-pinned.

Goseiniad, *s. m.* (gossain) A slightly sounding.

Goseiniaw, *v. a.* (gossain) To sound slightly.

Goseiniawl, *a.* (gossain) Of a slight sound.

Gosgymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymu) A being slightly compact.

Gosgymian, v. n. (cymu) To be slightly joined.

Gosgymmon, s. m. (cymmon) A combustible; fuel.

Un o new afallth tan yw creisaw gosgymmon.

One of the nine accessories in a fire is to procure combustible.
Welsh Laws.
Well called gosgymmon o'r tan ni ddifodolles nos hlogi y castell a Gorthwyr yddo.

When the flag had reached a combustible it did not extinguish until it had burnt the castle with Vortigern in it. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Mawr ddilyw deddyw aau dirion urddyn,
Llywelyn llyw drago;
Gosgymmon gwyth drwyth dradion,
Gosbarth pybl pobi dyadon.

A dire flood to come after the mild sovereign, Llywelyn the leading chief; the foot of wrath in the foaming of heroes towards the faculty of mortal men. *Einion Wen.*

Goslef, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llef) The organ of utterance, the throat; a tone; a note; a note in music.

Gafael yn ffrug afydd
Ac islaw rŵng gosle'r bydd.

Lay hold humbly fierce, and below the windpipe, of the throat of the stag. *G. ab Iwan Hen, i Rhig.*

Chwano—
A lef wyth oelf y thon.

A pipe that sounds eight notes in its tone. *E. Dafydd.*

Gosmaeth, s. m.—pl. gosmeithion (maeth) That tends to nourish, aliment.

Gosmeithiad, v. n. (gosmaeth) Alimentation.

Gosmeithiaw, v. a. (gosmaeth) To afford aliment.

Rhefras, was mwythas, a'th omeithia.

Strait gave, thou youth of dainties, do afford nourishment to thee. *D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigan.*

Gosmeithiawl, a. (gosmaeth) Alimous.

Gosod, s. m.—pl. t. an (gosawd) A placing, laying, or setting; a statute, or ordinance; a set on, a stroke, onset, or assault; a site, or position; a posture. *Gosodau dynion*, human ordinances.

Mecloging Mwynfawr mawr gyfod y gad,
Mysr Seiniad fald ood.

Mecloging the courteous is the inspiring auxiliary of the battle, the splendid leader like a wolf in the onset. *Cynddelw.*

Tori ei phen—
Ag leuwr ar un gosod.

Cutting off her head with a battle ax on one stroke. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Un ood wyf a'r nodwydd yn y bluch.

I am of the same disposition as the needle in the box. *L. G. Colh.*

A ooda Duw parched dyn.

What God appoints let man reverse. *Adage.*

Rhye—arhwng Deheubarth, trwy ddyndeb a'l wind a oodaes wethr daudwng ar bob llyda.

Rhye the sovereign of South Wales, by the concert of his country did set a stated value upon every beast. *Welsh Laws.*

Gosodadwy, a. (gosawd) That may be placed.

Gosodawl, a. (gosawd) Propositional; positional; decretory; established.

Gosodedig, a. (gosawd) That is set, or placed.

Gosodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (gosodedig) The act of placing, or setting; a position; a proposition; a maxim; an ordinance; a constitution.

Gosodedigaethawl, a. (gosodedigaeth) Propositional.

Gosodedigaethu, v. a. (gosodedigaeth) To constitute; to make a proposition.

Gosodedigaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gosodedigaeth) One who constitutes.

Gosodedigawl, a. (gosodedig) Tending to be established; positive.

Gosodi, v. a. (gosawd) To set, to lay, to put; to establish; to ordain.

Gosodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosawd) A placing, setting, or laying; a fixing, or establishing; a position; a proposition.

VOL. II.

Gosodwr, s. m.—pl. gosodwyr (gosawd—gwr) A setter, or layer; one who fixes, or appoints; a proposer; one who sets on, or makes an onset.

Gosodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gosawd) A setter, a layer, or fixer; a proposer.

Gosoddawl, a. (gosawdd) Slightly sinking.

Gosoddi, v. n. (gosawdd) to sink in a little.

Gosoddliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosawdd) A sinking a little.

Gosom, s. m. (som) A slight sham, or feint.

Gosomawl, a. (gosom) Slightly deceiving.

Gosomi, v. a. (gosom) To disappoint slightly.

Gosomiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosom) A slightly deceiving, or disappointing.

Gosomiant, s. m. (gosom) Slight deception.

Goson, s. m.—pl. t. ion (son) A gentle, or easy speaking; soft or easy discourse; a rumour.

v. a. To speak gently; to discourse; to rumour. a. Gently speaking, of gentle discourse; being rumoured.

Cynddelw wyf hwi tra fawt, traethawd gyson.

Trethitor fy nghurid y'ng hysion oson.

Cynddelw am I whilst I be, of harmonious discourse, there will be reciting of my song in fair rumour. *Cynddelw.*

Gwelais fydd o feirdd yn oson
Yn moli Rodri rwyf dragon.

I have seen a myriad of bards in gentle murmur praising Rodri the healing prince. *L. P. Muck.*

Gosoniad, s. m. (goson) A softly-speaking; a rumouring.

Gosoniad, v. a. (goson) To speak gently, to whisper; to rumour.

Gosoniaw, v. a. (goson) To speak gently.

Gosoniawl, a. (goson) Softly-speaking; whispering; rumouring.

Gosor, s. m. (sôr) A slight offence, or umbrage.

Gosôrawl, a. (gosor) Slightly offended.

Gosori, v. n. (gosor) To be slightly offended.

Gosôriad, s. m. (gosor) A slightly offending; a being a little angry.

Gosôriant, s. m. (gosor) A slight offence.

Gosran, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhan) That tends partly to divide.

Gosranawl, a. (gosran) Tending to divide.

Gosraniad, s. m. (gosran) A tending to divide.

Gosranu, v. a. (gosran) To divide partly.

Gosteg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (teg) That is fair, or tranquil; silence; public attention; a giving out, a publication; address or invocation, in poetry; a prelude, in music.—*Gostegion priodas*, bans of matrimony; *cannu ar osteg*, to sing publicly, or after silence is proclaimed; *rhos gosteg*, to command silence; *gosteg!* silence!

Gosteg cerdd dafawd yw chwre awglyn yn ol dall parhgyrnariad.

The poem of vocal song consists of six verses under the form of the anadiplosis. *Treath. Barddoni.*

Ymadaw a wnat Locrine a Gwendolau, ac ar osteg ardderchafael Eyllit yn frenines.

Part did Locrine with Gwendolau, and publicly exalt Eyllit to be queen. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gostegawl, a. (gosteg) Tending to silence; silent.

Gostegiad, s. m. (gosteg) A silencing; a stilling.

Gostegrwydd, s. m. (gosteg) Silentness; stillness.

Gostegu, v. a. (gosteg) To make fair; to tranquillize; to still, or calm; to silence, or to cause silence; to become fair, or calm; to become silent.—*Gostega!* Peace! Be silent!

Awyraf such bawd, ac chelwch such porth,

Can perthyn i'w gwesteg!

Gostegwyr llyw, gostegwyr!

Gosteg, beirdd! bardd a glywch.

I intreat your protection, withhold not your assistance for attention is due: silentaries of the court, command silence. Silence, bards! a bard you hear. *Cynddelw, i R. ab Gruffydd.*

Gostegwr, s. m.—pl. gostegwyr (gosteg—gwr)

R

08

Y diabl a ymrithiant y'ngosgodd enghyllon da i dwyllaw dy.
The devils appear in the form of good angels to deceive.
H. G. H.

Dyre f'awyl, dyre i fawyl
I le tirion glasion glawyl
Lle mac'r tew goed yd
A lle'n bawdd i gal i
Ni gawn yno gl
Yd y cwrdd dan

Gosgelaw, *a.* (gos-
Gosgellad, *s. m.*—
cealing, or ob-
Gosgeln, *v. a.* (v-
der somewhat
Gosgil, *s. m.*
Gosgiliad, *s.*
back, or
Gosgilia—
Gosglu—
or t
G-

On a lowering

To render abso-
lute and un-
dermining.

... (verung) Abasedness;

To show, to bring
to show, to become low;

... .. (GWT)
... ..

... (gustung) One who

— curved war, or sharp.

Tending to be sourish.

...a little sourness.
...somewhat shrilly, or foul.

... A. M. ... petty office.
... North to officiate.

Partly officiating.

(The following are the names of the persons who have been elected to the various offices of the Society.)

... who recruits a petty officer; a petty

... (woman) A slight charm.
... (woman) The charm slightly.

to know partly.

Yn y cyfnewid
A rhannu'r gwybodaeth.

A rhannu'r gwybodaeth where they be the winter
Tudor.

Gowybedawl, a. (gowybod) Partly knowing.
Gowybedus, a. (gowybod) Somewhat knowing.
Gowybich, a. (gwybich) Somewhat brave, or gay.
Gowychiad, s. m. (gowych) A setting out gaily.
Gowychu, v. a. (gowych) To set out gaily.
Gowydu, a. (gwydn) Somewhat tough.
Gowyduiad, s. m. (gowydn) A becoming rather tough, or tenacious.

Gowyduu, v. n. (gwydn) To become rather tough, or tenacious.

Gowyyl, a. (gwyyl) Somewhat bashful.
Gowylder, s. m. (gowyl) Slight bashfulness.
Gowyled, s. m. (gowyl) Slight bashfulness.
Gowyn, a. (gwyn) Rather white, whitish.
Gowynder, s. m. (gowyn) Whitishness.
Gowyriad, s. m. (gowyn) A rendering whitish.
Gowyru, v. a. (gowyn) To make rather white; to become whitish.

Gowyr, a. (gwyrr) Somewhat oblique, or aslant.
Gowyrw, v. a. (gowyrr) To make a little oblique.
Gowyrwyl, a. (gowyrr) Tending rather to obliquity.
Gowyrriad, s. m. (gowyrr) A making rather oblique.
Gwyfed, s. m. (wyfed) A slight drinking; a sipping.
Gwyfed, v. a. (wyfed) To drink slightly; to sip.
Gwysiad, s. m. (ysiad) A slightly consuming.
Gwysu, a. a. (ysu) To consume partly, to consume, or devour, gradually.

Gra, s. m. (rha) What shoots, or rises up; the down, nap, or frieze of cloth; also cloth with nap upon it.

El wely oedd yw l'r embesawdy Arthur gwyddo, o ysgafed, a gra, a phall, a cindal, a blinat.

His bed was next for the emperor Arthur to sleep in, of scarlet, and fur, and satin, and lawn, and cambric.

H. O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

Gwraig wych ya awraia gra gwyn.

A fine woman trailing a white fur.

D. ab Gwilym.

Graawg, a. (gra) Downy, nappy, or friezed.

I barthu stam berthodd golodawg,
A gwsgodd graawg da eu gowgodd.

To distribute towards us rich flannel, and downy garments of goodly shape.

Syngn.

Graawl, a. (gra) Tending to rise up, as down.

Grab, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gra) A cluster; what grows together in a cluster; plenty, exuberance; grape.

Grabaldd, a. (grab) Of a clustering tendency.

Grabau, s. f.—pl. t. au (grab) That has clusters; that is in clusters; a cluster; a vineyard:—Many plants with clustered fruits are called Grabau. *Eirio grabau*, grapes; *grabau yr ôd*, corn marigold:—*Gallt Grabau*, the Vineyard, a place so called in Glamorgan.

Grabawg, a. (grab) Having clusters, clustered.

Grabawl, a. (grab) Tending to cluster, clustering.

Grabiad, s. m. (grab) A clustering, a gathering into clusters.

Grabin, a. (grab) Closing, or clasping; grasping.

Grabiniad, s. m. (grabin) A scrambling.

Grabinlaw, v. a. (grabin) To grapple; to scramble.

Grabipawl, a. (grabin) Grappling, scrambling.

Gradd, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhadd) A step, a progressive act; a degree; rank.

Dygu gradd i henfarch.

To teach a pace to an old horse.

Adage.

Gradd oedd, o gorediwd-lir,

Yn euch i lwn so Chai Hir.

A road to him belonged, if it may be coerced, more elevated than to Chai Hir.

D. Epynt.

Mac' gwrdd mewn bedd,
Gwyn, yn gwynedd;
Mac' rhadd e
N rhaddo'r graddau.

His fair corpse is lying in the grave; his soul is permeating the gradations.

T. ab I. ab Ithys.

Graddawd, s. m. (gradd) A graduation.

Graddawg, a. (gradd) Having steps, or degrees, graduated. s. f. A scale.

Graddawl, a. (gradd) Progressive; gradient, graduate. s. m.—pl. graddolion. A graduate.

Graddawr, s. c.—pl. graddorion (gradd) A graduate.

Gradddeb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gradd) A climax.

Graddedig, a. (gradd) Graduated, gradated.

Graddedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au (graddedig) Graduation, the act of graduating.

Graddedigawl, a. (graddedig) Progressive.

Graddfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (gradd) That is graduate, or divided into degrees.

Graddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gradd) A gradation.

Graddiaith, s. f.—pl. graddieithoedd (graddiaith) A climax.

Graddiannawl, a. (graddiant) Progressional.

Graddianniad, s. m. (graddiant) A graduation; a progression.

Graddiannu, v. a. (graddiant) To graduate.

Graddiant, s. m.—pl. graddiannau (gradd) Gradation; rank.

Graddiaw, v. a. (gradd) To graduate, to divide into degrees; to confer rank.

Graddineb, s. m. (gradd) Graduality.

Graddogi, v. a. (graddawg) To graduate.

Graddoideb, s. m. (graddawl) Progressiveness.

Graddoli, v. a. (graddawl) To graduate.

Graddorawl, a. (graddawr) Graduated.

Graddori, v. a. (graddawr) To divide into degrees.

Graddu, v. a. (gradd) To graduate; to confer rank.

Graddwr, s. m.—pl. graddwyr (gradd—gwr) A man of degree. *Graddwr eglwys*, a church graduate.

Grae, s. m. (gra) That is asperous, or angulated.

Graean, s. m. aggr. (grae) Gravel, coarse sand.

Graeanawg, a. (grae) Calculous; gritty.

Graeanawl, a. (grae) Granulous, calculous.

Graeander, s. m. (grae) Granulosity.

Graeandir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (graean—tir) Gravelly land.

Graeandde, a. (grae) Granulous, calcareous.

Bedd Ceri gledlyf hir ya agodd Hen Eglwys,

Yn y ddiwys graeandde:

Tarw Torment ya myawent Corbeu.

The grave of Ceri with the long sword in the confine of the Church, in the gravelly cliff; the Bull of Conflict in the company of Corbeu.

Engl. Bedden Milyr.

Graeanen, s. f. (grae) A granum, a grain.

Graeanllyd, a. (grae) Gravelly; gritty.

Graeanllydrwydd, s. m. (grae) Graveliness.

Graeanllys, s. m. aggr. (graean—llys) The gritty berries.

Graeanllys y dwfr, water speedwell.

Graeanu, v. a. (grae) To granulate.

Graen, s. m. (gra—en) Pungency, asperity, griel dolor.

a. Pungent, severe; grievous.

Eiddiynydd dorf corf cariad oedd Hywel,

Gwyn echei gyd i

Anheirdd yn ei feirdd, o'i fod

Yn graen iodd y'nagro yn had.

The center of love with the multitude of Eiddiynydd was Hues the energy of the shaft of insult, departed are the birds from being in the mournful grave, dumb in the ground.

Rhileirddyn, a B. ab Gwafdd.

Er dy raeu-wed, er dy rinu-wed—

Gward 81

Through thy poignant blood, through thy merit delirious me.

Gr. Gr.

Graenawl, a. (grae) Asperous; poignant.

Grænder, *s. m.* (græn) Poignancy; grief.

Grænder's grænder,
Ow-dawl ddywnder.

Listen to my grief, a life-wearing sadness. *D. Ll. Mathew.*

Grændde, *a.* (græn) Pervaded with asperities:

A drwg Môn, mor ddred i ealllydd yn aer,
Y bu terfng ier, a haer holl;
A rhagddo rhwyg dyrys dyfysgi;
A rheuio, a thrio, a threuo cynnari;
Ar gwl gad grændde
Ar gryd gred grændde
Ac am dal Moeifre
Mili fanier.

With the dragon of Môn, in war whose progeny is bold, there were born tempest and insatiable chains; and before him ran dire confusion, ruin, toil, and an end of peace; in conflict upon conflict, he pervaded with gore, in which after shriek of fierce eagles, and round the front of Moeifre a thousand banders waving.

Gwalchmai.

Grænedd, *s. m.* (græn) Poignancy, poignancy.

Græniad, *s. m.* (græn) A making asperous.

Græson, *s. pl. aggr.* (græn) Gravel, coarse sand.

Græson, *a. a.* (græn) Asperous; pungent.

Grænuo, *a.* (græn) To asperate, to roughen.

Græwyn, *a.* (græn—gwyn) Having white asperities, or points.

Buglaw byddin, bagwy on
Dyryd yn llyn græwna ton:
Trech so chwant Cystudd calon.

Excepting to the snare, clustered the ash; the docks in the pond were heaved in the wave: more powerful than a hundred the asperities of the heart.

Llywarch Hen.

Grænyn, *s. m.* (græn) A grain of sand, or gravel.

Græl, *s. m.* (gra) The garlick. *Sil.*

Græl, *s. m.*—*pl. grefyl* (graf) One that is rough; a rambled one; a lubber; a ruffian.

Urian Regad, grædlaw! grafel,
Eryr Gal Ysbwch, gwl hael.

Urian Regad, a vehement ruffian; the eagle of the Gal of Ysbwch, brave and generous.

Llywarch Hen.

Græf! blith gwyr leuolac.

A blith amongst young men. *D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.*

Græl, *s. m.*—*pl. greioedd* (gra) A blight or blast.

Græid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gral) A blighting.

Græid, *s. m.*—*pl. greidiau* (gra) That shoots out in points, or rays; sun-heat, sunshine; heat, ardency.

Gwyr yn afdwyth gwyth er gwaith Meigen;
Gwyr yn amwyn græid, græid ychwin y'agwedd;
Gwyr y'aghywrydd; gwyr gwledd gwyddu.

We infaming wrath since the battle of Meigen; men cherishing heat, of the disposition of oxen under the yoke are the men in conflict, the placid men of the banquet.

Cynddaleu.

Eduyaf radan rhiau rhedlawn;
Rhawchyn grænwn arad anogawn.

I will honour the virtues of generous chieftains; the white-fronted one of unflinching ardency scatters blessings.

Cynddaleu, i Gadwallon.

Græid, *a.* (gra) Hot, ardent, vehement. Græid cry, a vehement eagle; græid wron, a fierce hero; græidid græid, fierce confagrators; græid gwrwrt, ardent manhood.

Caldwad græid Græwynn lya.

The fierce guardian of Græwynn's hall.

Cynddaleu.

Mawyston—

Haid myr græid gredd.

The men of Môn, a swarm in ardent disposition of mind.

Ein. Wan, i Llywelyn I.

Mab Llywelyn hael, hawl gyth eirchid,
Eirchyn græid grym tyrfu
Wyd rwyf cad, codwyr ddifa;
Wyd reddiad rheddwyr Afa.

Son of generous Llywelyn, the entire claim of sailors, the ardent hawk and energy of the host, thou art the director of the battle and destruction of warriors; thou art the giver of the gold of Afa.

Ein. Wan, i Llywelyn.

Græin, *s. f.*—*pl. greimion* (rhain) A socket; a ring

Græid—

A græid yn ymyl ei græid.

A griddle with its ring in the edge of its cheek.

R. ab D. Llywd.

Græid—

A hawl o droed llyso hyd rai.

A griddle with a long handle smooth to the socket.

R. ab D. Llywd.

Gran, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gra) A sharp projection, or ledge; the ledge formed by the cheekbone from the nose to the temples; the upper part of the cheek.

Grawd man ar ran cynydded.

A scar upon the cheekbone of a combatant is natural. *Adage.*

Llawer llaf druan,

Mai pan fu Gamlan;

Llawer deigr druan ran

Gwedy grawlaw!

Many a piteous cry like as there was for Camlan: many a tear over the cheek has fallen.

Gr. ab yr Ynad Goch.

Tros fy ngrau—

Try deigr am wr tra digrif!

Over my cheek rolls the tear after a man the most pleasing!

D. ab Gwilym.

Gran, *a.* (gra) Precipitous, shelvy; sharp.

Bid gran cau gen wrth awr.

In the shout be the closing of the month precipitate.

Llywarch Hen.

Granawl, *a.* (gran) Precipitous, shelving.

Granwawr, *s. f.* (gran—gwawr) The projecting appearance of the cheekbone.

Eidol addoer gran granwawr gwyn.

Eidol's blood is cold, whose complexion is white. *Anacrin.*

Granwen, *a.* (*f.* of granwyn) Having the upper part of the cheek white, or fair.

Llaw yn aghroes, gryd yn agro græwynion.

A hand on the cross, striking among the gravel the fair fronted ones.

Taliesin.

Græwg, *s. m.* (gran) A shelving appearance; the fall of the cheekbone.

Græwyn, *a.* (gran—gwyn) White-edged; having the upper part of the cheek white.

Ba goegordd, a ba cerdd yn ail mabyn,

Ac cryr uch wybr, a llwybr græwyn

Rhag odd foleig—

There was a train, and there was a course in the second place, and an eagle above in the sky, and a white-edged path before the wary chief.

Taliesin.

Grænygre, *s. m.* (grænw) The course of the prominence of the cheekbone; the visage.

Gwyrth anall, gwerthawr ei ddedyd,

Grænygre dybe dybryd.

Hallowed the other, precious would be her return: the countenance is become dismal.

Cynddaleu.

Grawn, *s. m. aggr.* (gra) Berries; grain; the hard roe of fish.—*Grawn eiddew*, or *crawel yr eiddew*, ivy-berries; *grawn ysgaw*, or *crawel yr ysgaw*, elder-berries; *grawn yr ysbydded*, haws; *grawn y perthi*, briony; *grawn paris*, grains of paradise; *grawn gwin*, grapes; *grawn yr hawl*, common gromwell; *grawn y llew*, corn gromwell; *grawn o 9d*, a grain of corn.

Grawnafal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (grawn—afal) A pomegranate.

Grawnfaeth, *s. m.* (grawn—maeth) Grain food. *a.* Being fed with grain. *Grawnfaeth græwys*, grain-fed studs.

Grawnwin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (grawn—gwin) Grape wine, or wine made of grapes.

Grawth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhawth) A plunge.

Mai ydd oedd yn farw lewys rhag maint y dador a gawal, ydd ymchwalai ei farch, a thuth garw ganddo a grawth.

As he was in a dead fit from the intensity of the hurt he had got, his horse returned with quick trot and a plunge.

H. Peder—Mabingion.

Grawthawl, *a.* (grawth) Headlong, plunging.

Grawthedd, *s. m.* (grawth) Plungingness.

Grawthfrys, s. m. (gawth—brŷs) A plunging or headlong haste. **a.** Plungingly hasty.

Ysyrn sur ac sriant, nid fed
Ac emys grawthfrys grawa-fygod.

To me belong gold and silver not a little, and stallions of headlong haste pampered with grain.

Lt. P. Moch.

Grawthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gawth) A running headlong, a plunging.

Grawthu, v. a. (gawth) To plunge headlong.

Grawys, s. m.—pl. t. au (gra—gwys) Lent. *Grawys Mair*, the festival of Mary; *Grawys ebys-tyl*, the festival of the apostles.

Grawysawl, a. (gawys) Lenten, of lent.

Gre, s. f.—pl. t. on (rhe) Several together; a flock, a herd; a stud. *Casge re*, a brood mare; *gre syngawg*, the maned herd.

Gre gyfreithawl, deg casge a deugraut ac ystalwyn.

A lawful stud, fifty mares and a stallion. *Welsh Laws.*

Bum amws ar re.

I have been a stallion over a stud.

Tallerin.

Diammen safon granwynion gre.

Doubtless the sowing a stud of white-fronted ones.

Lt. P. Moch.

Gre sy lldo,—

A melfrch; pam na rydd i'm un!

A stud to him belongs, and steeds; why does he not give one to me!

Iolo Goch.

Grëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gre) An aggregating; a herding, a flocking; a making up a stud.

Grëal, s. m.—pl. t. on (gre—al) An aggregate of principles; a code; a collection; a magazine. It was the name of a celebrated book of Welsh stories, long since lost, highly extolled by different writers. *Gwlad y grëal*, the elementary world, or the world of spirits, the same as *Annwn*.

Rhodriale i'ŷ grëalo i'ŷ ddigraog,
Maf y grëal myn y grog.

I have travelled to find thee as if for the Grëal, sincere is the speech by the crows.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwyr o wlad y grëal ydym.

We are persons from the world of intelligence. *L. G. Colki.*

Ni chaid le i boli chwedlau hwn;
Sain Grëal yn lal i'n oedd.

There was no place for all the stories of this person; he was a second Saint Grëal to us in lal.

L. Mon, i E. ab G. ab Eirian.

Am un llyfr i mae'n llefain,

A gar may nag oer a main,

Y grëal teg i'r wlad hon—

Llyfr o sawn farchogion;

Llyfr a grefft yr holl fforddron.

For one book he is complaining, which he loves more than gold and precious stone; the fair Grëal of this country: a book of the famed knights; a book of the mystery of all the Round Table.

Guto'r Glyn.

Grëalu, v. n. (grëal) To aggregate principles.

Grëant, s. m. (gre) An aggregation; a code.

Grëawd, s. m. (gre) An aggregation; a code.

Grëawl, s. m. (gre) That aggregates; an aggregate. *Y grëawl*, the briony.

Grëawr, s. m.—pl. grëorion (gre) A flock, a herd. *Cylch grëorion*, the circuit of the herds, being a tribute exacted yearly from vassals, or tenants, for supporting the herds of the chief.

Llenwyd dwy rannwr i fawr fawdd;
Dedid melfrch amllw, a hŷ allfydd.

May two kind of herds fill his ample folds; may there come the motley-coloured steeds and likewise kine.

Meliyr.

Gredd, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhedd) That is implanted, or imbibed.

Greddf, s. f.—pl. greddfau (gredd) Nature, disposition; habit; instinct.

Greddfawd, s. m. (greddf) A grounding in a habit, or quality.

Greddfawg, a. (greddf) Having a habit, or quality

Greddfawl, a. (greddf) Constitutional, natural, habitual, complexional; congenial.

Ragirlawl, arwynawl udd,
Angerddawl greddfawl Gwafudd.

Awful and wrathful chief, naturally vehement is Gwafudd.

Lt. P. Moch, i G. ab Llywelyn.

Greddfedig, a. (greddf) Naturalized, habituated, congenial.

Greddfiad, s. m. (greddf) A rendering natural; a habituating; a becoming congenial.

Greddfu, v. a. (greddf) To render natural, or habitual, to habituate; to become natural, or habitual; to be congenial, or inbred.

Greff, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rheff) A sneer, irony.

Marn'n rhol greff i'm ya rhy gryf;
Mairt i awgrym.

He is giving me a sneer too powerfully: how great his dexterity.

S. ab Hywel Gwyn.

Greffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (greff) A sneering.

Grefflaw, v. a. (greff) To sneer, to speak irony.

Grefflawl, a. (greff) Sneering, ironical.

Greg, s. m. (rheg) A cackle, or cackling.

Gregar, s. m. (greg) A cackling.

Gregar, v. a. (greg) To cackle.

Greiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (grai) A singeing; a blasting.

Greiaeth, s. m. (grai) The act of diffusing heat; a scorching, or singeing.

Greian, s. f.—pl. t. au (grai) That diffuses heat; the sun.

Greiaw, v. a. (grai) To singe, to blast, to blight.

Greiawd, s. m. (grai) A singeing; a blighting.

Greiawl, a. (grai) Singeing, blighting, blasting.

Greidell, s. f.—pl. t. i (graid) A circular plate of cast iron used for baking cakes upon; a bake stone; a griddle.

Maf yr har dan y reidell.

Like the hen beneath the griddle.

Adams.

Greiden, s. f.—pl. t. au (graid) What darts light or sparkles; what is burning, or ardent; a star.

Greidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (graid) A heating; a scorching; the scorching of the sun.

Greidiaw, v. a. (graid) To heat, to make ardent to scorch, to singe, to parch; to become heated or ardent; to be scorched by the sun. *Maf haul yn greidio*, the sun is scorching, or the sun scorches. *Sil.*

Wedi, ni wneth Duw ddydddarwydd ym yn myd;
Ni gafall llew gryd greidiaw awydd.

Afterwards, God afforded me no happiness through my life since the lion of the about was not suffered to heat desire.

D. Beirton.

Fo ellw y fersch hon yn llyw llyron y tes,

A gwllod ag wylaw mae'n greidiaw mewn gwrtes.

He calls this nymph the pleasant hue of the sunbaker, and with ing and weeping, he is scorching in the heat.

D. Williams, o Brellan.

Greidlauw, a. (graid) Having heat or ardency being scorched, singed, or parched.

Greidiawl, a. (graid) Hot, ardent; singeing, scorching, or parching.

Argae gryd, greidiawl wrhydri.

The bulwark against fear, of ardent manhood. *Llyged Cwr.*

Greidiawl, arwynawl acwynedd giyw.

Gloyw eryr teyrnedd;

Clywff dyg'n, Deau, Gogiedd,

Clywed ei fyned i fodd!

Parched and obnoxious the surface that covers the eagle's splendid eagle of royalty; it is a severe wound to the South the North to hear of his going to his grave!

Lt. P. Moch, i M. ab Gwyn.

Greidiwr, s. m.—pl. greidwyr (graid—gwr) One who heats or makes ardent; a scorcher, burner.

Greidar, s. m.—pl. t. on (graid—ur) A scorcher; a confagurator.

*Rhyfng angorddawl, greddfawr greidar;
Rhyfng gwneddawg Madawg modur ffaw;
Rhyfng iu iddaw ddaer ddaer.*

Vehement presumption, a confagurator by nature; Madawg the splendid chief has been faulty: notice has been given to him to do so; a word. *Cynddelw.*

Greidyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (graid) A griddle.

Greidd, s. m. (grai) A singed or blighted state.

Greienyn, s. m. dim. (graien) A single grain of gravel; a pebble.

Greiffys, s. m.—pl. t. odd (grain—bys) The ring-finger.

Greiniad, s. m. (grain) A forming a ring.

Greiniaw, v. a. (grain) To form into a ring.

Greiniawg, a. (grain) Having a ring, ringed.

Greiniawl, a. (grain) In the form of a ring.

Greinyu, s. m. dim. (grain) A small ring; a pendant, an ear-ring.

Tywynd greinyu i ran.

The pendant was made to shine to the side of the face. *Adagr.*

Grelyu, s. m.—pl. t. au (gre—llyn) A standing pool; a horsepond.

Grem, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhem) A crashing noise; a crash; a snarl; the crash of the teeth, which a beast makes in chewing the cud; a murmur.

Gremiad, s. m. (grem) A crashing, a gnashing.

Gremial, v. a. (grem) To crash, to gnash, to snarl.

Gremiaw, v. a. (grem) To crash, to gnash.

Gremiawl, a. (grem) Crashing, gnashing.

Gres, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhen) A large earthen vessel.

Rheir—pdrail tunell o fel; pdrail mu yn mhob tunell, dwy rhes yn mhob mu, a llwyth ddaer ar droed yn mhob gres.

Four tuns—is four tons of honey; four casks in every ton, two pdrails in every cask, and the load of two men upon a bar in every gres. *Welsh Laws.*

Grenaid, s. f.—pl. greneidiau (gren) The quantity that fills the gren.

Gren, v. a. (gren) To fill the gren, the vessel called.

Grenlen, s. f. (grēawl) That is clustered together, the brood; also called *grēawl* and *bloneg y ddaer*.

Gres, s. m. (rhes) That is warm, or cherishing.

Gresaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (gres) A welcome.

*Gresaw anaw anghudd yn Mhyrdal
I'm prydawr ddadenhudd.*

The public welcome of the minstrelsy in Britain to my magnificence his apparent. *Ll. P. Moeh, i R. ab Llywelyn.*

Gresawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gresaw) A welcoming.

Gresawl, a. (gres) Ardent, cherishing; warm.

Gresaw, v. a. (gresaw) To shew kindness, to welcome, to receive hospitably; to be hospitable. *Glas resawu, to give a cold welcome.*

Gresawus, a. (gresaw) Hospitable, kind to strangers.

Gresawwr, s. m.—pl. gresawwyr (gresaw—gwr) One who receives hospitably, or treats kindly.

Gresawydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gresaw) A welcomer.

Gresi, s. m. (gres) Pity, or compassion.

Gresiad, s. m. (gres) A commiseration, a pitying.

Gresin, a. (gres) Pitying, compassionate, piteous.

Mor gresin frenin.

So compassionate a king. *Ll. P. Moeh.*

Gresyn, s. m. (gres) Pity, misery, calamity.

Gresynawl, a. (gresyn) Piteous, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched.

Gresynawd, s. m. (gresyn) Compassion; pitifulness.

Gresyndra, s. m. (gresyn) Piteousness; misery.

Gresyngar, a. (gresyn) Compassionate, pitiful.

Gresyngarwch, s. m. (gresyngar) Deplorableness.

Gresyni, s. m. (gresyn) Piteousness; wretchedness.

*Gwahda, o'r cwr bygythlydd
Cyal a gresyni sydd.*

I have seen, from one end to the other affliction and misery prevail. *Gra. Owele.*

Gresyniad, s. m. (gresyn) A commiserating.

Gresynoldeb, s. m. (gresynawl) Pitifulness.

Gresynolrwydd, s. m. (gresynawl) Miserableness.

Gresynu, v. a. (gresyn) To pity, to compassionate, to take pity, to be sorry for, to deplore.

Gresynus, a. (gresyn) Miserable, deplorable.

Greü, v. a. (gre) To aggregate, to collect.

*Beirdd llafer llug de,
En gwawd ni'm gre,
Ar ystrawd, ar ystraw,
Ysyrw mawr mla.*

The fluent birds arrayed in light, their praise will not bring me to associate, nor on foot, nor on horseback, with aspect of great cunnings. *Taliesin.*

Grenlys, s. m. (greu—llys) Groundsel.

Grew, s. m. (rheu) That is spread, or laid even.

*Owain yd elwir
Apherydd hywdd hir;
Ei am dir yn wir
Yn wyth gyhudd;
Ei y' ngradd y'ngrew yn llaw Rofudd;
Ei y' ngradd y' ngraw yn rya rybudd.*

Owain he is named, a tall and slightly prince; he for land is truly accused of wrath; he in the heat, in the plain is a red-slaughtering lion; he in the shout in the signal of terror. *Gwalchmai, i G. Gwynedd.*

Grëwr, s. m.—pl. grewyr (gre—gwr) A herdsman.

Grewys, s. m. (gre—grys) A herd; a stud.

Grëydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gre) A herdsman.

Grif, s. m. (rhif) An aggregated mass; frog-spawn.

Griffyll, s. pl. aggr. (griff) Frog-spawn. *Mor oer a griffyll, as cold as frog-spawn.*

Grift, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (griff) The spawn of frogs.

Griftiaw, v. a. (grift) To produce frog-spawn.

Griftiawg, a. (grift) Having frog-spawn.

Grig, s. m. (rhig) A low rustle, or rattle.

Grigwd, s. m. (grig) A rustling noise. *v. a. To make a lowrattle, or rustling noise.*

Grill, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhill) A crash, a crack, a gnash; a chirp or sharp noise. *a. Creaking; chirping.*

*Pan ddol yn ol rhyfel rheu
Bill doidir a'i bali ddi-dew,
Gleision fydd, mai, grefydd grill,
Llwybr oery lle ba'r Ebrill.*

When, after the war of frost, the trees of the vale shall spread its thick-leaved mantle green, will be, in May, of chirping devotion, the path where April ranged. *L. ab Owlgyn.*

Grillgnaw, s. m. (grill—gnaw) A scranch.

Grillgnôad, s. m. (grillgnaw) A scranching.

Grillgnôl, v. a. (grillgnaw) To scranch.

Grilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (grill) A crashing, or creaking; a gnashing; a chirping.

Grillian, v. a. (grill) To make a crash, creak, or crack; to chirp, to creak.

Grilliaw, v. a. (grill) To crash, to creak, to chirp.

Grilliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (grilliad) A creaker, a chirper, a cricket.

Gro, s. pl. aggr. (rho) Pebbles, coarse gravel.—*s. f.* An aggregate of pebbles, formed by the water on the shore; a beach. *Y ro fawr, the great ridge of pebbles, one so called near Abermaw, and another at Aberystwyth.*

*Ni tha fy mben am Weno
Mwy na'r alg yn min y ro.*

My lips will no more be silent about Weno than the wave on the edge of the beach. *L. G. Colm.*

Gröaidd, *a. (gro)* Pebbly, like pebbles.
 Grodir, *s. m. (gro—tfr)* Land full of pebbles.
 GROEG, *s. f. Greece.—Groeg Fawr, Græcia*
Magna; the part of Italy so called.
 Groegaidd, *a. (groeg)* Greekish, like Greek.
 Groegeiddiau, *v. a. (groegaidd)* To make like the
 Greek; to become Greekish.
 Groegiawli, *a. (groeg)* Grecian, or of Greece.
 Groegwr, *s. m.—pl. groegwyr (groeg—gwr)* A
 Grecian, or a man of Greece.
 Groegydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (groeg)* A Grecian, or
 one well versed in Greek.
 Gronell, *s. f.—pl. t. au (grawn)* Hard roe of fish.
 Gronellawg, *a. (gronell)* Abounding with roe.
 Gronelliad, *s. m. (gronell)* A forming a roe.
 Gronellu, *v. n. (gronell)* To generate a roe.
 Gronyn, *s. m. dim. (grawn)* A single grain, or
 particle, a grain. *Ni byddi ronyngwell er hynny,*
thou wilt not be a bit the better for that.

Nid i gwaew yn ngroynya.

Pain (a dart) cannot penetrate a particle.

Adage.

Gronynaid, *a. (gronyn)* Granulous, like little
 particles.
 Gronynawg, *a. (gronyn)* Abounding with grains,
 or detached particles.
 Gronynawi, *a. (gronyn)* Granulary.
 Gronyniad, *s. m. (gronyn)* Granulation.
 Gronynu, *v. a. (gronyn)* To granulate; to become
 granulous.
 Gröyn, *s. m. dim. (gro)* A single pebble, a pebble.
 Gru, *s. m. (rhu)* That pervades, that breaks
 through.
 Grual, *s. m.—pl. t. au (gru—gal)* Gruel. *Gruall*
trwy laeth, gruel made with milk; *gruall trwy*
ddwfr, gruel made with water; *gruall poilliad,*
 thick milk, or milk thickened with flour; *gruall*
laeth, milk gruel; *gruall dwfr,* water-gruel.
 Gruallaid, *a. (gruall)* Like gruel, gruelly.
 Gruallu, *v. a. (gruall)* To make into gruel.
 Grud, *s. m. (rhud)* Coarse hard particles, grit.
 Grudd, *s. c.—pl. t. iau (gru)* The cheek. *Deu-*
rudd, masc. the two cheeks; *dwyrudd,* fem. the
 two cheeks.

Ni chel grudd gystodd calon.

The cheek will not conceal the affliction of the heart.

Adage.

Y galon er a geial,
Y grudd a'i maneg i roi.

Whatever the heart might conceal, the cheek will declare it to

some.

H. Mellyn.

Gruddfan, *s. m. (grudd—man)* A groan, a moan.
 Gruddfannu, *v. a. (gruddfan)* To groan, to moan.
 Gruddfuddig, *a. (grudd—buddig)* Causing the
 cheek to be abashed, or to blush.

Gruddfuddig wledig wlad ohen,
Grugynan rwyfau rudd ohen.

The cheek blushing sovereign of an ancient country, the lord

of Grugynan with a crimson pike.

Cyunddu, t. H. ab Owain.

Gruff, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhuff)* That is fierce or
 bold; a griffon.

Gruffodd gruff gwacwodd galwryw.

Gruffodd the ruddy speared griffon of noble race.

Ll. Brydydd Hodsant.

Grufft, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (gruff)* A griffon.

Elthyd odduch gwynt

Rhwng dau grufft ar bynt.

A course above the wind was made between two griffons on fall

wing.

Talesin.

Grug, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rbug)* Heath, or ling.
Cock y grug, the red game.
 Grugaw, *v. a. (grug)* To gather heath or ling.
 Grugawg, *a. (grug)* Abounding with heath.

Grugbren, *s. m.—pl. t. i (grug—pren)* French
 tamarisk.

Grugeilyn, *s. m. (grug—ail)* Sea heath.

Grugiad, *s. m.—pl. grugaid (grug)* An emmet.

Grugiaw, *s. f.—pl. grugieir (grug—iâr)* A heath-
 hen, or heath fowl; the moor hen, grouse.

Grugieir cockion, the red game.

Grugion, *s. pl. aggr. (grug)* Emmets or ants.

Grugionyn, *s. m. dim. (grugion)* An emmet.

Gruglwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. i (grug—llwyn)* The
 sweet-broom.

Grut, *s. m. (gru)* Grit, a kind of fossil so called,
 consisting of rough hard particles; coarse sand.

Grut oer yw gwaryd tir ar.

A cold grit it is that covers the ploughed land.

D. ab Gwilym, Fr. cir.

Grutiaw, *v. a. (grut)* to cover with grit.

Grutiawg, *a. (grut)* Abounding with grit.

Grutiawl, *a. (grut)* Of the nature of grit.

Grw, *s. m. (rhw)* That is uttered imperfectly.

Grwg, *s. m. (grw)* A broken rumbling noise.

Grwgach, *s. m. (grwg)* A murmuring. *v. n. To*
murmur.

Grwgachawl, *a. (grwgach)* Murmuring, grumbling

Grwgachawl, *s. m. (grwgach)* A murmuring.

Grwgachlyd, *a. (grwgach)* Apt to grumble.

Grwgachu, *v. n. (grwgach)* To murmur, to grumble.

Grwgn, *s. m. dim. (grwg)* An indistinct rambling

Grwgnach, *s. m. (grwgn)* A murmur, a grumbling

v. n. To murmur, to grumble.

Grwgnachawl, *a. (grwgnach)* Murmuring, grum-
 bling.

Grwgnachiad, *s. m. (grwgnach)* A murmuring.

Grwgnachlyd, *a. (grwgnach)* Apt to grumble.

Grwgnachu, *v. n. (grwgnach)* To murmur, to
 grumble.

Grwm, *s. m.—pl. grymiau (grw)* A murmur,
 grumble. *a. Growing; surly.*

Grwn, *s. m.—pl. gryniau (rhwn)* A ridge, a lay
 or land, in a field.

Mil o ryddia a wasa fflitr.

A thousand ridges make a mile.

Welsh Laws.

Grwn, *s. m. (grw)* A broken, or trembling noise
 a hollow murmur; a groan; a hum, or drone
 the groaning, or cooing, of a dove.

Grwnach, *s. m. (grwn)* A murmur, a grumble.

Grwnachu, *v. n. (grwnach)* To murmur, to grumble.

Grwnan, *s. m. (grwn)* A low noise or murmur;

hum, or drone; a purring. *Casa grwnan,*
 sing a murmur, to make a purring.

Grwnan, *v. n. (grwn)* To make a droning noise.

Grwnawl, *a. (grwn)* Rumbling; groaning; droning.

Grwniad, *s. m. (grwn)* A murmuring, a rumbling

a groaning; a droning, a humming.

Grwng, *s. m. (grw)* A rumbling noise; a grumble.

Grwys, *s. pl. aggr. (rhwys)* Wild gooseberries.

Grwysen, *s. f. dim. (grwys)* A wild gooseberry

Grwyswydd, *s. pl. aggr. (grwys—gwydd)* Goose-
 berry-trees.

Grwyswydden, *s. f. (grwyswydd)* A gooseberry-tree.

Grwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyth)* A murmur.

Grwythaw, *v. a. (grwyth)* To murmur, to rumble
 to groan.

Hirerthaf i'm oer-lef, grwythaf i'm hir-loes.

A myned vi chariad, ne nased a cheirioes.

*In cold accent I will regret, I will groan from my heart;
 no tender was her love, with a complexion of driven snow*

cherries.

D. Williams, o Bro-

Grwythawl, *a. (grwyth)* Murmuring, rumbling

Grwythiad, *s. m. (grwyth)* A murmuring, a rum-
 bling, a groaning.

Gryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyd) Vehement utterance; a scream; a shout, a war-hoop.

Ader dwfr dyar eu gryd.

The water-birds, tumultuous in their screams. *Myrddin.*

Llyn ty mhar Nocher yn agryd.

Sharp-pointed is my spear, gleaming in the shout. *Llywarch Hen.*

*Rhydd fodd gryd grym aar,
Ygor glyw gwlodner
Ygydd glwr glos-ariwy.*

Unrestrained will be the shout of the energy of battle, the desire of the leader obstinately brave is a bright shield provident of fate. *Cynddelw, t. O. Cyfelliang.*

Grydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gryd) A screaming; a shouting, a whooping.

Grydian, v. a. (gryd) To make a rough noise; to scream; to whoop.

*Gryd eshyd oebell warchae,
Gruddu y' mae-gudd y mae!*

Crest of long-bred watching do wall, for Gruddu is in the sack. *Bledwyn Fardd.*

Grydiannawl, a. (grydiant) Screaming.

Grydianne, v. a. (grydiant) To utter screams.

Grydiant, s. m. (gryd) A screaming; a shouting.

Grydiaw, v. a. (gryd) To utter a rough sound; to scream, to shriek; to whoop.

Grydiawl, a. (gryd) Screaming; whooping.

Grydwst, s. m. (gryd—gwst) A murmur.

Grydwst, v. a. (gryd—gwst) To murmur; to mutter.

*Maeu fydd dda lonydd ddawiol union gred,
Hic grydwst gwangotellon
Dau—e'm sefydlu.*

Is a good and quiet faith, a divine and just belief, without muting foolish notions, may God establish me. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Grydydiad, s. m. (grydwst) A murmuring.

Grydydiawl, a. (grydwst) Murmuring, muttering.

Grydystu, v. a. (grydwst) To utter a low indistinct murmur.

Gryg, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhyg) Harshness.

Grygys, s. pl. aggr. (gryg—llys) Heath-berries.

They are also called *llys y brain*, *llys y llau*, and *rygys*.

Grygoad, s. m. (grygyn) A making harsh.

Grygont, s. m. (grygyn) Harshness, asperity.

Grygon, s. pl. aggr. (gryg) Small black berries full of hard seeds, growing upon mountains.

Grygwelt, s. m. (gryg—gwelt) Cock's foot grass.

Grygn, s. m. (gryg) That is rough or harsh.

Grym, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhyg) Force, energy, power, strength. *a. Energetic, potent, mighty.*

—*Maeu grym*, in force; —*geiriau grym*, important words; *y gyfraith grym*, the common law.

Grymder, s. m. (grym) Potency; nervousness.

Grymfw, a. (grym—byw) Powerfully alive.

Pwyl yn rhod goganfaeth rhwng y grymfw, y morthawg, a'r pwr Grist a'r gwanwg.

Power giving a distinction between the carnally-living, the powerful, and the true Christ, and the false one. *W. Salisbury.*

Grymg, s. f.—pl. t. an (grwm) An enigma.

Grymiad, s. m. (grwm) A droning, a grunting.

Grymiad, s. m. (grym) An enduring with power.

Grymial, v. a. (grwm) To murmur, to mutter.

A grymial o'm gwai a'm gwae.

And from my bed grumbling with my servant.

Syp. Cyfelliang.

Grymials, v. a. (grymial) To murmur, to grumble.

Y delyu—

Y nos ei chym'ryd a wna'

Ar 'y mod i rymials.

The harp, at night I shall take it upon my belly to make a grumbling. *Sir D. Trevor.*

VOL. II.

Grymialawg, a. (grymial) Murmuring, muttering.

*Tri pheth al bydd eu bell-ryw,
Grymialawg, serchawg a syw.*

There are three sorts which have not their equal, the grum-Ming, the amorous, and the pert. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Grymialedd, s. m. (grymial) A state of murmuring.

Grymialu, v. a. (grymial) To murmur, to grumble.

Grymialus, a. (grymial) Grumbling.

Grymialwr, s. m.—pl. grymialwyr (grymial—gwr)

A murmurer, a grumbler.

Grymialydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (grymial) A murmurer, a mutterer, a grumbler.

Grymian, v. a. (grwm) To drone; to grunt.

Grymiannawl, a. (grymiant) Tending to give potency; to make efficacious.

Grymiannu, v. a. (grymiant) To endue with potency or power; efficacious.

Grymiant, s. m. (grym) Energy, potency, might.

Grymiaw, v. a. (grym) To endue with force, or energy; to strengthen; to attain force; to be able; to be of force; to avail.

O derydd i ddyn, yn wydd coll neu gwaeth, o fod ei arwraeth, neu ei dyddion, yn gwrthod, neu yn arghwngi crell, y gyfraith a ddywed na rymia lldo hyn.

Should a person, on the day of determining a cause, apply for delay, on account of his voucher, or his witnesses being sick, or in other necessities, the law says that that shall not be of effect to him. *Welsh Laws.*

Grymiawl, a. (grym) Potent, tending to give force, or energy; nervous.

Grymu, v. a. (grym) To make potent; to endue with force, to make nervous.

Grymus, a. (grym) Powerful; nervous.

Grymusaw, v. a. (grymus) To make strong, or powerful; to become strong or nervous.

Grymusawl, a. (grymus) Tending to make strong.

Grymusader, s. m. (grymus) Potency, efficacy, mightiness, strength, nervousness.

Grymusdra, s. m. (grymus) Potency; nervousness.

Grymusrwydd, s. m. (grymus) Powerfulness; nervousness; potency.

Gryniad, s. m. (grwn) A laying in ridges.

Gryniaw, v. a. (grwn) To ridge, to lay in ridges.

Gryniawg, a. (grwn) Having ridges, ridgy.

Gryniawl, a. (grwn) Consisting of ridges, ridged.

Gryngiad, s. m. (grwng) A muttering; a grumbling; a purring.

Gryngian, s. m. (grwng) To mutter; to grunt, to grumble; to growl; to purr; to chowder.

Gryngian y bydd gwrengyn bach.

The little urchin always keeps purring.

L. Mon, f'r Ddylun.

Gryngiaw, v. a. (grwng) To mutter; to grunt; to grumble; to purr.

Gryngiawl, a. (grwng) Grumbling; grunting.

Gryw, s. f. The Greek tongue, Greek.

Gwir fu 'Ngrw ac Ebrw gael.

True that in Greek and Hebrew it was found. *L. G. Colk.*

Gubain, v. a. (ubain) To howl, to moan.

GW, s. m. r. That inceptively denotes approach, or tendency to. It is a prefix in composition.

Gwa, s. f. (gw) That is inceptive as to motion, or direction; that throws from, or that is the base, or origin; the ground. It is used as a prefix to some words, denoting a beginning or tendency.

Gwach, s. f. (gwa) A hole, a cavity, a cell.

Gwachel, s. m. (cél) A partly concealing; an avoidance, or shunning. *s. a. To avoid.*

Gwachelyd, v. a. (gwachel) To avoid, to eachew.

Gwachell, s. f.—pl. gwechyll (gwach) A needle, skewer, or broach; a knitting needle.

Gwachellu, v. a. (gwachell) To broach, to skewer.

8

Gwachul, a. (cal) Of a lean or lank state of body; feeble; indisposed.

Gwad, s. m. (gwa) A denial, or a disowning.

Gwadadwy, a. (gwad) That may be rejected or disowned; deniable.

Gwadaeth, s. m.—pl. gwadeithi (gwad) A spout; a cock; a spout that throws the flour from the mill into the trough.

Gwadal, s. m. (gwad) That rejects; that is fixed. grounded, stanch or firm; a stanchion.

Gwadalial, s. m. (gwadal) A stanching; a rendering or becoming firm.

Gwadalrwydd, s. m. (gwadal) Stanchness.

Gwadal, v. a. (gwadal) To render stanch, or firm; to become stanch.

Gwadalwch, s. m. (gwadal) Stanchness, fixedness.

Gwadawl, a. (gwad) Denying, negative.

Gwadedig, a. (gwad) Denied, disowned.

Gwadiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gwad) A denying; a rejecting; a negation.

Gwadn, s. m.—pl. gwadnan (gwad) A base, or foundation; a pedestal, a sole. *Gwadn car*, the sole of a drag; *gwadn troed*, the sole of the foot; *gwadn aradr*, the chip of a plough.—*Ar y gwadnan*, upon the soles, or standing.

Llad y gwadn fal y bo y troed.

To cut the sole according to the foot.

Gwadnawg, a. (gwadn) Having a base, or pedestal; having a sole, or soled.

Gwadniad, s. m. (gwadn) A laying a base; a soiling; a footing or tripping it.

Gwadnu, v. a. (gwadn) To lay a base, or foundation; to sole; in familiar speech, to trip it, to foot it.—*Gwadnu esgidiau*, to sole shoes.

Gwadnwr, s. m.—pl. gwadnwyr (gwadn—gwr) One who soles.

Gwadn, v. a. (gwad) To deny; also to disown.

Ni lwydd golud a wader.

Wadth that is denied will not prosper.

Nid eiddo Dew a wader.

It is not the property of God that is disowned.

Gwadwr, s. m.—pl. gwadwyr (gwad—gwr) A denier, a disowner.

Gwadd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwa) That is down, settled, or grounded; a mole, or want. *Pridd y wadd*, earth thrown up by the mole, or a mole-hill.

Gwaddawd, s. m.—pl. gwaddodion (gwadd) Sediment, grounds, dregs, or lees.

Gwaddawg, a. (gwadd) Being grounded; feculent

Gwaddawl, a. (gwadd) That is put down, or settled. *s. m.* A portion, dower, or what is given with a wife upon marriage. *A reddes efe waddawl iddi?* Did he give her any portion? *Dyfed.*

Gwaddedig, a. (gwadd) Grounded; settled.

Gwaddeg, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwadd) What serves as a passage; a spout. *Gwaddeg melin*, the scuttle of a mill, through which the meal falls out.

Gwadn, s. m.—pl. gwadnanau (gwadd) A basement, a sole.

Gwaddodawg, a. (gwaddawd) Feculent, dreggy.

Gwaddodi, v. a. (gwaddawd) To make a sediment

Gwaddodiad, s. m. (gwaddawd) A settling, or casting a sediment.

Gwaddodlestr, s. m.—pl. t. i (gwaddawd—llestr) A vessel used in brewing.

Gwaddodlyd, a. (gwaddawd) Feculent, dreggy.

Gwaddolawg, a. (gwaddawl) Dowered, portioned

Gwaddodlig, a. (gwaddawl) Settled as a portion.

Gwaddoli, v. a. (gwaddawl) To dower, to portion.

Gwaddoliad, s. m. (gwaddawl) A dowering.

Gwaddolwr, s. m.—pl. gwaddolwyr (gwaddawl—gwr) One who gives a dower.

Gwaddotwr, s. m.—pl. gwaddotwyr (gwadd—gwr) A catcher of moles.

Gwaddwr, s. m.—pl. gwaddwyr (gwadd—gwr) A mole-catcher; he is also called *tyrchwr*.

Gwae, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwa) That is piercing! a woe.

*Awn i gwyneaw eia genl;
I ganu och a gwae ni;
I furw dagrau am leuan!*

Let us go to mourn that we were born; to utter sighs and we to me; to shed tears for leuan.

Gwae, interj. (gwa) Woe! Alas! *Llywr gwae f!* Utter woe is me! *Gwae fy nghalon!* Woe my heart! *Gwae ffinau byth!* Ever woe is to me!

Argwydd gwan gwae ei wna.

Woe to the servant of a feeble lord.

Gwae a gŵr ni gwan.

Woe! that loves those who love not.

Gwaeon, s. m. (gwae) That issues, or flows.

Gwaeon, s. f. (gwaeon) That is issued, or produced.

Ys deabw gwaeon gwerth m pherch.

If it should come to an issue it were well not to have diawl.

Gwaeonwyn, s. m. (gwaeon—gwyn) The issuing, or rising of the sap; spring. It is otherwise called *Gwaeonwyn*.

Gwaed, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwa—ed) Blood.—*Gwaed cyn delwad*, blood before the formation, or the embryo before its parts are formed. *Gwaed-ddillad*, blood-clothes; *Gwaed y gwyr*, and *ygaw y ddaiar*, dwarf elder:—*Gwaed dyn!* *Gwaed dyn byw!* *Gwaed dyn a'i gilydd!* *Gwaed dy galon!* *Gwaed drwg!* *Gwaed y gwr drwg!* *Gwaed diawl!* *Gwaed y cythraul!* Interjections of swearing, analogous to—Blood and wounds!

Oddi arhall heb wael.

There is seldom a wound without blood.

Gwaedast, s. f.—pl. gwaedast (gwaed—gast) A blood bitch.

Gwaedawg, a. (gwaed) Sanguine, full of blood.

Gwaedawl, a. (gwaed) Of blood; sanguineous.

Gwaedboer, s. m. (gwaed—poer) Blood-spitting

Gwaedboeri, v. a. (gwaedboer) To spit blood.

Gwaedboeriad, s. m. (gwaedboer) A spitting of blood.

Gwaedfaen, s. m.—pl. gwaedfeini (gwaed—maen) Blood-stone, used to be worn round the neck to prevent bleeding at the nose.

Gwaedffran, s. f. (gwaed—ffran) A blood-spilling

Ni ddigleis namys i't o wrhydi fogaed—

A minnau u'm gwaedffran gwrth fy ngwaedawd.

There escaped but three by the prowess of the sword, and five the spilling of my blood I also my hallowed man did save.

Gwaedgael, a. (gwaed—cael) Bloodsucking.

Gwaedgi, s. m.—pl. gwaedgwn (gwaed—ci) bloodhound; a mastiff.

Gwaedglais, s. m.—pl. gwaedgleisiau (gwaed—clais) A blood-stripe, a bloodshot.

Gwaedlys, s. m. (gwaed—llys) The knot-grass

Gwaedlys mawr, purple ginsamply; *gwaedlys bychan*, or *gorudd*, red bartaia; *gwaedlys gwy* or *brw y march*, common vervain.

Gwaedgnud, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwaed—cnud) bloody pack.

Gwaedgoll, s. m. (gwaed—coll) Bloodshed.

Gwaedgolli, v. a. (gwaedgoll) To shed blood.

Gwaedhuad, s.m.—pl. gwaedhuaid (gwaed—head) A bloodhound.

Gwaedlad, s.m. (gwaed) A letting of blood.

Gwaedlain, s.m. (gwaed—lain) A bloody blade.
a. Having a blade drenched in blood.

Oedd gwaedlain Gwynfaia fab Elydd.

Ranking with blood was the blade of Gwynfaia son of Elydd.
Anwein.

Gwaedian, s.f.—pl. t. an (gwaed—llan) A bloody plain.

*Llano peidrdd gwaedied gwaedian;
Llano serwyf brw breuawlsidan.*

*Thick the sight of darts, reeking was the plain of blood; thick
were the wounded men of slaughter in tattered silk.*
Myrdin.

Gwaedled, a. (gwaed) Bloodstained, bloody.

Gwaedlen, s.f.—pl. t. i (gwaed—llen) A blood veil; a bloody veil.

*Et a weidd—
A gwaedlen am ben yn beithiewg,
A gwaed, a bydd brain,
A brau ar gwlain,
A galon adfuddiawg.*

*We saw even with a veil of blood, conspicuous round the head,
and blood and food for crows, and the raven on the corpse, and
his of hope bereft.*
Li. P. Mech, i Llywelyn I.

Gwaedlif, s.m.—pl. t. oedd (gwaed—llif) An issue of blood; a bloody-flux.

Gwaedlifaw, v. n. (gwaedlif) To run with blood.

Gwaedlifawl, a. (gwaedlif) Sanguiferous.

Gwaedlin, s.m. (gwaed—llin) A flux, or issue of blood; a running of blood; a bloody-flux.

*Wai pan ddol medel ar freth-hin
Y gwai Farchlen waedlin.*

*As in the cloud-dispersing scum when the reaping comes, would
hurdles cause the stream of blood.*
Anwein.

Gwaedling, s.m. (gwaedlin) A running of blood.

Gwaedliw, s.m.—pl. t. ian (gwaed—lliw) A blood-colour. a. Of a blood colour.

Gwaedliwad, s.m. (gwaedliw) A making of a blood colour; a colouring with blood.

Gwaedliwaw, v. a. (gwaedliw) To colour with blood; to make of a blood colour.

Gwaedlwrw, s.m. (gwaed—llwrw) A blood stream.

Gwaedyd, a. (gwaed) Bloodstained, bloody, cruel.

Gwaedyd wrth falst dy drachyweidd.

Cruel through the excess of thy affection.
Adage.

Gwaedlydiad, s.m. (gwaedlyd) A making bloody.

Gwaedlydiaw, v. a. (gwaedlyd) To make bloody.

to imbue or stain with blood.

Gwaedlydrwydd, s.m. (gwaedlyd) Sanguinari-ness, bloodiness; bloodthirstiness.

Gwaedlydu, v. a. (gwaedlyd) To stain with blood.

*Gwaed a roto hyd lawr, can ni chwyner am dano, yr arglwydd
ddyfnydd, wrth waedlydu ei dir.*

*Blood that runs upon the ground, though no complaint shall be
made for it, the prince should prosecute from his hand being stain-
ed with blood.*
Wick Llew.

Gwaedlys, s.f. (gwaed—llys) Bloodwort, or cen- tinody. It is also called *Canclwm*, and *Llysian y milwr*.

Gwaednerth, s.m. (gwaed—nerth) That strength- ens the blood, that gives courage.

Gwinafeuth oedd waednerth lyfri.

Feasting on wine was the coward's spur to courage.
Anwein.

Gwaednes, s.m. (gwaed—neu) A blood issue.

*Dadgweinyd gwaedneu
Dydd corydd corne.*

Let the blood stream flow again the day that walls are rammed.
Talliesin.

Gwaedogaeth, s.m. (gwaedawg) Sanguinity.

Gwaedogawl, a. (gwaedawg) Sanguiferous.

Gwaedogen, s.f.—pl. t. au (gwaedawg) A blood- pudding, blackpudding.

Gwaedogyl, v. a. (gwaedawg) To sanguify.

Gwaedogiad, s.m. (gwaedawg) Sanguification.

Gwaedoll, v. a. (gwaedawl) To sanguify.

Gwaedolliad, s.m. (gwaedawl) Sanguification.

Gwaedolliaeth, s.m. (gwaedawl) The state of be- ing of blood; kindred by blood.

Gwaedraidd, a. (gwaed—rhaid) Running with blood.

*Gwaedraidd fy nghloddylf a godradd yn nghid;
Yn nghyfranc a Lloegr llawr neud ymudd!*

*Blood-stained is my sword and vehement in battle; in the con-
stat with Lloegr the ground will it not hide itself! Gwaichmael.*

Gwaedrawd, s.m. (gwaed—rhawd) Coarse of blood, circulation of the blood.

*Y gwaeth yw'r cnaud,
A'r gwin yw'r gwaedrawd.*

The wheat is the flesh, and the wine is the blood course.
Talliesin.

Gwaedreiddiad, s.m. (gwaedraidd) A drenching with blood.

Gwaedreiddiaw, v. a. (gwaedraidd) To drench with blood.

Gwaedrudd, s.m. (gwaed—rhudd) Blood-red. a. Reddened with blood.

*Oedd ongyr oedd ongyr eu bari;
Oedd anghudd gwodrudd gwaedryr.*

*There were spears, dreadful was their wrath; conspicuous was
the crimson-stained blood-rippling. Li. P. Mech, i Llywelyn I.*

Gwaedraddaw, v. a. (gwaedradd) To blood red- den, to reddens with blood.

Gwaedraddiad, s.m. (gwaedradd) A reddening with blood.

Gwaedraddiawl, a. (gwaedradd) Blood-reddening.

Gwaedryr, s.m. (gwaed—rhyar) The rippling noise of blood.

*Oedd Menal heb dralo drallaw gwaedryr
A llw gwyar gwyar yn bell.*

*Menal was without an ebb from an overflow of rippling blood,
and the brine was tinged with the gore of men. Gwaichmael.*

Gwaedu, v. a. (gwaed) To bleed; to let blood.

Gwaedwrf, s.m. (gwaed—twrf) A tumult of woe.

Gwaedwylt, a. (gwaed—gwylt) Of wild blood.

Gwaedd, s.f.—pl. t. an (gwaed) A cry, a shout.

Gwaedd gwlad, the cry of a country; a common

crier.

Hydr waedd gwaeth wrth fro.

The shout of confidence is the woe to a country. Adage.

*Peithawg dy alon, dy elyn gwaed of;
Gwaedd a gwlad neu'n ganlyn!*

*Exposed are thy foes, woe to thy antagonist; the shout and the
country do they not follow thee! Li. P. Mech, i Llywelyn I.*

Gwaeddian, s.m. (gwaedd) A squeaker, a squealer.

Gwlu ddyn wyd, gwaeddian ydwyf.

Thou art a meritorious person, I am a squealer. D. ab Gwilym

Gwaeddawl, a. (gwaedd) Crying, or shouting.

Gwaeddfan, a. (gwaedd—ban) Of a loud cry, loud-shouting, loud-sounding.

*Dinadad fan gwynt gwaeddfan,
Oedd bau gawr am ben garthau.*

*The echoing point of the high-sounding wind was the loud shout
over the camp. Eiddyr Eidd.*

Gwaedddgreg, a. (gwaedd—creg) Of a hoarse cry, rough shouting; hoarse-voiced.

*Menawd molaud gwaed gne ton waedddgreg
Wanar wing lafar amr oleg.*

*Let praise make an impression on her whose skin is of the hue
of the rough-sounding wave, in an azure vest, with penative mind
in her course. Cornodyn, i Wrthlaid.*

Gwaeddi, v. a. (gwaedd) To cry, to shout, to bawl.

Gwaeddiad, s.m. (gwaedd) A crying, a shouting.

Gwaeddiwr, s.m.—pl. gwaeddwyr (gwaedd—gwr)

A crier, a shouter.

Gwaeddolef, s.f. (gwaed—dolef) A cry of woe.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Gwaeredawg, *s. m.* (gwaered) A flat or bottom at the foot of high ground.

Gwaeredawl, *a.* (gwaered) Tending downward.

Gwaerediad, *s. m.* (gwaered) A tending downward.

Gwaeredu, *v. a.* (gwaered) To tend downward.

Gwaes, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* ydd (gwa-es) That is put down, fixed or placed; a tent; a pledge, or deposit; earnest.

Olan, y parchellau, y porcheilgarwy,
Nachlaid dy roeddyr, nag ys di fyawy,
Na char was na char warwy.

Allan, little pig, the rede little pig, bury not thy snout; but if thou wilt refine, love no pledge, love no piny. *Myrddin.*

Gwaesaf, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* oedd (gwaes) That may be relied upon; that is pledged, a pledge, a deposit, an earnest, a warrant; that is asserted, a deposition; an answer. *Duw—ceingadr waesaf*, God the gloriously powerful pledge.

Nid oes wad tros waesaf.

There is no denial for a pledge.

Adage.

Trigwael y dydd: arddelw, neu warrant, neu amddiffyn heb wraidd.

There are three pleas: a voucher, or a warrant, or defence without warrant. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwaesafwl, *a.* (gwaesaf) Relating to a pledge, or deposit; deponent; responsible.

Gwaesfiad, *s. m.* (gwaesaf) A laying down a pledge, or deposit; a giving earnest; a warrant; a deposition.

Gwaesfu, *v. a.* (gwaesaf) To insure, to pledge, to deposit; to warrant; to assert, to make a deposition, to deposite; to make responsible.

Gwaesfwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwaesafwyr (gwaesaf—gwr) One who lays down a pledge, or deposit. One who warrants, a deponent. *Gwaesafwr brenin*, a king's protegee, a vavasour: *Cledren gwaesfwr*, a pale of protection.

O! a gwaesfwr oddiwrth ei waesaf chweugaint a dal.

He pledged man shall depart from his pledge he shall pay six score pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Nawdwyr brein chweugaint fydd ei eiddiwl: a hwnw a chwyr gwaesfwr.

A king's protegee his heriot is six score pence: and that one is called a pledged man. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwaesawg, *a.* (gwaes) Having a pledge, or deposit; having earnest, warranted, resposary.

Gwaesawl, *a.* (gwaes) Relating to a pledge; earnest; warranting, warranted; responsive.

Gwaesiad, *s. m.* (gwaes) A laying down, a pledging or depositing, a warranting, a making a deposition, responson.

Gwaeso, *v. a.* (gwaes) To pledge, to deposit, to give earnest, to warrant, to response.

Gwaeswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwaesawyr (gwaes—gwr) A pledger, a depositer; a deponent.

Gwaethir, *s. m.* (gwaed—tir) Land of blood, land alienated to make compensation for murder.

Gwaeth, *s. m.* (gwa) The worse, that is less good.

Dewisast y gwaeth yn lle y gwell.

Then had chosen the worse instead of the better one. *Adage.*

Myned ar y gwell o'r gwaeth.

To become of the best from the worse.

Adage.

Gwaeth, *a.* (gwa) Worse, bad in a greater degree.

Gwaeth-waeth, worse and worse: *Gwaeth yr oedd*, the more was the pity! *Alas! Ni waeth i ti*, it is nothing to thee.

Al rhaid f'r haul drud drwywy
Lle mae, i grioio llw mwy!
Nid gwaeth gwa mewn pâl wen wiv,
Nag lallus mewn gwig curiwl.

Is it necessary that the sun should take an additional range in its orb, to obtain greater splendour! From this, the fair one, in a poorly white flannel coat is not worse than if it were a lady in a red-head robe. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwirlan f'i heb un gair son,
Gwaethwed a gwaeth swan.

I have divined to thee, without one word of reproach, restraint and a worse mass. *Edm. Frye.*

Gwaethad, *s. m.* (gwaeth) A making worse; an impairing; a becoming worse.

Gwaethach, *a.* (gwaeth) Bad in a greater degree.

Gwaethaf, *s. m.* (gwaeth) The worst, or that is bad in the highest degree.

Gwaethaf, *a.* (gwaeth) Worst, most bad. *Gwaethaf gallo*, the agnail, or willow.

Drog yw y drwg, a gwaeth yw y gwaethaf.

Bad is the bad, and worse is the worst.

Adage.

Gwaethafed, *a.* (gwaethaf) Degenerated. *Gwryd gwaethafed*, degenerated manhood.

Gwaethau, *v. a.* (gwaeth) To become damaged, or impaired; to become worse; to impair, or to make worse.

Gwaethierwydd, *interj.* (gwaeth—herwydd) Worse for it! *Alas!*

Gwaethierwydd, Ddau, na's i'ldded!

Alas! God, that he was not slain. *H. Bowen—Mabnegion.*

Gwaethineb, *s. m.* (gwaeth) An impaired state.

Gwaethl, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwaethlioni (gwaeth—tyl) Outrage; strife, contention.

Gwaethlawg, *a.* (gwaethl) Outrageous, warring.

Gwaethlfan, *a.* (gwaethl—ban) Loudly outrageous; loudly-warring.

Gwythlawn yw fy nawn yn nfyngi:

Gwaethlfan yn nghyman, yn nghymbelri.

Wrathful is my nature in the tumult; loudly-warring in the encounter in the conflict. *L. F. Moch.*

Canaf, can caraf, can wyf gwaethlfan;
Cana cerdd am borth am byrth clodfan:
Cyfodwch! cewch! canyf o'm ban,
A mi, foledd, y mewn, a chwyl allan!

I sing, since I love, since I am loudly contentious; singing a song for assistance round the high-famed gates: arise! sing! I have my bowing bow, ye birds and I am within, and you without; *Cynddelw.*

Gwaethliad, *s. m.* (gwaethl) A being outrageous,

a warring, a contending,

Gwaethlu, *v. a.* (gwaethl) To act outrageously.

Gwaethl edid o'm bron pan brofer cynnal
I'r cyfran y doler.

Wrath rears from my breast when the foremost ranks are tried, from the lot which befalls. *Cynddelw, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.*

Gwaethlus, *a.* (gwaethl) Outrageous, warring.

Gwaethu, *v. a.* (gwaeth) To make worse; to impair, to damage.

Meddyl pawb, yn ddiwall,
Na waethal un ar y llall.

Every body ought, without fail, to refrain and not to depreciate one another. *T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.*

Gwaethwaeth, *a.* (gwaeth repeated) Worse and worse.

Gwaethwaeth ffaeswr, gwellwell brenwr.

Worse and worse the stone-mason, better and better the carpenter. *Adage.*

Gwaethwaeth, mal mab gair.

Worse and worse, like the goat's brat.

Adage.

Gwaethwg, *s. m.* (gwaeth) An impaired state.

Gwaethygadwy, *a.* (gwaethwg) Damageable.

Gwaethygald, *a.* (gwaethwg) Tending to impair.

Gwaethygedig, *a.* (gwaethwg) Damaged.

Gwaethygiad, *s. m.* (gwaethwg) A rendering, or becoming worse; a damaging, or impairing.

Gwaethygu, *v. a.* (gwaethwg) To make worse, to impair, or to damage; to become worse.

Gwaethygu, *a.* (gwaethwg) Tending to impair.

Gwaethygwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwaethygywr (gwaethwg—gwr) One who makes worse; a damager.

Gwaew, *s. m.*—*pl.* gweywyr (gwaew) Pang, pain,

or agony, a stitch, spasm, or gripe; a lance, a

— *gwagolwg* *a. m.* (collid) An acting cautiously.
Gwagolgyrdd, a. m. (gwagolwg) Wariness.
Gwagol, a. a. (collid) To act cautiously, to shun.
Gwagol, a. a. (collid) To shun, to eschew.
Gwagol, a. a. (gwag—balch) Vainglorious.
Gwagolchodd, a. m. (gwag—balch) Vaingloriousness.
Gwagolchodd, a. m. (gwagolch) A rendering, or becoming vainglorious.
Gwagolchodd, v. a. (gwagolch) To render vainglorious; to become vainglorious.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwag—molach) Vain-boasting.
Gwagolchodd, a. m. (gwagolch) A behaving ostentatiously, or in a boasting manner.
Gwagolchodd, v. a. (gwagolch) To act ostentatiously, or swaggeringly.
Gwagolchodd, a. m. (gwagolch) Ostentations.
Gwagolchodd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (gwag—boly) Empty belly, *a.* Empty-bellied.
Pl. chug gwagolch.
The empty-bellied will not sleep. *Adapt.*
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwag—coned) Vain glory.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwag—conedd) Vain glory.
Gwagolchodd, s. f. (gwag—her) A vain bravado.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwagolch) A making an empty threat, or vaunting.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwagolch) An empty vaunting.
Gwagolchodd, s. m.—*pl. gwagolchodd* (gwagolch—*gw*) One who makes a vain bravado.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwag—hoffedd) Vain affection.
Gwagolchodd, v. a. (gwag—hoffi) To cherish a vain affection, or partiality.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwag—hoffi) Vain affection.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwag) An emptying out.
Gwagolchodd, s. f. (gwag—iaith) Empty tattle.
Gwagolchodd, s. m.—*pl. gwagolchodd* (gwag—llais) An empty or hollow voice. *a.* Of a hollow voice.
Chwerau yw chwerau oer
Gydwedd rhwng cloch ac aderyn;
Galluog yw myddu yw llaw,
Gogolchodd beidd gwagolchodd.
Very bitter is to sing a psalm, in concert between a bell and a
gan; the horns of lamentation for the sovereignty of Man are
ting to the birds of empty sounds. *Iolo Goch.*
Gwagolchodd, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (gwag—llwyf) The linden, lime tree, or teal tree.
Gwagolchodd, s. f. (gwagolch) A linden tree.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwag—gogonedd) Ostentatious.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwagolchodd) Vainglorious.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwagolchodd) An acting vaingloriously, or ostentatiously.
Gwagolchodd, v. a. (gwagolchodd) A behaving ostentatiously.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwagolchodd) Vainglorious.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwag—gogoni) To exult vainly.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwag—gogoni) Vain glory.
Gwagolchodd, s. f.—*pl. t. ion* (gwag—gorchest) An ostentatious exploit.
Er barn beidd a gwagolchodd, nid da gwagolchodd arfer cyfnewt
odd a cyfnewtodd ar benillion cyfnewt.
Notwithstanding the opinion of the birds of ostentations and
the exclusive use of consonancy and parallel rhyming is not so
in whole stanzas. *Barddon.*
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwagolchodd) Apt to act a ostentatious exploit; vainly emulous.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwagolchodd) A deis feats out of ostentation.
Gwagolchodd, v. a. (gwagolchodd) To do an ostentatious feat; to be vainly emulous.
Gwagolchodd, s. m. (gwag—gorfoledd) Vain cultivation, empty triumph.
Diffrwyth hys hysn'r dyffryn
A dawl wyl arfoledd dym.
The subtle small flowers of the valley detourate from the ray
heart of mists. *Owen.*

Did wagolwg fields.
 Let the thief be cautious.

Adapt.

Gwagorfoeddawl, *a.* (gwagorfoedd) Apt to exult vainly; vainly triumphing.

Gwagorfoeddad, *s. m.* (gwagorfoedd) A vainly-triumphing.

Gwagorfoeddu, *v. a.* (gwagorfoedd) To rejoice, or exult, vainly.

Gwagorfoeddu, *a.* (gwagorfoedd) Vainly-joyous.

Gwagr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gogr) A sieve, or searce.

Gwagraw, *a.* (gwag—saw) Capricious, fluttering; tridling, light; wanton.

Gwagrawydd, *s. m.* (gwagsaw) Capriciousness, flutteringness, levity; wantonness.

Gwagymfrost, *s. m.* (gwag—ymfrost) A vain exultation, or boasting; a rodomontade.

Gwagymfrostiad, *s. m.* (gwagymfrost) A vainly blustering; vain exultation.

Gwagymfrostiaw, *v. a.* (gwagymfrost) To rodomontade, to make an empty blustering.

Gwagymfrostiawl, *a.* (gwagymfrost) Vainly blustering, vainly exulting.

Gwagymfrostiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwagymfrostwyr* (gwagymfrost—gwr) An empty blusterer.

Gwagymgais, *s. m.* (gwag—ymgais) A vain attempt; an abortive feat.

Gwagymgaisiad, *a.* (gwagymgais) A making a vain attempt.

Gwagymgaisiaw, *v. a.* (gwagymgais) To make a vain, or fruitless attempt.

Gwahan, *s. m.* (gwa—han) A separation; diversity, difference, distinction. *Ar wahan*, apart.

Gwahan, *a.* (gwa—han) Separate, distinct, distinguished, particular.

*Stitha yn llawen yn llaw Fferrant,
Gwr a ddylly gwawd gwahan folant.*

The Stitha seems joyous in the hand of Fferrant, a man who serves to be the theme of peculiar praise. *O. Cyfriliang.*

Gwahanadwy, *a.* (gwahan) Separable, divisible; distinguishable, discriminable.

Gwahanasi, *s. m.*—*pl. gwahanacion* (gwahan) The genitive case, in grammar.

Gwahanator, *gwr.* (gwahan) Being separating.

Gwahanawl, *a.* (gwahan) Separating, disjunctive.

Gwahanblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwahan—plyg) The diaphora, a term in rhetoric.

Gwahanedig, *a.* (gwahan) Separated; diversified.

Gwahanedigath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwahanedig) Separation; discrimination.

Gwahanedigathydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwahanedigath) That which denotes a proceeding from; the genitive case.

Gwahanedigawl, *a.* (gwahanedig) Implying a separation, or distinction.

Gwahanedigrwydd, *s. m.* (gwahanedig) Separability; discriminateness.

Gwahanfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwahan—bod) Diversity of existence.

*Tri pheth aegon yn ahrad: y lleiaf o bob byw, ac o hynny dech-
n: adeidd pob peth, ac o hynny crysodd, yr hyn yn gullir mewn
cyfnewid; a ffiniau pob peth o'r mawr, ac o hynny gwahanfod.*

The three things of necessity in the inchoative progression: the least of all life, and thence a beginning; the matter of all things, and thence increase, which should not take place in another state; and the forming of all things from the dead, and thence variety of existence. *Berddas.*

Gwahanfodawl, *a.* (gwahanfod) Of a distinct mode of existence.

Gwahanglaf, *a.* (gwahan—claf) Ill of the leprosy.

Gwahanglefyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gwahanglaf) The leprosy, or separation disease.

Gwahanglwyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwahan—clwyf) A leprosy.

Gwahanglwyfawl, *a.* (gwahanglwyf) Leprousa.

Gwahaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwahan) A separating, or dividing; separation.

Gwahaniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwahan) A separating, partition; discrimination, distinction.

*Tri gwahaniaeth aengorodd rhwng dyn, a phob byw arall, a Daw: llyg ar ddyn, ac nis gullir ar Daw; dechre ar ddyn, ac nis gullir ar Daw; ac angus newid cyfwr olynol yn agrych y gwyn-
fyd ar ddyn, a oherdder bythedd y cyfnewid, ac nis gullir ar Daw,
gan allu pob dyddod, a hynny gan wrydd.*

The three unavoidable distinctions between man, with every other living thing, and God; finitude as to man, which cannot be with God; a beginning as to man, which cannot be with God, and a necessity of a rotatory change of his mode of existence in the circle of felicity as to man, being from unable to bear the totum of eternity, which cannot be with God, from his being able to endure all things, and that constant with felicity. *Berddas.*

Gwahaniaethawl, *a.* (gwahaniaeth) Discriminative; disjunctive.

Gwahaniaethu, *v. a.* (gwahaniaeth) To make a separation; to discriminate, to distinguish.

Gwahanitor, *sup.* (gwahan) To be in separating.

Gwahanlen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (gwahan—llen) A separation veil.

Gwahanod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwahan—nod) A point of division; a colon.

Gwahanodawl, *a.* (gwahanod) Having a point of separation; characteristic.

Gwahanodi, *v. a.* (gwahanod) To put points of separation; to characterise, to punctuate.

Gwahanodiad, *s. m.* (gwahanod) A distinction by points; interpunction.

Gwahanoldab, *s. m.* (gwahanawl) Separateness.

Gwahanoll, *v. a.* (gwahanawl) To render separate.

Gwahanolrwydd, *s. m.* (gwahanawl) Separateness.

Gwahanran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwahan—rhan) A separate part; a paragraph.

Gwahanranawl, *a.* (gwahanran) Tending to separate into parts; particularizing.

Gwahanrannu, *v. a.* (gwahanran) To separate into parts; to divide into paragraphs.

Gwahanred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwahan) Discrimination; peculiarity; a characteristic.

Nid oes i wybodaeth dynawl ond dau ran arbennig: sef yn gyntaf gwahanred rhwng y nall beth a'r lall; yn nesaf ymadrodd ffrach.

There are to human knowledge but two principal parts: that is, in the first place, a discrimination between one thing and another; and next readiness of speech. *H. Ferri.*

Gwahanredadwy, *a.* (gwahanred) That may be separated into parts; discriminable.

Gwahanredawl, *a.* (gwahanred) Discriminating.

Gwahanredoldeb, *s. m.* (gwahanredawl) Discriminateness, distinctness.

Gwahanredoli, *v. a.* (gwahanredawl) To discriminate; to characterise.

Gwahanredoliad, *s. m.* (gwahanredawl) A discriminating, a separating into parts.

Gwahanredoliaeth, *s. m.* (gwahanredawl) The state of being separated; discrimination.

Gwahanredolrwydd, *s. m.* (gwahanredawl) Discriminateness, distinctness of character.

Gwahanredu, *v. a.* (gwahanred) To discriminate.

Gwahanrwydd, *s. m.* (gwahan) Separateness.

Gwahansang, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwahan—sang) An interposition; a parenthesis.

Gwahansangawl, *a.* (gwahansang) Interposing; parenthetical.

Gwahansangiad, *s. m.* (gwahansang) An interposing.

Gwahansangu, *v. a.* (gwahansang) To interpose; to put in a parenthesis.

Gwahanu, *v. a.* (gwahan) To separate, to part, to divide, to sever, to put asunder; to distinguish, to discriminate.

A wahannod gwawd gwahanoddi ddolur.

He that has parted with Saph has parted with pain. *Adegr.*

Gwahawr, s. m.—pl. gwahanwyr (gwahan—gwr) One who separates, or divides.

Gwahanydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwahan) A separator.

Gwahardd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (hardd) A prohibition; a check. *Heb wahardd, heb erbynwedyd*, without prohibition, without contradiction.

Gwahardd, v. a. (hardd) To prohibit, to forbid.

Tri pheth a waharddir i fardd: dwyn anafwl, dwyn safoc, a dwyn arfau.

Three things are forbidden to a bard: to practise dispraise, to practise immorality, and to bear arms. *Barddas.*

—*Ehrl m'ith wehtridd*
Cyfallit mab allt y beirdd.

Arms will not interdict thee, thou friend and foster son of bards. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwaharddawdy, a. (gwahardd) That may be forbidden, or prohibited.

Gwaharddator, ger. (gwahardd) Being forbidding.

Gwaharddawli, a. (gwahardd) Prohibitory.

Gwaharddedig, a. (gwahardd) Prohibited, forbidden; under an interdiction, contraband.

Gwaharddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaharddedig) A prohibition, or interdiction.

Gwaharddedigawl, a. (gwaharddedig) Prohibitory.

Gwaharddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahardd) A prohibiting; a prohibition, or interdiction.

Gwaharddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahardd) Prohibition, interdiction.

Gwaharddator, sup. (gwahardd) To be forbidding.

Gwaharddu, v. a. (gwahardd) To prohibit, to forbid.

Gwaharddwyr, s. m.—pl. gwaharddwyr (gwahardd—gwr) One who prohibits.

Gwahawdd, s. m.—pl. gwahoddion (gwa—hawdd) A bidding, or invitation.

Gwahawdd, v. a. (gwa—hawdd) To bid to come, to invite.

Euch gan hyn allan i'r prif-fyrdd; a chynifer a gafoch gwahoddwch i'r briedas.

Go therefore out into the high-ways; and as many as ye shall find do you invite to the marriage. *W. Salisbury.*

Druwg llys ni ater ond a wahodder.

Poor is the court where only such as be invited are admitted. *Adage.*

Gwahan, s. m. (gwa—hen) An exhaustion.

Gwahanawli, a. (gwahan) Tending to empty.

Gwahaniad, s. m. (gwahan) A pouring out.

Gwahenu, v. a. (gwahan) To pour out, to empty.

Bes pan wahener hyn.

Shallow when that shall be emptied. *Adage.*

Gwahanwr, s. m.—pl. gwahanwyr (gwahan—gwr) A pourer, an emptier.

Gwahenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwahan) One who pours out; one who empties.

Gwahoddadwy, a. (gwahawdd) That may be invited.

Gwahoddai, s. m. (gwahawdd) An inviter.

Gwahoddator, ger. (gwahawdd) Being inviting.

Gwahoddawli, a. (gwahawdd) Inviting, bidding.

Gwahoddedig, a. (gwahawdd) Invited, or that is bidden. *Gwahoddedigion*, those who are invited.

Gwahoddedigawl, s. m. (gwahoddedig) Invitation.

Gwahoddgar, a. (gwahawdd) Fond of inviting.

Gwahoddliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahawdd) An invitation, or a bidding to come.

Gwahoddiaeth, s. m. (gwahawdd) An invitation.

*A hoddwr heb wahoddiaeth,
Y moethas i ymaith ath?*

And to-day without an invitation, my cheering treatments are all gone! *E. ab Hywel Gwyn.*

Gwahodditor, sup. (gwahawdd) To be inviting.

Gwahoddwr, s. m.—pl. gwahoddwyr (gwahawdd—gwr) An inviter.

Gwai, s. m. (gwa) That is in motion or action.

Gwail, s. m.—pl. gweillion (gwa—il) That is over, spare, at hand, or attendant.

Gwailg, s. m. (gwail) That is over, or upon.

Gwain, s. f.—pl. gweiniau (gwa—in) That serves: that supports; a carriage, a wain, a waggon; a scabbard, a sheath.

Hawdd yw tynw cledidyl byr o wain.

A short sword is easily drawn from the scabbard. *Adage.*

Gwain, a. (gwa—in) Smart, neat; brisk, lively.

Gweleis—

A dan droad ardd gwyrr gwannwr gwain.

I saw under the feet of the birds of prey men of brisk career. *Cynddelo.*

Gwaint, s. m. (gwain) That is smart, or neat; that is lively, or cheerful; smartness.

Gwaint, a. (gwain) Smart, or neat; brisk; lively.

Er lloes gwledig Moen, gwaint yn mhlymawyd.

For the good of the sovereign of Moen, ardent in the conflict. *Gwynlloes.*

Neb ni wrr—

*Ganmael tegwch fy'n dyn gwaint,
Yn llwyr, er maint a fedd.*

No one is adequate justly to praise the beauty of my smart girl, whatever he may know. *Gofalon.*

Gwair, s. m.—pl. gweiriau (gwa—ir) That shoots out lively; that is brisk, or luxuriant; hay.—

Gwair rhes, meadow hay; *gwair gwyddu*, hay off dry land, or where corn is also grown.

gwair bras, coarse, or rushy hay; *brug-wair* and *rhes-wair*, hay off moist mountain-ground.

ton-wair, common meadow hay; *gwair hallt*, hay off marshes overflowed by the sea; *gwair merllyn*, guilwort.

Gwair, a. (gwa—ir) Of a fresh, or lively nature apt to shoot, or to sprout; ardent; wanton.

Tarlunawg, cawwag enwair, angwynwyr

Argoedwyr Bows, hair,
A dyr ongyr, angerdd wair,
Ac ni dyr i deyrn-air.

The shield-bearing famed ravager, the unspeakable ruler of the men of Powysian Argoed, is wont to break the spears of Irish hecency, but does not break his royal word. *Cynddelo, i Wemyss.*

Gwaisg, s. m. (gwa—ig) A brisk motion; briskness; vigour, energy.

Gwaisg, a. (gwa—ig) Of a quick motion; apt to run; brisk, sprightly; volatile. *adv.* Briskly, actively, alertly.

Gwaisg i'm clwyfodd cawdd.

Swiftly did affliction wound me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwaisg gwydd gwaisg awen,

Gwaisg gwaith i forganwg wen.

I formed a song of the lively muse, a vocal strain to Morganwg. *Llewellyn.*

Gwaith, s. m.—pl. gweithiodd (gwaith) Act, or action; work, labour; workmanship; an action or battle. *Gwaith y gwynen*, chequer-work.

gwaith y pryf, the barbles.

Dwysparth gwaith at ddechreu.

Two parts of a work is to begin it. *Adage.*

Ni cheffr gwaith gwr gan was.

A man's work cannot be had from a boy. *Adage.*

Ei mollr parh wrth ei waith:

Ni cheffr Dwydd dioblaith.

Every body will be praised according to his work: the Lord is not the hopeless. *Llewellyn.*

Gwas hwynt yr ynyddion

Pan fu waith Ffiddon.

Woe to them the foolish ones when the battle of Bann was fought. *T. ab Iwan.*

Gwaith, s. f.—pl. gweithiau (gwaith) Course, or time. *Unwaith*, one time, or once;

gwaith, three times, or thrice; *ambell waith*, sometimes, or now and then; *werthian*, sometimes; *llawer gwaith*, many times; *ar ddydd-gwaith*, upon a certain day; *y waith hon*, this time.

Gwaith, adv. (gwa) Because that, since. *Gwaith godde*, purposely; *nid eis yno waith nad allwn*, I did not go there because that I could not. *Sil. Gwal, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwa)—al* A place shut in, fenced or sheltered; a place of repose; a shelter; a bed, or couch; a place where animals lie; a bed in a garden; a piece of cultivated ground; a fallow; an inhabited country.—*Gwal ceinach*, a hare's form: *gwal cwsig*, and *gwral*, a dormitory, a place where people at harvest retire to sleep. *Sil.* The *Cymru* appropriated this name to regions that were cultivated and had a fixed inhabitancy, as opposed to the wilds, or the unsettled residences of the *Celticid*, *Celyddon*, *Gwyddyl*, *Gwyddelod*, *Ygoliad*, and *Ysgodogion*; which are terms descriptive of such tribes as lived by hunting and tending their flocks. In late periods *Gwal* has been a name used in a loose acceptance for *Gwal*.

Gwaled ar Wal yacien druch,
Gwr a chanu-gam gwrethion-lluch.
Let him make over *Gwal* a broken blade, the hero with a hundred flames of ardent sparks. *T. Aled, i Sir R. ab Thomas.*

—*Rhag chwyf yml,*
Rhag arf a gwaled, rhag rhyfel Gwal,
Rhag gwn llaw rhawc'n y llwy,
Rhag gwaen napp, rhag gwenwyn,
Dewi'n h weddi ai thau,
Derfel a'rh goid yn d'arhu.

Trust dire disease, against weapon and blood, against the sorrows of *Gwal*, against a hand-gun from the opposite wood, against eternal pain, against poison, Dewi to thy prayer will not relent, Derfel will preserve thee in thy arms. *L. Morganwg, i R. Mansel.*

—*Curasant*
Yspera, Portyngal,—a byd Wal.
They did beat Spain, Portugal, and as far as *Gaul*.
Meir. Dwydd, i Alwy Elizabeth.

I'th welod, wr, i'th wal da—
Hoff yw.
To me thee, good fellow, in thy snug shelter is pleasing.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r cyffyllog.

Yn lle atodal ym nghylch ei wal,
Gwelid carpiant.
Instead of his linen round his couch, rags were seen.
Y Bradd Mad. ab Gwallter, i Grist.

Cyrd i Ddew—
A'n rhodden, dyllan,
Gwen-mlad, gwal oia.
Where in God, who, on a Thursday, prepared for us the region of bliss, a splendid place of rest. *Talliesin.*

Ceilwair dy wal, call air da,
Uoch y wledod, m chynllyddia.
Like thy native spot, in a good witty expression, over the feast, let dance it not. *Adage.*

Gwal, s. f.—pl. t. iau (gwa) A fence, a rampart, or wall. *Gwal Sefer*, the wall of Severus; *Pen y wâl*, head of the wall; *pen gwal*, wall head.

Gwala, s. m. (gwal) Fullness, sufficiency, enough.

Ac add mor ddrwg ydyd,
Gael fyth un gwala o fwyd.
Not hardly, so had thou art, wilt thou ever get one fill of victuals. *W. Cynuel.*

Gwalabr, s. f.—pl. t. au (llabr) That is spread out even; a pathway.

Gwalabr haal gloew wybr yw hi.
The sun's pathway is the clear ether. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwalabriad, s. m. (gwalabr) A making a path.

Gwalabru, v. a. (gwalabr) To make a path.

Gwalad, s. m. (gwal) Arrangement, order.

Gwaladr, s. m.—pl. gwelydr (gwalad) A disposer,

or arranger; a leader or head of a tribe; a sovereign, or supreme ruler.

Pan fai gwelydr hydr hydwyll,
Y beirdd a ddywawd o bwyll.

When bold rulers are liable to deception, the bards speak discreetly. *Ll. ab O. ab Cynfrig.*

Gwaladriad, s. m. (gwaladr) A disposing or arranging.

Gwaladru, v. a. (gwaladr) To dispose, to arrange, to put in order or trim.

Gwalaed, s. m. (gwal) A making full, or replete.

Gwalaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gw—alaeth) That grieves, a cause of sorrow.

Gwalaethiad, s. m. (gwalaeth) A causing grief.

Gwalaethu, v. a. (gwalaeth) To cause grief.

Gweirf! deg, fy rhag, fy rhin—
Rhym gwalaeth.

Fair *Gweirf!*, my bliss, my love, she causes me grief extreme. *Ll. ab Owain.*

Hiroeth a'm gwalaeth gwled araw fwrw
Oynabwng ochwng; och o'r cuddiau!

Longing makes me to mourn to see upon him the sad attendance to the narrow space; alas, the covering over! *Bledwyn Fardd, m. O. Goch.*

Gwalaru, v. a. (alaru) To satiate, to surfeit.

Gwalas, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwal) A couch; a bed; low land, a plain or level.

Gwell canol gwelirf caln,
Gwalas morfeirf caln, a gwylain.

The veins across the fair ocean, the couch of the sea horse and the gulls. *Gr. Gryg, i'r don.*

Gwalbant, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwal—bant) The top of a wall of a building where the beams rest.

Gwalc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (gwal) Fence-work; a fence; a palisade; a battlement; a parapet; a rail; a cock of a hat; the hair of the head turned up. *Gwalc castell*, battlement of a castle; *gwalc pont*, battlement of a bridge; *gwalc car*, the frame of a drag that holds the load.

Y golodog—
Uwchlaw ei walc uchel wen,
Gofyn a was gwaltha'r gwala.

The wealthy, over his battlement high and white, will ask the weak to do his worst. *W. Middleton.*

Gwalciad, s. m. (gwalc) A turning up; a making a fence, or parapet; a cocking.

Gwalciaw, v. a. (gwalc) To turn up; to make a fence-work, to make a parapet; to cock.

Gwalciawg, a. (gwalc) Having a fence, a battlement, parapet, or rail; cocked. *Het walciawg*, a cocked hat.

Pan fo gwyr yn walciawg
A'r gwreidd yn gribawg;
Mellon yn agellawg
Ac ysgawn mangan—y bydd hyn.

When the men shall be with cocked hats, and the women high-crested, and the youths with flaunting wings, and light steps, will all this be. *Gronw Dda.*

Gwalioedig, a. (gwalc) Turned up; fenced; having a parapet; cocked.

Gwalcu, v. a. (gwalc) To turn up; to fence; to make a parapet; to cock.

Gwalch, s. m.—pl. gweilch (gwal) That rises, or towers up; a crested one; a hero; a falcon, a hawk. *Yr wryt yn walch rhyfedd*, thou art a wonderful fine fellow; *O'r gwalch!* O you sly one! *gwalch y weilgi*, the osprey; *gwalch y penwaig*, the razorbill; also called *cas gan long-wr*, or the seaman's foe.

Mal adain i walch.

Like wings to the hawk.

Adage.

Cynan—
Eryr fymyr gwyr, gwelch ddaecnog.

Cynan, the eagle of the head of men, who are heroes with no English. *Carnodyn.*

T

Gwalchudd, a. (gwalch) Apt to rise up; like a hawk; full of spirit; cheerful; arch.
Gwalches, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwalch) A female hawk; a sprightly female.

Gwalchbiad, s. m. (gwalch) A rising, or soaring.
Gwalchlys, s. f. (gwalch—lys) Hawk's beard; otherwise called *Llysian yr hebawg*.

Gwalchu, v. a. (gwalch) To soar, or to tower up.
Gwalchwr, s. m.—pl. gwalchwyr (gwalch—gwr) A hawk, or a falconer.

Gwalchwriaeth, s. m. (gwalchwr) Falconry.

Yn iach—

Na gwelch i'w harwain na gwalchwriaeth.

Adieu, no more of hawks to be carried, nor of hawking.
T. Alod.

Gwalchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwalch) A falconer.

Gwalchyddiaeth, s. m. (gwalchydd) Falconry.

Gwald, s. f.—pl. t. iau (gwal) A hem; a welt.

Gwald esgid, the welt of a shoe.

Gwaldas, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwal—tas) A strengthening welt, hem or border; a shoe welt.

Gwaldiad, s. m. (gwald) A welting; a hemming.

Gwaldon, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwal—ton) The raised bank of a river, or dike.

Gwaldu, v. a. (gwald) To welt, or to hem.

Gwales, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwal) A couch, a bed.

Na fydd ddyg i buech yn dy wales.

Be not like a sow in thy couch.

Adage.

Gwnaethod—

Lloegr wales yn wroes war.

Thou didst make the country of Lloegr a tame desert.

Ll. P. Mech, i Llywelyn I.

Cya gwelch gwales aychedig,

Caffwyf Crist, fy rhwyf, fy rhyf!

Before I see the couch of pining, may I find Christ, my lord,

my glory!
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Gwalfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwal) A stratum.

Gwelwn—y llawr yn walfu o bob cigyddiaeth.

I could see the floor a continued stratum of every kind of butchery.

Ellis Wyn, Bardd Cwag.

Gwalfawr, a. (gwal—mawr) Of large extent.

Gylfrith y gar gwalfawr hwn.

Wide is the swallow of this huge belted man.

Gwallad, s. m. (gwal) An enclosing, a walling.

Gwallaw, v. a. (gwal) To enclose, to wall.

Gwallawg, a. (gwal) Enclosed with a wall.

Gwalling, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwal) A litter.

Y'ngwyr bwrh anghyfair

A' gwalling yn ei gwyliau.

In one corner of an untidy hut with her litter keeping her

vigils.
Iolo Goch.

Gwaltes, s. m.—pl. gwalteisau (gwald) A welt.

Gwalteisad, s. m. (gwaltes) A welting.

Gwalteislaw, v. a. (gwaltes) To welt, as a shoe.

Gwaltysiad, s. m. (gwaltes) A welting.

Gwaltysu, v. a. (gwaltes) To welt; to hem.

Gwalu, v. a. (gwal) To form a bed or couch; to take to a couch; to wallow.

Gwalwys, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. on (gwal—gwys) Gauls, or the people of France.

Gwaly, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwal) What contains, capacity, or the inside.

Gwell wynob na gwaly.

The surface is better than the inside.

Adage.

Angel a' rhif y'gwaly rhad.

An angel will count him in the fullness of grace.

L. G. Cuth.

Gwalyaid, s. m.—pl. gwalyeidiau (gwaly) What is contained, the fill, or contents.

Dyrr i'm na gwalyaid o fwyd.

Give me one *fill* of victuals.

M. Brown—Mabingion.

Gwalyaw, v. a. (gwaly) To fill, to make full.

Gwalyawd, s. m. (gwaly) A filling; a satiating.

Gwalyawg, a. (gwaly) Having the fill; satiated.

Gwalystawd, s. m. (gwal—ystawd) Peculiar location, or arrangement.

Pob diarbhe yn agwalystawd ei llythyron gwyddu.

Every proverb to be under the peculiar arrangement of its primitive letter.

T. ab Ihu.

Gwall, s. m.—pl. t. au (gw—all) That is effused; that is out, void, or empty; a lapse; a failing, or defect; need, want; neglect, heedlessness.

—**Gwall ymgeledd**, want of cherishing; **gwall synwyr**, defect of sense; **gwall tan**, neglect of looking after fire.

Mac diawl gwedi cael gwall aruo.

The devil has found a failing upon him.

Adage.

Myrych heb raid bod ar wall.

Frequently without occasion one is upon the wrong.

Adage.

Gwallaw, v. a. (gwall) To draw, or pour out; to empty; to exhaust; to let go.

—**Na'm gwallen o'th lawr**, do not let me go out of thy hand.

Mynd—garn Calgawd Gododion i wallaw aruan y nos bla; u rhodda ef o'i fodd; ni eili dihan ei dretlaw.

I will have the horn of Calgawd of Gododion to draw in wine upon me that night; he will not give it of his own accord; such

canst thou force him.
H. Calgawc—Mabingion.

Gwallawd, s. m.—pl. gwallodion (gwall) A failure

a mistake.

Gellyd fod mewn gwallawd fer,

Llym-walch, mor ddall a Homer.

Thou mightest be in one short slip, my acute friend, as blind

Homer.
W. Cynwal, i E. Pry.

Gwallawf, s. m.—pl. gwalllofion (gwall) An exhaustion; an out-pouring.

Gwallawg, a. (gwall) Defective, or faulty.

Nid gwallawg fradawg fraduriedd

Mab Dew er mab dyn dirpariedd.

The deceitful treachery to the Son of God is not defective in

respect to the salvation of the sons of men.
Cynddelo.

Gwallawgair, s. m. (gwallawg—gair) A false expression; an error in pleading.

Gwallawgair, a. (gwallawg) Faulty pleading.

Ni chyll nob ei dir yn agwallawgair, ond ddysgwddo dwr raul

No one shall lose his hand in false pleading except it shall in

pen three times.
W. Lh. Llew.

Gwallawgair yw yr hawler a gello ei hawl o wall.

Faulty in pleading is the claimant that shall lose his claim by

defect.
W. Lh. Llew.

Gwallawiad, s. m. (gwallaw) A pouring out.

Gwallawwr, s. m.—pl. gwallawwyr (gwallawgwr) A pourer out, or emptier.

Dau llygad wrth yn gwrthgwr,

Dystyr wallawwyr llif.

Two sad eyes against each other weeping, emptied pourers

of streams.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gwallawydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwallaw) A pourer

Gwallbwyll, s. m. (gwall—pwyll) Defective, fallible reason; irrationality.

Gwallbwyllaw, v. a. (gwallbwyll) To become defective in reason; to lose the reason.

Gwallbwyllawg, a. (gwallbwyll) Having a defective reason; halfwitted.

Gwalltan, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwall—tan) A consuming fire.

Gwalltan yw'n ddi rha! gwyllion driad,

Aur yw ac enid i rai gwllion.

He is like a wildfire, taming the mischievous and none;

gold is gold to those who are weak.
L. G. Cuth.

Gwallddenydd, s. m. (gwall—denydd) A use, or purpose.

Gwallddenyddiad, s. m. (gwallddenydd) A pting to a wrong use.

Gwalldeffnyddiaw, v. a. (gwalldeffnydd) To put to wrong purpose, to misuse.

Gwalldeffnyddiawl, a. (gwalldeffnydd) Tending to a wrong purpose.

Gwallfarn, s. f. (gwall—barn) Faulty judgment.

Gwallfarnu, v. a. (gwallfarn) To misjudge.

Gwallgam, s. m. (gwall—cam) A false step.

Gwallgamu, v. a. (gwallgam) To take a false step.

Gwallgof, s. m. (gwall—cof) Distraction.

Gwallgofi, v. n. (gwallgof) To fail in memory; to become distracted, or disordered in mind.

Gwallgodad, s. m. (gwallgof) A distracting; a becoming distracted, or disordered in mind.

Gwallgoli, s. m. (gwall—coli) Loss by neglect.

Gwallgoli, v. n. (gwallgoli) To lose by neglect.

Gwallgyfraith, s. f.—pl. gwallgyfreithiau (gwall—gyfraith) A faulty, or defective law.

O ddefydd i hawter holl yn y llys ddwygynau, a gwr y brenin o ddefydd ar y llys hwn, nid oes ond iddo i ateb: y dydd hwn y mwyd y gwallgyfreithiau, ac y camdeffodau.

If a claimant should pursue a claim in the court of assembly, and the king's deputy presiding over that court, there is no delay or time to answer: on that day the defective laws and the wrong reasons shall be at an end. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwall) A failing, a being defective; a neglecting.

Gwallig, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwall) A loose gown.

Gwallioad, s. m. (gwallawg) Defection; a neglecting; a becoming defective.

Gwalllocu, v. a. (gwallawg) To render defective; to neglect; to become defective.

Si chylid mwy y gyfraith o'i hamheuo, onid gan walllocu canlyniad caethid.

The time in law will not be lost from being dubious of it, but by waiting to go on after permission is granted. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwalllofa, v. n. (gwallawf) To become defective or fallacious.

Gwalllofa, s. m. (gwallawf) A defection, or failing; indigence.

Oweff Efa wrth bawd rhag gwalllofa.

It is better to every one against indigence. *L. G. Colhl.*

Gwallfawd, s. m. (gwallawf) An exhausting.

Gwallfod, v. a. (gwallawf) To pour; to exhaust.

Gwallfod, s. m.—pl. gwalllofaid (gwallawf) A drawer, tapster, or butler.

Gwallfodw, v. a. (gwallawf) To pour out.

Gwallfodw, v. a. (gwallawf) A pouring out.

Gwallfodwr, s. m.—pl. gwalllofodron (gwalllof—od) A pourer; a drawer of liquor.

Gwallfodwr, s. m.—pl. gwalllofwyr (gwallawf—gwr)

Gwalllofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwallawf) A pourer out; an exhauster; a drawer of liquor.

Gwallon, s. m. (gwall) A pourer, or scatterer.

Gwallt, s. m. aggr.—pl. t. au (gwall) The hair of the head. *Gwallt y ddaear, or curwallt y forwyn, common hair-moss; gwallt y forwyn, common maidenhair; gwallt gwener, or diwydd, the maidenhair.*

Nid moel gwr yn arwa gwallt.

A person waiting for hair is not bald. *Adagr.*

Gwalltidd, a. (gwallt) Hair-like, capillary.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) Having hair; long-haired.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) A blazing star.

Gwalltiad, s. m. (gwallt) A growing of hair.

Gwalltlu, v. n. (gwallt) To grow hair.

Gwalltwn, a. (gwalltwn) White-haired.

Gwalltwn, a. (gwallt—gwyn) White-haired.

Gwalltwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwallt—gwēydd)

A peruke-maker.

Gwalltwr, s. m.—pl. gwalltwyr (gwallt—gwr) A dealer in hair, a hair merchant.

Gwallus, a. (gwall) Apt to be defective; negligent, heedless.

Gwallusaw, v. n. (gwallus) To become faulty; to become negligent, or heedless.

Am na chredaist di hi, ac am li' wallusaw i chynghor, yr wyd yn gorwedd yn yr anhapuswydd yna.

Because thou didst not believe her, and because thou didst neglect her counsel, thou art lying in that unhappy state. *Marchawg Croyddred.*

Gwallusder, s. m. (gwallus) Default; negligence.

Gwallusdra, s. m. (gwallus) A neglectfulness.

Gwallusiad, s. m. (gwallus) A making faulty; a becoming faulty; a defection; a neglecting.

Gwalluswydd, s. m. (gwallus) Defectiveness; neglectfulness; omission.

Gwallwg, s. pl. gwallwgion (gwall) Defection.

Gwallwg, s. f.—pl. gwallwgfydd (gwallwg) A failing, a blemish, an imperfection.

Brywyd ofalon dall ein gwallwg.

Heavy and blind cares our failing.

Ior. ab y Cynlog.

Gwallgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwallwg) A rendering defective; a becoming defective.

Gwallgiad, v. a. (gwallgiad) A causing a defection, or imperfection.

Gwallgiath, s. m. (gwallwg) Defection.

Gwallgiaw, v. a. (gwallwg) To render defective, to become fallible, or imperfect.

Gwallgiawl, a. (gwallwg) Tending to defection.

Gwallgius, a. (gwallwg) Defective; fallible.

Gwallgius, s. m. (gwall—ymbwyll) A falsely reasoning with one's self.

Gwallgmawdd, s. m. (gwall—ymawdd) A neglect of affording protection.

Gwam, s. m. (gw—am) That goes partly round; that partly encloses; a tilt, a vamp.

Gwammal, a. (gwam—bal) Wavering, fickle, capricious, inconstant, unstable, unsteady.

Cerdd gwammal fu'r mwngial mas.

A capricious song was that muttering of mice. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwammalder, s. m. (gwammal) Waveringness, fickleness, capriciousness, instability.

Gwammaldra, s. m. (gwammal) Waveringness.

Gwammalddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwammal—dyn) A capricious, or flighty person.

Gwammaliad, s. m. (gwammal) A wavering.

Gwammaliath, s. m. (gwammal) The act, or state of wavering.

Gwammalrwydd, s. m. (gwammal) Fickleness.

Gwammalu, v. a. (gwammal) To waver, to act capriciously; to wamble; to become fickle.

Gwan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwa—an) A going through, a dividing; a course; permeation; a thrust, stab, or prick.

Hael ei wan, hll Owain Gwynedd, Hll Madawg, bydr fyawg fonedd, Mwynant cerdd, and cerdd ei ddwedd.

Generous his course, offspring of Owain Gwynedd, of Madog's rare, a bold and courteous stock, the theme of song, his end was not disgraceful. *Gr. ab Gurgenu, m. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Gwan, s. c.—pl. gweinion (gwa) That is bereft; a weakling. *a. Weak, feeble; faint, infirm; poor. Ai par wnan wyd ti? What, art thou very weak? Byd gwan iawn sydd yna, he is in*

T 3

How each and one Gwammalrwydd.

Grady fearful the parody of the people of Gwent the long

hairs. *Tallorin.*

very poor circumstances: *Aeth yn wan awai*, it is gone low with her.

Ni bydd gwan heb ei gadarn.

There is no weak thing without its potency.

Adage.

Tydi'r gwan, taw di a'r gwir;
Arian da a wrandwir.

Thou poor one, be silent respecting the truth; it is the precious money that will be listened to.

For. Pynglwyd.

Gwanad, s. m. (gwan) A weakening, or enfeebling, a becoming infirm.

Gwanaf, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwan) A layer, or row; a stratum. *Gwanaf o yd*, a layer of corn, spread out from the reaper's hand; *gwanaf o uair*, a layer of hay, as left by the scythe.

Gwanafawg, a. (gwanaf) Having layers, rows, or flakes, flaky.

Gwanafawl, a. (gwanaf) Placed in layers.

Gwanafiad, s. m. (gwanaf) A placing in layers.

Gwanafu, v. a. (gwanaf) To place in layers.

Gwanaid, a. (gwan) Tending to be weak, or feeble; evanid.

Gwanar, s. m. (gwan) That leads through; a pass; a guidance, a leader.

Gwyr aeth Ododion chwerthin wnanar.

Heroes went the Gododion, a laughing course.

Nedw gwaedreg gwanar gwynt yn odwl.

Does not the course of the denuding wind teem with howling!

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Feldiuch, gwybyddwch mai fi yw
Eich enig Ddew, a'ch gwanar.

Deist ye, know ye that I am your only God, and your leader.

Edm. Pryg.

Gwanar, a. (gwan) Tending forward; forward; leading.

Gwyr gwanar gwawr trydar traia.

The forward men of the dawn of the din of violence.

Scyll. Bryff-furth.

Gwr a'm gwaneth hiraeth hir esgarag ef

Yni ddol lin aef, a lin dalar;

Gwr gwelid yn ngbad, gwr gwanar yn ing.—

A man who has caused me regret, by long parting with him, and (if) there shall come the host of heaven, and the host of earth; the man of threading in the conflict, the man of expedient in the difficulty.

Cynddelw, m. R. Flaidd.

Gwanau, v. a. (gwan) To weaken, to enfeeble, to enervate; to become weak, or feeble.

Gwanas, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwan) That runs through, or is fixed in, a jut, a prop; a shank; a tongue of a buckle; a clasp; a wooden hook, for hanging clothes upon; a tenter hook.

Dabreda genyff i'r ddinas;
Athwyd medd a ryfallinas,
Ac ar coeth ar dy wanas.

Come along with me to the city; thou shalt have mead, which I have prepared, thou with pers gold on thy brooch.

Ug. ab Mydno.

Cyanelewa i ddraig dragon wanas.

I have aided a dragon, a glorious bulwerk.

Gwalchmai.

Yn y galon hon, hodd a gwas,
Er twf main rialn, ruddwr wanas.

Broken is this poor heart, grief have I found from the growth of a slender lady, with roddy golden clasp.

H. ab Uwain.

Y bwa—

Ar y wanas wr aniswn,
Ac ar y mäs yn gwrw iswn.

The bow upon the Ash seems straight enough, and in the field greatly bent.

Edm. Pryg.

—O bydd twm yr on,
Mae gwana i'm gwnew union.

If the ash should be heavy, there is a root for my straight spear.

T. Alod.

Gwanasawl, a. (gwanas) Running through; proping; tending to support.

Gwanasiad, s. m.—pl. gwanasiad (gwanas) A demoniac, or one possessed.

Gwanasu, v. a. (gwanas) To run through, to stick, or thrust in; to prop; to clasp.

Gwanawl, a. (gwan) Permeant; thrusting; stabbing, pricking.

Gwanbwyll, s. m. (gwan—pwyll) A weak understanding. *a.* Of a feeble mind.

Gwanc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (gwanc) That takes in amply; a hand-basket, made of matting; voracity, greediness. *Ponc y wanc*, the impulse of the appetite; *y wanc*, the adaphagia.

Gwanciad, s. m. (gwanc) A gorging, a glutting, a swallowing greedily.

Gwanciaw, v. a. (gwanc) To swallow greedily, to englut, to devour.

Gwanciwr, s. m.—pl. gwanciwr (gwanc—gw) One who gorges or devours greedily.

Gwancus, a. (gwanc) Voracious, ravenous.

Gwancusrwydd, s. m. (gwancus) Voraciousness.

Gwander, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwan) Weakness.

A phant Eingl y'gwander
Dychyana ffam-drain y dan ffam-dai Lloegr.

With the sons of the Angles in distress, kindle the flame of violence in the combustible houses of Lloegr.

Cynddelw.

Gwandra, s. m. (gwan) Weakness, infirmity.

Gwandwr, s. m. (gwan—twf) A weak growth. *a.* Of a weak, or tender growth.

Gwanedig, a. (gwan) Being run through; separated, divided; transfixed.

Gwanedigath, s. m. (gwanedig) Permeation; a running through; a partition.

Gwaneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwan) Course, bent, gait; a drift; a surge, or billow; a haunch of venison. *Gwenyg y mor*, the billows of the sea.

Elliw gwancg ton am gareg.

Of the hue of the course of the wave round a stone.

Einion Officied.

Y llwynog—

Dy wancg a adwaenwa;

Gresaw'n wir i'r rhaudir hwa.

Rebaid, thy go! I know; thou art truly welcome in the or trick.

H. Llwyd Cyf.

Mae yn—

Rbedeg fal gwancg gwynt.

He is running like the course of the wind.

H. Dof.

Anrunt—

Fal gwencol ar fol gwaneg.

An eyelid like the swallow on the bosom of the wave.

D. ab Gwilym.

Y fun—

Ar wyneb fal ciry wancg.

The nymph with the countenance like the drift of snow.

H. Llwyd.

Gwanegawl, a. (gwaneg) Relating to a court, gait, or drift; driving.

Gwanegfa, s. f.—pl. gwanegfeydd (gwaneg) drive forward; a drifting.

Gwanegiad, s. m. (gwaneg) A driving forward; drifting; a rising in surges.

Gwanegu, v. a. (gwaneg) To proceed, or go; issue; to pour out; to drift; to rise in wave.

Trw, tra thew dra thro, o dra thrychu tria,
A gwacilin am ddeulin ya gwanegu.

Thick, doubly thick the overthrow, from the extreme cut of conflict, and the blood stream flowing round the knee.

Gw. Brycheinius.

Gweld—man-ddogrus caruidd-orch yn gwanegu o'lyf

There were seen small tears of affectionate love running his eyes.

Marchwyl Cyf.

Gwanffydd, s. f. (gwan—ffydd) Weak faith.

Gwanffyddiad, s. m. (gwanffydd) A mistrust

Gwanffyddiaw, v. a. (gwanffydd) To become hopeless; to become weak of faith.

Gwanffyddiawg, a. (gwanffydd) Having slight

Gwanffyddiawl, a. (gwanffydd) Distrustful.

Gwangelon, s. f. (gwan—calon) A weak heart Weakhearted, fainthearted, dispirited.

Gwngalonawg, *a.* (gwngalon) Weakhearted.
Gwngalonidd, *s. m.* (gwngalon) Faint-heartedness; timidity.

Gwngalonni, *v. a.* (gwngalon) To become faint-hearted, fearful, or timid.

Gwngalonniad, *s. m.* (gwngalon) A disheartening.
Gwngalonrwydd, *s. m.* (gwngalon) Faintheartedness, or want of courage.

Gwngalonus, *a.* (gwngalon) Fainthearted.

Gwangoel, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwan—coel) A weak belief; a distrust; superstition.

Gwangoeliaw, *v. n.* (gwangoel) To have slight reliance; to distrust.

Gwangoelus, *a.* (gwangoel) Distrustful.

Gwangred, *s. f.* (gwan—cred) A faint belief.

Gwangredawl, *a.* (gwangred) Faintly believing.

Gwangredu, *v. n.* (gwangred) To distrust.

Gwalleddf, *a.* (gwan—lleddf) Feebly-bending.

Gwalleddf deiddf diddwl ei hieithydd,
Gwan-lleddf fawrth addur addwyr wengrydd.

Feetly-drooping is the constant passion of her pensive spirit; she met as like the cold fair moon of March of declining course.
for. Fychan.

Gwanlleddfu, *v. n.* (gwanlleddf) To bend feebly, to incline through weakness.

Gwanobaith, *s. f.* (gwan—gobaith) Despondence.

Gwanobeithiad, *s. m.* (gwanobaith) A desponding.

Gwanobeithiaw, *v. n.* (gwanobaith) To have feeble hope; to despond.

Addidus ger bron Daw, fy mod i yn awr yn gwybod nadialtwn
i'wdd afyddidus perffaith i'w gyfraith ef, ac eiddo na wnanobeith-
ia.

I acknowledged in the presence of God, that I was now sensible that I could not give perfect submission to his law, and yet that I would not despair.
S. Trefredyn.

Gwanobeithiawl, *a.* (gwanobaith) Desponding.

Gwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwan) That opens, or divides; a butt.

Rhag cant of gwan cynefa.

In the presence of a hundred he is the foremost butt.

Ancurin.

Gwantan, *s. m.* (gwant) That is apt to separate, or run off. *a.* Variable; fickle; wanton.

Be—
Cymysla'n awr, mawr s man,
A rhuthra gwyntan gwantan.

Now there have been light and heavy clouds, and the gusts of season winds.
Y Cudyll.

Gwantawl, *a.* (gwant) Tending to sever.

Gwantiad, *s. m.* (gwant) A severing.

Gwantu, *v. a.* (gwant) To sever; to thrust.

Mad yr ymdugust waew; mad y'th want arll.

Well didst thou hear the spear; well did another thrust thee.
Lt. P. Moch.

Gwantwy, *a.* (gwant) Apt to move away; fickle.

Rhodd-bres cad biddid baiddd wantwy.

The red battle of conflict let the fickle bards but dare.

Cynddelw.

Gwanu, *v. a.* (gwan) To push forward, to thrust, to penetrate, to pierce, to stick, to prick; to stab. *I'm gwanpwyd & gwanu, I have been run through with a spear.*

Y neb a wnaid nid adwainid.

Whoever he should and any would not be recognized again.
Ancurin.

Cau poel dymwad Ffrollo, Arthur a'i gwant y'mben ei fron, ac
re llywydd ei surth a'i bwies hyd y ddalar;—cyfodes Ffrollo
yn crynu; ac enghraifd ei gloddyf, a gwan dymwad angauwl ar
dwyfion march Arthur.

Whilst avoiding the blow of Ffrollo, Arthur thrust a blow upon his breast, and by means of his strength he drove him upon the ground; Ffrollo rose up angrily; and lifted his sword, thrusting a deadly wound upon the breast of Arthur's horse.
Gr. of Arthur.

Gwanwch, *s. m.* (gwan) Weakness, debility.

Gwanwden, *s. f.* (gwan—gwan) Periwinkle; also called *llawrig* and *erlusg*.

Gwanwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwanwyr (gwan—gwr) One who thrusts, or sticks; a piercer.

Gwânwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwânwyr (gwân—gwr) A feeble person; a weakling.

Af ânnaw, cyd bwyf wanwr,
Yn furdw gwio i furdw y gwr.

I will then go, though I be a weakling, to be the festive bard to the hero's table.
Jean Tew.

Gwanwyn, *s. m.* (gwan—gwyn) The spring.

Gwanwyn, ar dwn tr do,
Dien, yw yn blodenn.

The spring, upon the fresh mantled bush, doth, surely, bloom.
H. Edwards.

Gwanwynar, *s. m.* (gwanwyn—ar) Spring tillage.

Gwanwyndymp, *s. m.* (gwanwyn—tymp) The spring season.

Gwanwynwynt, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gwanwyn—gwynt) Vernal wind.

Gwanwyr, *a.* (gwan—gŵyr) Feebly inclining.

Gwanychawl, *a.* (gwanwch) Weakening.

Gwanychedig, *a.* (gwanwch) Weakened.

Gwanychiad, *s. m.* (gwanwch) A weakening.

Gwanychu, *v. a.* (gwanwch) To enfeeble, to enervate; to become disabled.

Gwang, *s. f.* (gw—ang) Greediness, voracity.

Gwangen, *s. f.* dim. (gwang) The shad, a fish.

Gwangiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwangiad (gwang) A solin.

Gwangod, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwang) The shads.

Gwar, *s. m.* (gwa—ar) That is secure; that is even or smooth, or placid.

Gwar, *a.* (gwa—ar) Placid, gentle, mild or tame.

Nend gwar-wedd mawdd mynwent fraser.

Of same appearance is the store of the churchyard fellow.
Cynddelw.

Antenor, gwr hir addfain oedd, a chorff etriawl a oedd iddo, a
chysaw a gwar oedd.

Antenor was a tall slender man, and he had a comely form, and he was just and mild.
H. Edwards.

Gwâr, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gw—ar) That is over, or upon; the upper region of the back, or next to the neck, the nape of the neck.

Gwara, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwareon (gwar) A sending, or guarding; exercise of defence; fencing; play.

Gwara, *v. a.* (gwar) To fend; to fence; to play.

Gwarâad, *s. m.* (gwar) A rendering docile, gentle, or mild; a taming; a civilizing.

Gwarâawl, *a.* (gwar) Tending to make tame.

Gwarad, *s. m.* (gwar) A covering over.

Gwaradrig, *s. m.* (gwar—trig) Delay, loitering.

Gwaradrigiad, *s. m.* (gwaradrig) A delaying.

Gwaradrigiant, *s. m.* (gwaradrig) Delay.

Gweddy daved pawb, heb waradrigiant, amryddion aberthas a
orugant; ac i loddidgaeth yr anifellid yr ymroddyn.

When every body was come, without delay, they offered diverse sacrifices; and they gave themselves up to the killing of the animals.
Gr. of Arthur.

Gwaradrigiaw, *v. a.* (gwaradrig) To delay.

Gwaradrigiawl, *a.* (gwaradrig) Dilatory.

Gwaradwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwarad—gwydd)

Reproach, disparagement, dishonour, disgrace.

Gwaradwyddaw, *v. a.* (gwaradwydd) To disparage, to discredit, to disgrace, to scandalize, to pollute, to defile.

Gwaradwyddawg, *a.* (gwaradwydd) Having reproach; disgraced, scandalized.

Gwaradwyddawl, *a.* (gwaradwydd) Reproaching.

Gwaradwyddiad, *s. m.* (gwaradwydd) A reproaching; a disgracing; a scandalizing.

Gwaradwyddus, *a.* (gwaradwydd) Scandalous.

Gwaradwyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwaradwyddwyr (gwaradwydd—gwr) A scandalizer, a reproacher.

Gwarae, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwaraeon (gwara) Play.
Gwarafun, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwa—rhafun) Restriction, a hinderance; a grudge.
Gwarafun, *v. a.* (gwa—rhafun) To prohibit, to hinder; to forbid; to begrudge.
Gwarafunaw, *v. a.* (gwarafun) To prohibit; to forbid; to begrudge.
Gwarafunawl, *a.* (gwarafun) Prohibitory; grudging, reluctant.
Gwarafunedig, *a.* (gwarafun) Prohibited; begrudged.
Gwarafunedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gwarafunedig) A prohibition; a grudging.
Gwarafunedigawl, *a.* (gwarafunedig) Prohibitory.
Gwarafuniad, *s. m.* (gwarafun) A prohibiting, a forbidding; prohibition; a begrudging.
Gwarafuniath, *s. m.* (gwarafun) Prohibition; a reluctance, or unwillingness.
Gwarafunwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwarafunwyr (gwarafun—gwr) A prohibitor; a grudger.
Gwaraldd, *a.* (gwar) Gentle; placid; benign.
Gwarandaw, *s. m.* (gwar—andaw) A listening, or attention to hearing.
Gwarandaw, *v. a.* (gwar—andaw) To listen.
Gwarandawgar, *a.* (gwarandaw) Apt to listen, or to give attention; attentive in hearing.
Gwarandawgarwch, *s. m.* (gwarandawgar) Attentiveness in hearing.
Gwarandawiad, *s. m.* (gwarandaw) A listening.
Gwarandawas, *a.* (gwarandaw) Apt to listen, attentive in hearing.
Gwarandawwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwarandawwyr (gwarandaw—gwr) A listener, a hearer.
Gwarandawydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwarandaw) A listener, a hearer.
Gwaraned, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwarant) Stability; a guarantee; a warranty; authority.

Yeo mae gwelod gwaraed gwir.
 There is to be seen the stability of truth. *O. Cyfelliwys.*

Gwaranedawl, *a.* (gwaraned) Tending to guarantee; authoritative.
Gwaranediad, *s. m.* (gwaraned) A guaranteeing.
Gwaranedn, *v. a.* (gwaraned) To guarantee.
Gwaranrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gwarant—rhwy) A warranted pledge; a guarantee.

Cymry—
 Gwiraed eu gwared
 Gwiraed coued gwad,
 Gwaranrwy Rhagad
 Rhaw gas ogoed.

The Welsh, the signal of their deliverance is the truth-producing leverage, the treasure of the bosom, it is secured pledge of Rheg-
 ed a portion with glory. *Talliesin.*

Gwarant, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwar) Attestation, warrant; security; authority.

Cynwau lle, yn llew i'w weiniant:
 Cadr eryr, i'w wyr yn warant.

Foremost of the host, a lion have they seen thee; a mighty eagle
 to thy men a security. *Lt. F. Mack.*

Llywelyn—
 Cymry wawr warant.

Llywelyn, the Welsh's luminary of security. *Einion Wen.*

O bai air heb ei warant,
 Gores din ei gas i'r dda.

Should there be a word without his authority, the best thing is
 to close the lark upon it. *Ira. Dwalwyn.*

Rhag mechtant gwarant y gwir
 Gwared ni—

Against the failure of the authority of the truth, deliver us.
H. D. ab Iŷon.

Gwarantawl, *a.* (gwarant) Authoritative, supporting, warranting.
Gwarantiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarant) A guaranteeing, securing, or supporting.

Gwarantrwydd, *s. m.* (gwarant) A warrantie, or warranty, an avouchment.

Cod gyfwydd gwarantrwydd gwir.

A treasure completely prosperous is the security of truth.
Lt. B. Mediant.

Gwarantu, *v. a.* (gwarant) To warrant, to avouch.
Gwarantwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwarantwyr (gwarant—gwr) A warrantor, or an avoucher.

Gwarantydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwarant) A warrantor; one who attests

Gwarau, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwaraeon (gwara) A play, or game; amusement, pastime; a dramatic representation.—*Gwarau gwyddbwyll*, game of chess; *gwarau tawlbwrdd*, game of backgammon; *gwarau ffri-tial*, game of draughts; *gwarau mindd manddel*, a kind of play with the fingers; *gwarau broch yn nghod*, the game of the badger in the bag, which is acted by people's endeavouring to put each other in a bag; *gwarau argoed*, and *gwarau gwyr Troia*, a playing at tilts and tournaments; *gwarau rhafn*, and *siglen donen*, the swinging; *gwarau ffon ddwybig*, play of two-pointed cudgel; *gwarau mi trech*, game of I conquer

Gores yw y gwarau tra ater.

The play is best when left off.

Adagr.

Tri gwarau ymdrech odd gan y Cymry gynt; gwarau ymmer,
 ac ymdais agafian dur, ac ymdais ar draws tawel.

Three games of contention had the Welsh of old: the game of wrestling, and throwing of iron balls, and heading one another across trees. *Welsh Lex.*

Gwarau, *v. a.* (gwara) To play, to perform at games, feats, or exploits; to game.

Gwarau cadwr frwydr argau coed

A phelydr.

To play the powerful conflict of tournament with shafts.

R. G. Bryn.

Gwarau, *v. a.* (gwar) To make gentle, tame, or docile; to become gentle, or mild.

Gwarlus, *a.* (gwar) Tending to make gentle, or mild; softening, humanizing.

Gwarawg, *a.* (gwar) That crosses over the nape of the neck; a bow for tying cattle.

Gwarawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwarawyr (gwar) One who tames. *Gwarawyr meirch*, a breaker in of horses.

Gwarbin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwar—pin) A bow-pin, which keeps the bow from slipping out.

Gwarchen, *s. f.* *dim* (gwar) The upper part of the back and shoulders.

Gwarch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwar) What encloses, or shuts up; a cover or a lid.

Gwarchad, *s. m.* (gwarch) A covering over; a guarding, securing, or protecting.

Gwarchadw, *s. m.* (gwar—cadw) A preserving, securing, keeping, guarding, or looking after.

Gwarchadw, *v. a.* (gwar—cadw) To keep, to ward, to watch, to guard, or to look after.

Fwy y tri cynwysiad,

A warchadw gwlad!

Fwy y tri cyfarwydd

A gwladw arwydd!

Who the three foreign guests, that protected a country? Will
 the three historians that preserved a record? *Talliesin.*

Gwarchae, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwar—cae) A hemming in, or securing, a blocking up; a league, a siege; a place secured, or blocked up; a prison; a pound.

Oerchweid i'm ei warchae;

Gorwedd y'marnfedd y mae!

Sad news to me its imprisonment; he lies in the shroud.

D. ab Gwynn.

Gwarchae, *v. a.* (gwar—cae) To hem in, to secure, to shut, or block up; to league; to besiege; to imprison; to pound.

*Gwas i fod uch a'th warchae;
A llwr mae rh'ol a't' he mae
We are that there should be a shrine to confine thee, and the
surface of the ground between you and where I'd be!
Ll. Goch ab M. Hm, m. Llicia.*

Gwarchaead, s. m. (gwarchae) A covering in, or blocking up; a besieging.
Gwarchaeawl, a. (gwarchae) Tending to hem in, or to block up; besieging.
Gwarchaeedig, a. (gwarchae) Hemmed in, secured; confined; besieged.
Gwarchaeedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarchaeedig) The act of shutting in, or confining.
Gwarchaeedigawl, a. (gwarchaeedig) Having a tendency to close up, or to confine.
Gwarchan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwarch) What secures; an irresistible influence; talisman, an enchantment, an incantation.

*A'n maghe brian derw,
O warchan Maelderw.
We are ensnared by oak branches, from the incantation of Mael-
derw. Taliesin.*

*Gnawd gwarchan a gas en hawenydd:
Yn arfod adwy wy a crydd.
What their mae shall bring will be an enchantment; in the stroke
of the wreck they will overcome. Mellyr.*

*O'n carchar, y col warchan
Daw ring diawl i draig o dan.
From their prison, I shall have the protection of God, against
the devil with the bolt of fire. T. Derlyg.*

Gwarchanawl, a. (gwarchan) Enchanting, talismanic.

Gwarchaniad, s. m. (gwarchan) A protecting by some covering virtue; an enchanting.

Gwarchanu, v. a. (gwarchan) To protect, as by a talisman, or charm.

Gwarchator, ger (gwarchad) In covering.

Gwarchan, s. m.—pl. gwarchenoedd (gwar—can) A shutting in, or enclosing; confinement.

Gwarchan, v. a. (gwar—can) To shut in, to enclose, to confine, to block up; to imprison.

*Os Dwy-Went, is y Ddraig,
A gwrch hwn, rhag of gwarchan—
N'ia dawl.
If the two Gwent, below the South, shall come in quest of her,
he should be secured, it affects me not. Iwan Dyfi, i Aani.*

Gwarchanad, s. m. (gwarchan) A shutting in; a confining, or imprisoning.

Gwarchanawl, a. (gwarchan) Tending to shut in, or to enclose; confining.

Gwarchanedig, a. (gwarchan) Enclosed, confined, environed, encircled.

Gwarchanedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarchanedig) The act of shutting in.

Gwarchawd, s. m.—pl. gwarchodau (gwarch) What covers up, or secures; a cover; a looking after, or guarding. v. a. To look after, or to guard.

*Yr wyf i'n awylyddo gan hynt i'r rhai teuliac briddi, phant,
gwarchawd y ty, heb roi dim achlysur i'r gwrthwynebwyr warnd-
w'dd.
I am desiring, therefore, for the young ones to marry, to begot
children, to take care of the home without giving any cause for
the adversary to reproach. 1 Tim. v. 14.*

Gwarchawdwr, s. m.—pl. gwarchawdwyr (gwarchawd—gwr) One who guards; a warden.

Gwarchawdyr, s. m.—pl. gwarchodron (gwarch) A warden, a conservator.

Gwarchawr, s. m.—pl. gwarchorion (gwarch) A coverer, or one that encloses.

Gwarchawr, s. m.—pl. gwarchdyrau (gwarchawr—twr) A tower that confines, or guards.

*Gwarchawr i'th arlynn mewn gwarchawr.
I will encamp against thee in a watch-tower. Isaiah xxix. 2.*

Gwarched, v. a. (gwarch) To ward; to watch, to

look after. *Gwarched y ty, look after the house;
Duar a'n gwarched! God preserve us!*

*Y ferch, ni chwyg a'n gwarchyd,
A gwr a'r haf ar hyd.
The fair one, this is watched by him that sleeps not, I will love
all the summer long. D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwarcheidlad, s. m. (gwarched) A warding, or watching.

Gwarcheidlawl, a. (gwarched) Conservatory.

Gwarcheidlodeb, s. m. (gwarcheidlawl) A state of warding, or conservation.

Gwarcheidlwr, s. m.—pl. gwarcheidlwyr (gwarched—gwr) A man who guards.

Gwarcheidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwarched) A guardian, a warder, a watcher.

Gwarcheidwad, s. m.—pl. gwarcheidwaid (gwarchadw) A guarder, one who keeps in; a guardian, a warden, a conservator.

*Tri gwarcheidwad tir: arlywydd y ddyddio y tir iddo wrth fer-
voloth y perchennwr, hyd oni ddolo yr aiffoddion i ofyn eu dy-
lyd; cyddedodd hyd oni ddolo of cyddedoddion i ofyn eu dylyd;
y mab y rhodder tir atto hyd oni ddoler i'w ofyn.
The three conservators of land: a lord, to whom land shall de-
scend by the death of the proprietor, until the heir shall come
to demand his right; a coheir until his coheirs shall come to de-
mand their right; he to whom land shall be given in trust, until
there shall be a demand made of it. Welsh Laws.*

Gwarcheidwadaeth, s. m. (gwarcheidwad) Guardian-ship, wardenship. *Estyn gwarcheidwad-
aeth, to invest with a conservatory trust.*

Gwarcheidwadawl, a. (gwarcheidwad) Relating to guardianship, conservatory.

Gwarcheidwades, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwarcheidwad) A female guardian, or trustee.

Gwarcheidwadw, v. a. (gwarcheidwad) To act as a guardian, trustee, or conservator.

Gwarchen, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwarch) A cover; a surface.

Gwarchglawdd, s. m.—pl. gwarchgloddian (gwarch—clawdd) An entrenchment; a fort.

Gwarchgloddiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarchglawdd) An entrenching, to confine.

Gwarchgloddiaw, v. (gwarchglawdd) To entrench.

Gwarchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarch) A covering.

Gwarchitor, sup. (gwarch) To be covering.

Gwarchlys, s. m. (gwarch—lys) Chaste-tree; also called *gwarchwydd*.

Gwarchodadwy, a. (gwarchawd) That may be guarded or protected.

Gwarchodaeth, s. m. (gwarchawd) Wardship.

Gwarchodawl, a. (gwarchawd) Conservative.

Gwarchodedig, a. (gwarchawd) Guarded; warded.

Gwarchodfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwarchawd) A sentry.

Gwarchodi, v. a. (gwarchawd) To guard, to secure; to ward, to look after, or to oversee.

Gwarchodiad, s. m. (gwarchawd) A guarding, securing, or protecting; conservation.

Gwarchodwr, s. m.—pl. gwarchodwyr (gwarchawd—gwr) A protector; a conservator.

Gwarchodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwarchawd) A guardian, or protector; a conservator.

Gward, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwar) What guards.

Gwarder, s. m. (gwar) Placidness; benignity.

Gwardra, s. m. (gwar) Tameness, docility.

Gwardwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (gward—gwydd) A reproachful aspersion, scandal.

Gwardwyddaw, v. a. (gwardwydd) To scandalize.

Gwardwyddawl, a. (gwardwydd) Scandalizing.

Gwardwyddiad, s. m. (gwardwydd) A defaming, reproaching, or scandalizing.

Gwardwyddus, a. (gwardwydd) Scandalous.

Gwardwyddwr, s. m.—pl. gwardwyddwyr (gwardwydd—gwr) One who scandalizes.

Gwardd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gw—ardd) Forbidding or prohibition.

Gwarddawl, a. (gwardd) Forbidding; interdictory.

Gwarddedig, a. (gwardd) Interdicted, forbidden.

Gwarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwardd) A prohibition.

Gwarddrws, s. m.—pl. gwarddrysau (gwardrws) The lintel of a door.

Gwarddu, v. a. (gwardd) To prohibit, to forbid.

Gwarddwr, s. m.—pl. gwarddwyr (gwardd—gwr) An interdictor, or forbiddor.

Gware, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwar) A play, a game.

Ni annodaf i fy ngware os myn y brendu.

I will not leave off my play, if it is the king's pleasure.

Id. Cor. Mag.—Mabingion.

Gware, v. a. (gwar) To play; to act in games.

A gware peirre h phos Saeson.

And to play at herling with Saxons' heads.

Taliesin.
*Ar lethig cyfarwyneb ag ef, y gwelst ddau fachwy leuainc win-
sion, yn gware gwyddbyll.*

*Upon a form, opposite to him, he saw two young youths with
auburn hair, playing at chess. Br. Max. Wledig—Mabingion.*

Gwaread, s. m. (gware) A playing, a gaming.

Gwareawl, a. (gware) Playosome, sportive.

Gwarded, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwar) A guarding against, a saving from; a riddance, release, or deliverance; redemption; remedy; the membrane round the embryo in the matrix, the afterbirth, or secundine.

Ni ell gwrach gwardd i'w phos.

An old woman knows no remedy for her head. Adage.

Gwarded, v. a. (gwar) To guard, to fence against; to save, to preserve from danger; to rid, to release, to remit; to deliver; to redeem; to rescue; to free. *Ni waredat iddo, it would not avail him.*

Rhag anwyd ni weryd canwyll.

A candle will not guard against cold.

Adage.

Hirneith am fwrw ni weryd.

Regret for the dead it will not avail.

Adage.

Gwardedaw, a. (gwarded) That may be protected; salvable; that may be released, or delivered.

Gwardedator, ger. (gwarded) In delivering.

Gwardedawg, a. (gwarded) Having protection, being saved; having deliverance.

Gwardedawl, a. (gwarded) Tending to protect, or to save; tending to release or to ransom.

Gwardededig, a. (gwarded) Protected; preserved, saved; released, delivered, or ransomed.

Y gwareddigion canaf fawl

I saw, gerdd nodaw! gyon.

The ransomed ones will sing praise to God, a harmonious and appropriate song. Edm. Prys.

Gwardedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwardedig) The act of protecting; preservation; deliverance; redemption, or ransoming.

Gwardedigawl, a. (gwardedig) Preventative, preservative, salvatory; redemptory.

Gwardediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarded) A saving; a delivering, or ransoming.

Gwardediant, s. m. (gwarded) Salvation; deliverance, redemption, ransom.

Gwardedig, a. (gwar) Being made tame or docile.

Gwardedigain, a. (gwardedig) Having docility.

Gwardedigeiniad, s. m. (gwardedigain) A rendering, or becoming, gentle or mild.

Gwardedigeiniawl, v. a. (gwardedigain) To render of a gentle nature; to civilize.

Gwardedigeiniawl, a. (gwardedigain) Tending to be of a mild disposition.

Gwardedigeinus, a. (gwardedigain) Of a mild, or placid disposition.

Gwardeditor, sup. (gwarded) To be saving, or keeping safe; to be releasing, or delivering.

Gwardedoldeb, s. m. (gwardedawl) A state of safety.

Gwardedoli, v. a. (gwardedawl) To render salvable; to become redemptory.

Gwardedolrwydd, s. m. (gwardedawl) A state of being saved; salvableness.

Gwardedogrwydd, s. m. (gwardedawg) A disposition to deliver or to save.

Duw, o'i waredogrwydd, a'i gwistwys ef o wng a elwir perizoma; sef yw hono rhyw bitts o ddol.

God, out of his delivering disposition, clothed him with a garment called perizoma; and that is a sort of cloak of linen. Hanes Addaf.

Gwardred, s. c. (gwarded) A seeking of protection, a running for safety; refuge. **a.** Being under protection; ransomed.

Nifer a faant yn anghyfyrd

Uffern, oer waredred,

Hyd pumod byd,

Hyd pan odilligwya.

Criol gaeithied.

Many there were in the confused course of hell, a cold refuge during the five periods of the world, until Christ learned the language. Taliesin.

Yul mae gware gwardred.

In there there is the exaltation of the ransomed. Cyddin.

Gwerthedd ddeuyn Duw a'm gwarded;

Gwerthfawr briodlawr gware gwardred.

The supremely divine one of God will deliver me: the precious sovereign of the dawn of the ransomed. Llywelyn Iorid.

Gwarded, v. a. (gwarded) To afford protection, to save; to deliver, to release, to ransom.

Gwardedwr, s. m.—pl. gwarddwyr (gwarded—gwr) A preserver, a saviour; a deliverer, a redeemer.

Gwardedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwarded) A preserver, a saviour; a deliverer.

Gwardedd, s. m. (gwar) Placidness, gentleness.

Gwardeddawg, a. (gwardedd) Abounding with meekness, or mildness; benign.

Gwardeddawl, a. (gwardedd) Of a gentle, mild, a softening tendency; humanizing.

Gwardeddogi, v. a. (gwardeddawg) To render of a gentle nature; to become gentle or civilized.

Gwardedogrwydd, s. m. (gwardeddawg) Benignity.

Gwardedoldeb, s. m. (gwardeddawl) Gentleness.

Gwardedoli, v. a. (gwardeddawl) To render of a gentle nature; to become of a mild quality.

Gwardeddiad, s. m. (gwardedd) A rendering, a becoming, docile; a humanizing.

Gwardeddiawl, v. a. (gwardedd) To render mild or gentle; to humanize; to become mild.

Gwardeddiawl, a. (gwardedd) Tending to make or to become, docile; humanizing.

Gwareu, s. m.—pl. t. on (gware) A play.

Gwareu, v. a. (gware) To play; to act in games.

Gwareuad, s. m. (gwareu) A playing, a sporting, an acting in games, or exploits.

Gwareuawl, a. (gwareu) Playing, playful.

Gwareufrith, a. (gwareu—brith) Playfully variegated. *Gorwydd gwareufrith, a steed playfully spotted over.*

Gwareus, a. (gware) Sportive, or playful.

Gwareus, a. (gwareu) Sportive, playful.

Gwareüwr, s. m.—pl. gwareüwyr (gwareu—gw) A player, an actor in games.

Gwareüydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwareu) A player.

Gwareüwr, s. m.—pl. gwareüwyr (gwareu—gw) player, one who acts in games.

Gwareüdd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gware) A player.

Gwarffon, s. f.—pl. gwarffyn (gwar—ffon) stroke with a stick over the back.

Gwarffoni, v. a. (gwarffon) To ply a stick or the back; to trounce with a staff.

Gwafóniad, *s. m.* (gwafón) A trouncing.
 Gwafóniaw, *v. a.* (gwafón) To beat with a stick over the back.
 Gwargaled, *a.* (gwär—caled) Stiffnecked.
 Gwargalediad, *s. m.* (gwargaled) A making stiff-necked, or stubborn; a becoming stiffnecked.
 Gwargaledrwydd, *s. m.* (gwargaled) Stiffneckedness; stubbornness.
 Gwargaledu, *v. a.* (gwargaled) To render stiff-necked; to become stubborn.
 Gwargam, *a.* (gwär—cam) Stooping in the shoulders; having a bend of the neck.
 Gwargemi, *s. m.* (gwargam) A stoop in the shoulders; a twist or bend of the neck.
 Gwarged, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwär—cei!) A surplus, a relic, or remainder; orts, leavings.
 Gwargrom, *a.* (*f. of* gwargrwm) Round-shouldered.
 Gwargrwm, *a.* (gwär—crwm) Round-shouldered.
 Gwargrith, *s. m.—pl. gwargrithan* (gwär—crith) A hunch on the back. *a.* Hunchbacked.
 Gwargrwmaw, *a.* (gwargrwm) Tending to be round-shouldered.
 Gwargrmedd, *s. m.* (gwargrwm) Stoopingness.
 Gwargrmi, *s. m.* (gwargrwm) Stoopingness.
 Gwargrmiad, *s. m.* (gwargrwm) A becoming round-shouldered.
 Gwargrwm, *v. a.* (gwargrwm) To bend the upper part of the back forward; to become round-shouldered.
 Gwariad, *s. m.* (gwär) A spending, or expending.
 Gwariaw, *s. a.* (gwär) To spend, to expend.
*Pin fel hwen frain, pan ffrwyd wad
 Pan ywar wariad,
 —Ni noddad.*
*Who never should be joyous, when blood should hasten, when
 he should have out, he would give no refuge. H. ab Owain.*
Pin hwn y gwerwch arlan am yr hyn nid yd, w fara.
Why do you spend money for what is not bread. Isiah xl. 3.
 Gwariaw, *a.* (gwär) Spending, expending.
 Gwariad, *a.* (gwär) Being expended.
 Gwariach, *s. m.* (gwär) Gentleness; mildness.
Pri raporth merch yw gwariach, a mayndu, a cerch.
*The chief excellence of a female is her gentleness, kindness, and
 modesty. Bards.*
 Gwariaw, *s. m.—pl. gwariawyr* (gwariaw—gwr) One who lays out or expends.
 Gwariast, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwär—loest) A bar, to which the bow is fixed, to keep it round the neck of the animal; also called Gwargog.
 Gwargog, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwär) A yoke; a bar to which the bow is fastened, which goes round the neck of cattle, in fastening them to the crib; also a stroke over the shoulders.
 Gwargaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwarawg) Subjection; homage; surrendry.
*Tri rhw gwarogaeth y sydd: cledres gwasafer, ac aswyrwyr,
 a sbectwr.*
*There are three kinds of homage, that of the refugee's pale,
 of the abject, and of the soldier. Welsh Laws.*
 Gwargaethawl, *a.* (gwarogaeth) Subject to homage, homageable.
 Gwargaethiad, *s. m.* (gwarogaeth) A yielding homage or submission.
 Gwargaethu, *v. a.* (gwarogaeth) To cause submission; to do homage.
 Gwargawl, *a.* (gwarawg) Tending to subjection.
 Gwargaw, *v. a.* (gwarawg) To subjugate; to yield homage, or submission.
 Gwargawd, *s. m.* (gwarawg) A subjugating; a doing homage, or submission.
 Gwargawyr, *s. m.—pl. gwarogwy* (gwarawg—gwr) One who does homage.

Vol II.

Gwarsang, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwär—sang) A trampling upon the neck.
 Gwarsangawl, *a.* (gwarsang) Neck-trampling.
 Gwarsangiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwarsang) A trampling upon, a vanquishing.
 Gwarsangu, *v. a.* (gwarsang) To trample upon.
 Gwarsangwr, *s. m.—pl. gwarsangwyr* (gwarsang—gwr) A trampler upon.
 Gwarsyth, *a.* (gwär—syth) Stiffnecked; stubborn.
 Gwarsythawl, *a.* (gwarsyth) Apt to be stubborn.
 Gwarsythdra, *s. m.* (gwarsyth) Stiffneckedness.
 Gwarsythiad, *s. m.* (gwarsyth) A rendering, or becoming, stiffnecked.
 Gwarsythni, *s. m.* (gwarsyth) Stiffneckedness.
 Gwart, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gward) That guards.
 Gwartawl, *a.* (gwart) Guarding, fending.
 Gwartiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwart) A guarding.
 Gwartu, *v. a.* (gwart) To guard, or to defend.
 Gwarth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwar) That is upon, or over; that forms a brow or ledge over; a shore; a covering; also reproach: scandal, dishonour; shame. *Dawed i warth, to come ashore. Sil.*

Fy marddar i'f barth nid gwarth, nid gwan.

My bardic lore in the precinct is not a disgrace, is not feeble.
Cynad. Iw.

Bid wastad wraig o'i mynych warth.

From the frequency of her shame let a woman be brazen.

Adage.

Gwartha, *v. a.* (gwarth) To put or throw upon; to asperse, to scandalize.
 Gwarthiad, *s. m.* (gwarth) A casting upon; a disparaging; opprobrium, contumely; injury.
 Gwarthiaw, *a.* (gwartha) Tending to asperse, or to reproach; opprobrious.
 Gwarthadwy, *a.* (gwarth) Reproachable.
 Gwarthiad, *s. m.* (gwartha) Aspersing, infamy.

*Heb gynghor y daetham i ddechres ymladd â gwyr Rhefaid:
 rhaid yw i'n ymgydd rhag an dygyddaw yn rhan gywilyddus o'r
 ymladd; canys o dygyddaw, colled a gwarthiad a gallwn.*

*Without advice we have come to begin to fight with the men of
 Rome: we must guard against our falling into the disgraceful part
 of the fight; for if we shall so happen, we shall experience loss
 and infamy. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gwarthaf, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwarth) The upper part, the summit; the surface. *Bod ar warthaf,* to be close upon, or hard by.

*Samson—
 E dynal yn oed unawr,
 Ei llys ar ei warthaf i lawr.*

Samson, he in an instant pulled down his hall upon his back.
Bede Aerdrem.

Gwarthafawl, *a.* (gwarthaf) Relating to the top.
 Gwarthafdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwarthaf—ty) A building that is upon, abutting, or leading to.

*Pan y myno y brein gerdd i'w gwardaw, caned y penceidd
 ddau ganu yn nodd Daw, ac y trydydd o benethau, yn y gwarthafdy.*

*When the king would have a song to listen to, let the chief of
 song recite two songs addressed to God, and the third to princes,
 in the antichamber. Welsh Laws.*

Gwarthafiad, *s. m.* (gwarthaf) A covering over; a riding.

Gwarthafi, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwarthaf) A stirrup.

Gwarthafiad, *s. m.* (gwarthafi) A stirruping.

Gwarthafin, *v. a.* (gwarthafi) To stirrup.

Gwarthafu, *v. a.* (gwarthaf) To cover over; to be upon; to ride.

Gwarthair, *s. m.—pl. gwarthairian* (gwarth—gair) A word of reproach.

Gwarthal, *s. m.* (gwar—tal) What is given in exchanging, or bartering, things, that they may be equal in value; what is given to boot.

Ni chynghala gwarthal gan ddewis.

A settled thing does not accord with choice. Adage.

U

Gwarthan, s. f. (gwarth) A covert, a shelter.

*Ban ylwng yn nghan,
Baw gwydd y'ngwarthan.*

I have been sponge in the fire, I have been wood in the covert.
Taliesin.

Gwarthau, v. a. (gwarth) To throw upon; to reflect upon; to disparage, to disgrace, to decry.

Gwarthawl, a. (gwarth) Being placed over, or upon; aspersing, reproaching.

Gwarthawr, s. m.—pl. gwarthorion (gwarth) A quadrate; a quadrature.

Gwarthedig, a. (gwarth) Degraded, disgraced.

Gwarthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarthedig)

The act of reproaching, or scandalizing.

Gwarthedigaw, v. a. (gwarthedig) To render reproachful; to become shameful.

Gwarthedigawl, a. (gwarthedig) Tending to make, or to become, opprobrious.

Gwarthedd, s. m. (gwarth) Reproachfulness.

Gwartheg, s. pl. aggr. (gwarth) That serves to cover, or to make equivalent; a medium of exchange, or traffick; and cattle being that medium, amongst the Britons, the term came to imply the animals themselves in the aggregate.

Ei wartheg oedd—

Mil fry'n amllwio y ffon,

Teir mil o ddeuts arfon.

His cattle were a thousand variegating the hill above, and three thousand round Saint Garmon.
L. G. Ceili.

Gwarthegawg, a. (gwartheg) Having an equivalence, or indemnity; abounding with cattle.

Cyd daeth, nid aeth yn warthegawg—

Ni yn Eryri yn rheiswg

Ni thores al bwr a fe priddlawg.

Though he came, he did not go enriched with booty: we in Eryri being arrayed, no interruption was given to the pasturing of such as tended the herds.
Melir.

Gwarthegawl, a. (gwartheg) Serving to cover, or to render equivalent.

Gwarthegiad, s. m. (gwartheg) A settling or equalizing a value; a trafficking.

Gwarthegu, v. a. (gwartheg) To lay upon; to equalize transactions of dealing; to traffick.

Gwartheyydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwartheg) A chapman, a dealer in cattle.

Edwyn warth gwartheyydd;

Gwarth gwyl a neydd;

Ar a ddyfio dragwarth a'l deubydd.

He is acquainted with the reproach of the chapman; the price of the husband he will refuse; such as is past shame will obtain it.
Llywarch Hen.

Cynan a Chodwaladr, cadr yn llydd,

Edmycau hyd frand, ffawd a'u deubydd;

Dau unden deugyn, dwys en cyryl;

Dau a oesgyn Saxon o lalid llofyd;

Dau hael; dau gadawl gwlad wartheyydd.

Cynan and Codwaladr, mighty in the battle, they will be honoured to the day of doom, fortune will attend them; two tenacious chiefs, profound their counsel; two that will overcome the Saxons by the aid of the Lord; two generous ones; two treasures of a country of the merchant.
Taliesin.

Gwarthairiad, s. m. (gwarthair) A using reproachful language; a libelling.

Gwarthairiaw, v. a. (gwarthair) To use reproachful words; to scandalize, to libel.

Gwarthairiawg, a. (gwarthair) Using reproachful words; opprobrious.

Gwarther, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarth) That is used to be upon, or riding; a cavalier.

Gwnew hydus ysgwr, iagwyd amrlal,

Gwarther-fab Madawg arllawg erlial.

A spear ready to be broken, a shield buttred round, with them the cavalier son of Madawg used to be armed.
Cydrillo, m. Cadwallon.

Gwarthfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwarth—ma) The private part, or privy.

Gwarthfael, s. f. (gwarth—mael) Gain, or advantage of reproach; mean advantage.

Eryr oed, gwrthodad gwarthfael,

Eichwyn graid, eirchiald arthfael.

The eagle of battle, the rejecter of a mean advantage, the violent bulwark lifting up the petitioners.

Cydrillo, t. O. Cydrillo.

Gwarthflawdd, s. f.—pl. gwarthfloddau (gwarth blawdd) The tumult of the shore, or surf; the activity, or briskness, of calumny.

Gwarthfloedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwarth—bloedd)

A cry of reproach; opprobrium.

Gwarthfor, s. m. (gwarth—mor) The covering sea, the sea that beats upon the shore, the surf.

adv. Over, upon, or along the sea.

Dyddoent gwarthfor.

They would come by sea.
Taliesin.

Gwarthfre, s. f.—pl. t. on (gwarth—bre) An over-topping hill; an abutting hill.

Gwarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarth) A putting upon, or covering; aspersion.

Gwarthiant, s. m. (gwarth) Aspersion, calumny.

Gwarthlawn, a. (gwarth) Infamous; reproachful.

Gwarthle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwarth—lle) The privy.

Gwarthlef, s. m. (gwarth—llef) A cry of reproach.

a. Opprobrious, contumelious.

Ni ba warthlef cerdd cyfarfarching.

O bas Taliesin.

Void of calumny has been the song devoted to Cydrillo in the mouth of Taliesin.
Cydrillo.

Gwarthlonedd, s. m. (gwarthlawn) Reproachfulness; infamonsness.

Gwarthol, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwarth) A stirrup.

Gwarthred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwarth—rhed) A reproach, disgrace.

Gwarthredus, a. (gwarthred) Reproachful.

Yngolaniaw yw dywedyd geiriau gwarthredus o nodyn wrth u

Scolding is the speaking of reproachful words by say bet another.
Welsh Lull.

Gwarthrudd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwarth—grud)

Ignominy, disgrace, opprobrium, shame; reproach, disparagement, contumely.

O dderyd Gwynedd ring gwander;

O warthrudd gwrthryd Gwyn Gwarther—

El moir.

From deriding Gwynedd against foolishness: from the aid of the opposition of Gwyn Gwarther, he will be praised.
Cydrillo, m. O. Gwyn.

Gwarthruddadwy, a. (gwarthrudd) Liable to probrium, or disgrace; reproachable.

Gwarthruddedig, a. (gwarthrudd) Scandalous.

Gwarthruddiad, s. m. (gwarthrudd) A rendering ignominious; a reproaching.

Gwarthruddiaeth, s. m. (gwarthrudd) The of shaming, or disparaging.

Gwarthruddiaw, v. a. (gwarthrudd) To disgrace to shame, to disparage, to reproach.

Gwarthruddiawg, a. (gwarthrudd) Reproachful.

Gwarthruddiawl, a. (gwarthrudd) Ignominious.

Gwarthruddiwr, s. m.—pl. gwarthrudd (gwarthrudd—gwr) One who disgraces.

Gwarthruddus, a. (gwarthrudd) Ignominious.

Gwarthu, v. a. (gwarth) To cover, or throw upon to asperse; to scandalize.

Gwarthus, a. (gwarth) Aspersive; shameful.

Gwarthuswydd, s. m. (gwarthus) Shamefulness.

Gwaru, v. a. (gwar) To render gentle, or mild.

Mil-feirdd mawrffrydig ryddanfonas Duw,

Dyn i'm wyd a'u gwareu.

A thousand high-minded bards God heretofore has sent a person for me who has made them gentle.
Ll. P. 1.

Gwarwch, s. m. (gwar) Gentleness, mildness.

Gwarweinaw, v. a. (gwar—gwciniaw) To ass a gentle carriage; to behave gently.

Gwweiniawg, a. (gwar—gweiniawg) Of a gentle, or mild demeanour.

*Deuyd—
Pob pamp, pob padwar yn warweiniawg.
They came by fives and by fours of gentle demeanour.*

Melltyr.

Gwarwg, s. m.—pl. gwarygau (gwar) A stoop.

*Y gwr oed o'r gwarwg hwn,
A ghuwedd ar gwaeth.*

The slender man with the aged stoop dined upon a nut.

Rhys, ab Rhys Brydydd.

Gwary, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwar) That makes mild; that soothes, or pleases.

Ni'm gogwa gwary, ni'm gofwy gordderch.

He pleases soothes me, no mistress visits me.

Myrddin.

Gwaryfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwarwy—ma) Pleasure, delight.

*Dwys flann y daren ffwrch
Dag waryfa'n digrifwrch.*

The sharp thunder's dart of flame took away the pleasure of a moment.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwar) The bow of a yoke.

A gwr yr iau cored of waryau.

He that loves the yoke let him love his bows.

Adage.

Gwas, s. m.—pl. gweision (gwa—as) That is of smooth or even quality, a smooth plat; a youth, a lad, a young man; a page; a servant; *Gwas frych*, a hero, a valiant youth; *gwyer a gweision*, men and youths, or men of all ages; *da gwas i*, that's my good fellow.—*Gwas y drywr*, *ysidr*, or *penloyn*, the titmouse; *gwas y seiri*, juckiccol; *gwas y gog*, *gwicell y gog*, *gwigyn y gog*, and *cethlydd cog*, a little bird that follows the cuckoo, and in whose nest she lays her egg; *gwas y neidr*, and *gwasell neidr*, the adder-bolt, or dragon-fly.

An gwymp hwn chwerrddin gwen gwas.

At the stumbling of the aged the smile of the youth is apt to break out.

Adage.

Gwas ystafell a ddyty walhaw ar y breich yn wastad, eithr y tair prif orfawg.

The page of the chamber should wait upon the king continually except on the three principal festivals.

Welsh Laws.

Gwaseth, s. m. (gwas) Attendance, service.

Gwasidd, a. (gwas) Belonging to a servant.

Gwas, s. c. dim. (gwas) A youth; a page.

Gwasmeth, s. m. (gwasan) Attendance, service.

Gwasneuthawl, a. (gwasanaeth) Ministering.

Gwasneuthddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwasanaeth—dyn) A man-servant.

Gwasneuthgar, a. (gwasanaeth) Serviceable.

Gwasneuthgarwch, s. m. (gwasneuthgar) Serviceableness; conduciveness.

Gwasneuthiad, s. m. (gwasanaeth) A serving, a ministering; a conducting.

Gwasant, s. m. (gwas) A ministration.

Dibarch gladdu a gwasant.

An irreverent burial and ministering.

Taliesin.

Gwasneuthyn, s. c.—pl. t. ion (gwasanaeth—dyn) A person who is a servant.

Cas gwasneuthyns heb ofa.

Caution is a servant void of fear.

Adage.

Gwasneuth, v. a. (gwasanaeth) To serve, to do service; to be of service; to minister.

Os ni be gwasid a'i gwasneutha, ac ni's gwasneutho ei hun.

He who is who has no one to serve him, and serves not himself.

Adage.

E wasneith i'w wasneutha

Y sydd, a fydd, ac a fu.

He made to serve him that is, that will be, and that has been.

Rhys Penarth.

Gwasneuthwr, s. m.—pl. gwasneuthwyr (gwasanaeth—gwr) A server; a minister.

Gwasneuthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwasanaeth) A server; a minister.

Gwasneuthyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwasneuthydd) A female servant.

Gwasarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwa—sarn) What is strewed on the ground, or that is trodden upon; straw laid under any thing; litter; booty. *Gwasarn o dyn*, straw laid on a kila, under the grain that is to be dried.

*Ni yrrir y gwir o'i gwr;
Nid a'n us dae ei wasarn.*

The truth will not be driven itself stem; it will not go to chaff beneath its straw.

Lewis Mon.

Gwasarnawl, a. (gwasarn) Strewed as a litter.

Gwasarniad, s. m. (gwasarn) A strewing on the ground; a treading under feet; a littering.

Gwasarnu, v. a. (gwasarn) To strew on the ground, to tread under feet; to litter, to lay a litter.

Gwasarnwr, s. m.—pl. gwasarnwyr (gwasarn—gwr) One who strews, or lays as litter; one who treads under foot.

Gwasau, v. a. (gwas) To minister, to serve; to humble; to become humble.

*Bwyf unfod woad wada,
O weldion wasanaethu;
A'm dyfyno Daw, yn dyfynaf nef
Ar ei sawid.*

May I be coexistent and placed to be humble, in serving of servants; may God summon me, when he summons heaven to his protection.

Elder Selis.

Gwasawd, s. m. (gwas) The disposition of a cow to take the bull. *a. Being in such a state.* *Buwch wasawd*, a tufty cow. It is also called *Terfennydd*.

Gwasawg, a. (gwas) Being serving, or ministering. *s. m. A servant.*

Mi ni'm car Gwenddydd, ac ni'm hannerch;

Wyf can gwas wawg gwasaf Rhydderch.

Me Gwenddydd does not love, and she will not greet me; I am hated by the minister of the authority of Rhydderch.

Myrddin.

Gwasawl, a. (gwas) Ministering, serving.

Gwasaidrwydd, s. m. (gwasaldd) A state of ministering, serviceableness.

Gwasel, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwa—sel) A glance, a view, or sight, as that taken in shooting.

Gwasenthawl, a. (gwasath) Ministering.

Gwasenthgar, a. (gwasath) Serviceable.

Gwasenthliad, s. m. (gwasath) A ministering.

Gwasenthyn, s. c.—pl. t. ion (gwasath—dyn) A ministering person; a servant.

Gwasenth, v. a. (gwasath) To minister.

Gwasg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwa) A pressure, a squeeze; a compression; a press; the waist, or where the girdle is tied. *Gwasg cassa*, a cheese press.

*Ei wing oedd, o'i wasg oddi,
O sodan fu-ganau hi;
A'i gwasg debygrynt
O eogyl gwdd fentyll gwynt.*

His robe, from his slender waist, was of a thousand tiny branching flowers; and his mantle they compared as of the wings of the ardent flapping wind.

D. ab Gwilym, fr Ffronfreith.

Gwasgar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwasg—ar) A scattering, or dispersion. *a. Scattered, dispersed.*

*Glas ferns beiryn blaent,
Glas lafar gwasgar gwngant.*

Blue blades of steel they strewed, blue armour scattered they did put on.

Cynyddin.

Gwasgaradwy, a. (gwasgar) Dissipatable.

Gwasgarawd, s. m. (gwasgar) Dispersion.

*Gwasgarawd alaf, braint uchaf bri;
Gwasgarawd cyrdd i lydd o farddoni.*

The scattering of riches, the highest degree of honour; and the refuge of song to a myriad of bards.

Dr. ab Rh. ab Dafydd.

Gwasgarawg, a. (gwasgar) Being scattered about.

*Gwr fu Llywelyn gor terfyn Taf,
Gwawr cyhoedd wagoedd wasgarawg.*

A man was Llywelyn on the confines of the Taf, the splendour
of public liveries most scattered. *Bledydd Fardd.*

Gwasgarawl, a. (gwasgar) Dispersive, scattering.

Gwasgarawr, v. a. (gwasgar) To scatter about.

Berthidau rhies rhy wasgarawr.

Princely jewels he will scatter most profusely. *Lt. P. Mech.*

Gwasgaredig, a. (gwasgar) Scattered, dispersed.

Gwasgaredigion, scattered ones.

Gwasgaredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwasgaredig)

A being scattered; dispersion.

Gwasgaredigawl, a. (gwasgaredig) Dispersive.

Gwasgaredigrwydd, s. m. (gwasgaredig) Dispersedness, diffusedness.

Gwasgaredd, s. m. (gwasgar) Dispersedness.

Gwasgarfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwasgar) A scene of scattering; dispersion.

Gwasgargerdd, s. f. (gwasgar—cerdd) A song of scattering; a song of prediction.

*Gorchynan gwasgordd gwasgawd calchdoed,
Gwasgargerdd gwsgogaeth.*

A retinue will celebrate the shelter of enamelled covering, a
dispersing song of habilitment. *Cyddellu, 10. Cyfeiliam.*

Gwasgariad, s. m. (gwasgar) A scattering, a dispersing, or strewing about.

Gwasgaroldeb, s. m. (gwasgar) Dispersedness.

Gwasgarolrwydd, s. m. (gwasgar) Dispersedness.

Gwasgaru, v. a. (gwasgar) To scatter, to disperse.

*Gorwyn blaen derw, chwercw brig dda;
Rhwag hysidd gwasgeridd tda;
Pybwr twyll: pell ofal i'm calon.*

Glistening the tops of the oaks, harsh the branches of the ash,
before the dews the ware is made to disperse: audacious is de-
ceit: deep in my heart is care. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gwasgarwr, s. m.—pl. gwasgarwyr (gwasgar—gwr)
A scatterer, a disperser.

Gwasgawd, s. f.—pl. gwasgawdion (gwa—yagawd)
A shelter, or shade; a covert; a waistcoat;
Gwasgawd lythyr, a term in grammar, for two
consonants together, one sheltering the other.

Gwasgawl, a. (gwasg) Pressing, or squeezing.

Gwasgedig, a. (gwasg) Pressed, compressed.

Gwasgedigaeth, s. m. (gwasgedig) A pression.

Gwasgfa, s. f.—pl. gwasgfeydd (gwasg) A pres-
sure; a depression; a fainting fit. *Gwasgfa—
on angen*, the pangs of death.

**Gwasgwrdd, s. m.—pl. gwasgfyddan (gwasg—
bwrdd)** A pressing board; a platen.

Gwasgliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwasg) A pressing.

Gwasgodawg, a. (gwasgawd) Affording shelter.

Gwasgodawl, a. (gwasgawd) Sheltering, shading.

Gwasgodfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (gwasgawd) A bower.

Gwasgodellig, a. (gwasgawd) Sheltered, shaded.

Gwasgodi, v. a. (gwasgawd) To shelter, to cover
with a shade, to overshadow.

Gwasgodiad, s. m. (gwasgawd) A sheltering.

Gwasgodle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwasgawd—lle) A
sheltered place.

Gwasgodlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwasgawd—llen) A
sheltering veil.

Gwasgawdlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (gwasgawd—llwyn)
A sheltering grove.

Gwasgodwydd, s. m. (gwasgawd—gwydd) A shel-
tering wood; a bower, or arbour.

*Pob pren a hianer yn wasgodwydd 24 a dal i'w berchenawg;
nac yn agurddau, nac yn agwastad i'w dy y plaw.*

Every tree that shall be planted as a sheltering bower 24 pence
is its value to its owner; whether in gardens, or whether as a shel-
ter to his house he shall plant it. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwasgotty, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwasgawd—ty) A
hovel, an outhouse.

Gwasgrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwasg—rhwym) A
bandage, a girdle.

**Gwasgrwymyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwasg—rhwym-
yn)** A band round the waist, a girdle.

Gwasgu, v. a. (gwasg) To press, to squeeze.

Gwasgwyn, s. m.—pl. gweisgwyn (gwa—yagwyn)
A gentle rising; a smooth hill; the hind
thigh of a horse, or a gascoin: also a manage
horse, or steed; the country of Gascony
Gwysgwyn genymdaith, a retinue of steeds.

*Hin-falch dymhor boen-fwyn,
Yn wych ymlwych am lwyn,
Gwasg-wydd yw dol a gwasgwyn.*

Kindly-smiling season of fine weather, gaily it glitters to
the grove and green-robed are the dale and gently swelling
Lt. P. Mech.

Gwasgwynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwasgwyn) The
rises, or swells gently; an epithet for a train
mare.

Gwasgwynes y walg gamwl.

The gently-swelling one with the alert body.
Lt. P. Mech.

**Gwasgwynfarch, s. m.—pl. gwasgwynfeirch (gwa-
gwyn—march)** A managed horse, or steed.

Gwasgwynfeirch, gweirch, gomthr.

Gently pacing steeds slightly harnessed, slightly treading.
Lt. P. Mech.

Gwasodi, v. a. (gwasawd) To become want
the bull, to become tuffy.

Gwasodiad, s. m. (gwasawd) A becoming tuffy.

Gwasodrwydd, s. m. (gwasawd) Tuffiness, or
want of a bull by a cow.

Gwast, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwas) A spread, a plain
Gwastad, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwastad) That
even, smooth, steady, or continued; a plain
or level; a plain.

Rheidd maeu yn i gaffo wastad.

Let the stone roll until it gets a level. *Lt. P. Mech.*

Ni cheffir gwastad i bel.

No level will be got for a ball. *Lt. P. Mech.*

Gwastad, a. (gwast) Even, smooth, level; st-
dy; continued; constant; demure. *Lt. P. Mech.*
o'n lladd arni yn wastad, he is running her de
continually; *Yn wastad teg*, continually.

Bid wastad gwraig ni orchir.

Let the woman who is never asked appear coyly. *Lt. P. Mech.*

*Angen y gyhydded wastad yw huan wythell, a byd y pryd
bedwar i unarbymber o fanau.*

The essential of the smooth co-extension is a verse of eight
lines, and the length of the stanza from four to sixteen lines.
Lt. P. Mech.

Gwastadawl, a. (gwastad) Of an even tender
continued, constant, uniform.

Gwastadedd, s. m. (gwastad) Evenness, conti-
nity, a level, or plain country.

Gwastadia, s. f. (gwastad) A level space, a level

Gwastadfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwastad—mau)
level place, a level.

Gwastadfod, s. f. (gwastad—bod) A constant
bitation; an even, or constant state.

Gwastadiad, s. m. (gwastad) A levelling, a
king even or smooth.

Gwastadle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwastad—lle)
level place, a plain.

Gwastadoldeb, s. m. (gwastadawl) Evenness;
tinuity; perennity.

Gwastadolrwydd, s. m. (gwastadawl) Levelness;
Gwastadrwydd, s. m. (gwastad) Evenness;
tinuity; constancy.

Cadwyn cyfion, cyfrywdd yn rhoddli
Cod wedi wastad-rydd.

The leading chiefs of contemporary chiefs, habitually free in
giving costly entertainments of amity.

Cynddelw, i Wenwynnwy.

- Gwastadu, v. a. (gwastad) To make level.
Gwastata, v. a. (gwastad) To make even; to become even; to become quiet, or tranquil.
Gwastatiad, s. m. (gwastata) A making even.
Gwastatawl, a. (gwastata) Tending to make even; tranquillizing.
Gwastatah, v. a. (gwastata) To make even, plain, or level; to smooth; to continue; to rest.
Gwastatawr, s. m.—pl. gwastatawyr (gwastata—gwr) One who makes even; a calmer.
Gwastateydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwastata) One who makes even; one who calms.
Gwastata, v. a. (gwastad) To make even; to still, to become still, or tranquil.
Gwastraff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwa—ystraff) Prodigality; waste; lavish expenditure.
Gwastraffawl, a. (gwastraff) Squandering.
Gwastraffedd, s. m. (gwastraff) Prodigality.
Gwastraffiad, s. m. (gwastraff) A squandering.
Gwastraffu, v. a. (gwastraff) To squander.
Gwastraffwr, s. m.—pl. gwastraffwyr (gwastraff—gwr) A prodigal, or wasteful man.
Gwastrawd, s. m.—pl. gwastrodion (gwas—trawd) A groom of the stable, or equerry. *Gwastrodion o'wya*, the grooms of the reign.
Gwastrodion a'wya a ddydd ddal gwastraff y brenin pan enwyd, a phan ddyddio, a ddydd ei farch i'w lloŷy.
The groom of the reign is obliged to hold the stirrup of the king when he mounts, and when he dismounts, and take his horse to his stable. *Welsh Laws.*
Gwastrin, s.—pl. t. ion (gwas—trin) Servitude.
Gwastriniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwastrin) A performing the duty of a servant.
Gwastriniaw, v. a. (gwastrin) To minister.
Gwastradawl, a. (gwastrawd) Relating to a groom.
Gwastrodedd, s. m. (gwastrawd) A groom's office.
Gwastrodi, v. a. (gwastrawd) To serve as groom.
Gwastrodiad, s. m. (gwastrawd) A serving as a groom, or page.
Gwastrodyn, s. m. d. im. (gwastrawd) A page.
Gwas, v. a. (gwas) To reduce to the state of a servant; to make as a slave.
Gwatwar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwad—gwar) A mockery, derision, or jest; scorn, contempt.
Ar watwar cynuar y cad.
He was early found in mockery. *D. ab Gwilym.*
Gwatwar, v. a. (gwad—gwar) To mock, to deride, to make a jest of; to laugh, to scorn.
Gwatwar y dydd am waith nos.
To laugh the day for the work of the night. *Adage.*
Gwatwarawl, a. (gwatwar) Sarcastic, ironical.
Gwatwaredig, a. (gwatwar) Derided, contemned.
Gwatwaredigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwatwaredig) The act of deriding, or mocking; derision.
Nid se en dydd hebilio heb goffan buddygolliaeth y Prydeinlaid, i'w ddiogelwch i'w Ceislar, a hynt gan ei watwaredigaeth.
No person was wont to pass without remembering the victory of the Britons, and the retreat of Julius Caesar, and that with the deriding of him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
Gwatwareg, s. f. (gwatwar) Irony, sarcasm.
Gwatwarfawl, s. f. (gwatwar—mawl) Satirical praise; irony.
Gwatwargar, a. (gwatwar) Derisive; flouting.
Gwatwargedd, s. f. (gwatwar—cerdd) Irony.
Gwatwariad, s. m. (gwatwar) A mocking, a playing upon, a jesting; a scoffing; derision.
Gwatwar, v. a. (gwatwar) To mock; to scoff.

Gwatwaras, a. (gwatwar) Mocking; sarcastic.
Gwatwarusrwydd, s. m. (gwatwarus) Sarcas-
ticalness.

Gwatwarwr, s. m.—pl. gwatwarwyr (gwatwar—gwr) A mocker, a scoffer; a satirist.
Gwatwarydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwatwar) Satirist.
Gwathred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwa—tred) Intent or purport, design.

Gwathred y llyfr hwn—y diwybi yn gofyn, ac yr athraw yn ateb.

The purport of this book—the disciple asking, and the master answering. *Enciclerus.*

Gwan, s. m.—pl. gwenoedd (gwa) A weaving, a knitting; a web.

Gwan, v. a. (gwa) To weave; to knit. *Mal y mae y dynion yn gwan trwy eu gilydd*, how the people are running through one another. *Coll.*
Gwan hoesenn, to knit stockings.

Gwaidd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwa—add) A daughter in law, or a son's wife.

Ni ddaw cof i chwegr ei bod yn waidd.

It will not recur to the step-mother that she has been a daughter-in-law. *Adage.*

Gwawch, s. f. (gwa—wch) A loud scream, or cry; a sea bird so called.

Gwawd, s. m. (gw—awd) A song of praise, a panegyric, or encomium; praise; also irony, sarcasm, or mockery.

*Tyfed it' ar bob tafawd
Amnerchlos gwychlos, a gwawd.*

To thee from every tongue may spring fair gratuities and praise. *Myr. i Aerdran, i ferch.*

*O Ddew!—
Canaf it', a ddigwaf wawd
O fawr fy nhradawd dyddiaw.*

O God! I will sing to thee, and I will recite an encomium from the praise of a faithful tongue. *Edm. Fryd.*

Gwawdawd, s. m. (gwawd) The act of praising.

Gwawdeb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwawd) An encomiastic.

Gwawdebu, v. a. (gwawdeb) To compose an encomiastic, or panegyric.

Gwawdfaeth, s. m. (gwawd—maeth) Nurture of praise. a. Praise-nurtured.

Gwawdferw, s. m. (gwawd—berw) Ebullition of praise. a. Effervescent with praise.

Gwawdgan, s. f. (gwawd—can) An encomiastic song, or panegyric.

*Mai gwawdgan Afan, ufyddfyd ffrwythlawn
O gol Cudwallawn trwm-ddawn bryd.*

Like the panegyric of Aran, of gentle mind and fruitful, in memory of Cadwallon, of royal-gifted countenance.

G. Llew, o Arfon, m. Sir G. Lloyd.

Gwawdgar, a. (gwawd) Fond of praise; also sarcastic, or apt to jeer.

Gwawdiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwawd) A bestowing encomium; also a jeering.

Gwawdiaw, v. a. (gwawd) To bestow encomium; also to jeer, or to use sarcasm.

Gwawdiawl, a. (gwawd) Encomiastical.

Gwawdodyn, s. m. (gwawdawd) An encomiastic.

Gwawdodyn hir, and *gwawdodyn byr*, the long encomiastic and the short encomiastic, are metres in the Welsh prosody.

Gwawdus, a. (gwawd) Encomiastic, panegyric.

Gwawdwr, s. m.—pl. gwawdwyr (gwawd—gwr) A man who makes an encomium.

Gwawdwyn, s. m. (gwawd—gwyn) A passion for praise. a. Ambitious of fame.

*Ynnef a'i berly, arlyw garthan dyn,
Llywelyn gwawdwy, gwan
Gwyr.*

He that will pursue her, a prelude to a severe conflict, is Llywelyn, ardent after praise, that runs men through.

Llywarch Llocty.

Gwawdydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwawd) An encomiast, a panegyrist.

A geldw Daw, medd gwawdydd
Da goel fodd, dlogel fydd.

What God keeps, says an encomiast in a manner worthy of credit, will be safe. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Gwawl, s. m. (gwa—awl) Light; radiancy.

Llyu glwys baradwys—
Lle mae llew-ych gwylch y gwawl
Hyfryd-wedd ein Naf rhadawl.

The hallowed court of paradise, where there is glorious reflection of the light of the happy countenance of our gracious Lord. *Perch. Ewan Evans.*

Gwawl, s. f. (gwa—wl) A wall, a rampart.

Gorug Seferus gwaith calo,
Ya draws dros yns Prydain:
Rhag gwerin gythrawl gwawl fain.

Severus formed a fair structure, across over the Isle of Britain: against a forward throng a wall of stones.

Gwawldde, s. m. (gwawl—de) Phosphorous.

Gwawlddeain, a. (gwawl—de) Phosphoric.

Gwawn, s. m. aggr. (gwa—awn) A quick darting of rays; the gossamer.

Gwenllan gwawn y lleuad.

Gwenllan like the rays of the moon. *Ien. Llawdden.*

Gwawr dydd Meirionydd mawr anawdd ym dwyl,
Gwybryd nysf cyn daddawdd;
Gwyd a gofal s'ia talawdd
Gwawn liw, och, heddw o'i chawdd!

The dawn of the day of Meirionydd, a great severity to my passion with the fair visage of the snow before it melts; mischief and anxiety has she given me; she of gossamer hue, who me this day from her cruelty. *Ior. ab y Cyrtog.*

E. bery ei glod—
Tra lo haol arael, ac yn orwyn gwawn;
Tra lo yr eglawn yn llawn llynnw.

His fame will last whilst the glorious sun shall be, and the gossamer of glittering white; whilst the ocean is in full flow. *L. G. Colki.*

Gwawr, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwa—awr) A breaking out of light; that radiates; the dawn, the aurora, the break of day; a hue; or cast; also a hero. *Gwawr selen*, a yellowish hue; *gwawr angen*, a lightening before death.

Uiswnt eayll gwawr
Eagorui yu wacawr.

They tinged with blue the wings of the dawn when they sent the echoes messengers of pain. *Taliesin.*

Mawr yw coet gwawr, myn delw Garon!
Ac nid mawr yw brot gwawr gwirion.

Great is the hero's expense by Caron's image! But not great the boast of the innocent hero. *L. G. Colki.*

Gwawraidd, a. (gwawr) Like the dawn; dawning.

Gwawriad, s. m. (gwawr) A dawning; dawning out of light, a glimmering.

Gwawriaw, v. a. (gwawr) To dawn, to begin to brighten; to glimmer.

Gwaws, s. m. (aws) Ruth, tenderness, pity.

Gwb, s. m. (wb) A moan, a doleful cry.

Gwd, s. m. (gw) A twist, a wind, or turn.

Gwden, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwd) A withe; a coil, a ring. *Gurdyn car*, drag withes, used as substitutes for iron links: *Gwden y coed, cloffrwym y muci*, the great bindweed.

Anhawdd gwahawdd gwynt y'ngwden.

It is difficult to invite the wind into a ring. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Gwdenawl, a. (gwden) In the form of a withe.

Gwdeniad, s. m. (gwden) A withing, a forming into a withe; a binding with a withe.

Gwdenu, v. a. (gwden) To form into a withe; to fasten with a withe.

Gwdd, s. m. (gw) That twists or turns round.

Gwddi, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwdd) A hedging bill.

Gwddw, s. m. (gwdd) The neck, the crag.

Ei wddw eilwaith oedd olwyn.

His neck again was like a wheel. *T. Med. i farch.*

Gwddwf, s. m.—pl. gyddfaun (gwddw) The neck, the crag. *Gwddwf gryg*, the common heron.

Awydd a dyr ei wddwf.

Ambition will break his neck.

Adagr.

Gwddwg, s. m.—pl. gyddygan (gwdd) A neck.

Gwddwgen, s. f. (gwddwg) A neckcloth, a cravat.

Gwddor, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwdd) A wooden bridge,

or boards laid across a rivulet.

Gwe, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gw) What is drawn, or sent out; web, a web of cloth. *Gwe copyn*, a cobweb; *gwe selen*, lesser yellow trefoil.

Gwe, a prefix in composition (gw) It has an inceptive import, or denotes a beginning, and a tendency.

Gwëad, s. m. (gwe) A weaving; a knitting.

Gwëadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwëad) A weaver.

Gwëawd, s. m. (gwe) A weaving; a knitting.

Gwëawdr, s. m.—pl. gwëodron (gwëawd) A weaver. *Gwëawdr copyn*, a spider.

Gwëawl, a. (gwe) Relating to weaving; textile.

Gweb, s. f. (gw—eb) A phiz; a smirk; a smack of the lips.

—Enid

A gwen web, lawen heb lid.

Enid with a fair countenance, merry and free from anger. *Di. ab Gwilym.*

Gwecry, a. (gwegr) Vapid feeble, weak, flimsy.

A phawb a hena fal hen-wig wecry.

And every one will grow old like an ancient flimsy garment. *Dwydd Daf.*

Onid yr Argywydd a adellada y ty, oher fydd llawr ei adelladur a gwecry.

If the Lord doth not build the house, vain is the labour of its builders and feeble. *Dwydd Daf.*

Gwech, a. (f. of gwyth) Brave; fine, gay. *Y gwu gwech-don*, the bold-voiced fellow.

Gwed, s. m. (gw—ed) An utterance, a saying.

Gwedawl, a. (gwed) Relating to speech; speaking.

Gwedi, prep. (gwed) After, later than. *Gwedi gwaith*, after work. *adv.* After, when, after the time that; afterwards. *Gwedi iddo reddi*, after he had given; *gwedi ateb o honi*, when she had answered; *a ddoi di yno wedi* wilt thou come there afterwards? *wedi darfog*, having finished.

Bodd mah Osfran y'Nghamlan,
Gwedi llawer cystafan;
Bodd Bedwyr yu Aik Tryfan.

The grave of the son of Osfran in Camlan, after many a sleep; the grave of Bedwyr in the cliff of Tryfan. *Engl. Beddau Myny.*

Gwediad, s. m. (gwed) A speaking or saying.

Gwedn, a. (f. of gwydn) Tenacious, tough.

Gwedresi, s. f. (gwe—tresi) A lizard.

Gwedwr, s. m.—pl. gwedwyr (gwed—wr) A speaker; one who says, or speaks.

Gwedwat, s. m. (gwed—gwst) A silent and listening disposition. *Dwydd.*

Gwedy, prep. (gwed) After. *adv.* After, when, afterwards. The same as *Gwedi*.

Gwedyd, s. m. (gwed) A saying, a speaking.

Tri chetwydd ydydd: celwydd gwedyd, celwydd tan, a chetwydd ymddwyn, a phob un a bair credu na's dyddid.

There are three falsehoods: falsehood of speaking, falsehood of silence, and a falsehood of conduct, and every one will reject belief that should not be. *Barddon.*

Gwedyd, v. a. (gwed) To say, or to speak. *Ni wedai air*, he would not say a word.

Yr awen o ddilawit—yw yr awen a wed gelwydd meua cerdd, a a fwyda bechodau a gwyddau.

The muse from the devil is the muse that speaks falsehood in a song, and multiplies sins and vices. *Barddon.*

Gweddydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwed) A speaker.

Gwedd, s. f. (gwe—edd) General connexion, contour, form, order; shape; fashion; the look.

or aspect; complexion; a team; a yoke. *Drwg yn y weddwrn*, had is her appearance: *Gwedd o fwrch*, a team of horses; *gwedd o ychain*, a yoke of oxen; *Ymestung ian wedd Crist*, to submit one's self under the yoke of Christ.

*Their gureddaid, o'r gwedd fel gwera,
A gadau yn gwel yllwera
Fryd oia yna fe'r damwain da.*

Three women, with their complexion like the gossamer, obtained, altogether justly a beautiful form when good fortune reigned. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gweddaiidd, a. (gwedd) Orderly, well-connected, well-shaped; well-behaved; civil.

*A'm dwin sywyr cyfaw arweddidd
Dan ddywad o fridd weddaiidd wofeg.*

And my choicest sentiment is to contemplate female excellence, when she but scarcely utters the appropriate thought. *M. ab Owain.*

Gweddaw, s. m. (gwedd) The act of connecting. **Gweddawg, a. (gwedd)** Connected, or having connection; seemly, coupled; yoked; wedded; conjugal. *Newydd weddawg*, newly married. **Gweddawl, a. (gwedd)** Disposed in order; well-connected; orderly; accustomed to subjection; used to the yoke; moderate; reasonable, tolerable. *Dyn gweddawl*, a good sort of a person: *Mae hwna yn o weddaw*, that there is pretty reasonable.

Gweddaiidd-dra, s. m. (gweddaiidd) Orderliness; connectedness; moderation; decency.

Gweddaiiddgar, a. (gweddaiidd) Decent, or seemly.

Gweddaiiddiad, s. m. (gweddaiidd) A rendering, or becoming, connected; a becoming decent.

Gweddaiiddiaw, v. a. (gweddaiidd) To render orderly; to dispose; to moderate.

*Gwaith cyfman o hwen fod
Gweddaiiddiaw gwedd a wyddid.*

An elegant work of the goodly birch; she knew how to dispose the wood. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gweddaiiddiawl, a. (gweddaiidd) Tending to render orderly or well-connected; of a decent tendency.

Gweddli, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwedd) Submission; supplication; prayer; adoration.

A fo hwn ardded woddli.

He that is old let him ask a prayer.

Adage.

Gweddli Talhaiarn—Dew dy woddli, as ya sawdd north, ac ya north pwyll, ya mwyll cyfawnder, ac ya nghyflawnder curied, ac ya nghyflawnder curied, ac ya nghyflawnder curied, ac ya nghyflawnder curied.

The prayer of Talhaiarn: God, grant thy protection, and in thy protection strength, and in strength discretion, and in discretion justice, and in justice love, in love to love God, and in loving God to love all things. *Barddas.*

Gweddliad, s. m. (gweddli) A supplicating, a praying.

Gweddliad, s. m. (gwedd) A conforming; a submitting; a subjugation.

Gweddliadur, s. m. (gweddliad) One who submits.

Gweddliannawl, a. (gweddliant) Submissive orderly.

Gweddliannu, v. a. (gweddliant) To bring to order or to render submissive; to become orderly.

Gweddliant, s. m. (gwedd) Submission to order.

Gweddliaw, v. a. (gweddli) To supplicate, to pray.

*Ni infer, ni woddli,
Nid hollwng lloed ei faw.*

He that works not, that prays not, deserves not his bread.

Adage.

Gweddliawl, a. (gweddli) Praying, supplicatory.

Gweddlig, a. (gwedd) Seemly, decent; orderly.

Gweddlig arwydded ddaig-gwedd o'm gwylch.

The decent depression of the shower of tears bedews me.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gweddill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwedd) A remainder, remnant, relick; orts, leavings.

Gweddill mab iach.

The leavings of a healthy youth.

Adage.

Nid digon hwb woddill.

It is not a sufficiency without leavings.

Adage.

Gweddilliad, s. m. (gweddill) A leaving as remnant. **Gweddillaw, v. a. (gweddill)** To make a remainder, to leave as a remnant; to leave orts.

Gweddillawyd ni byd oni ddaeth cored yr amarnu olli, pan yr sawredd yn samla, a chariad llawredd yn orri.

We have been left until the refuse of all the times is come, when iniquity increases, and when the love of many becomes cold. *Jer. Owein.*

Gweddilliedig, a. (gweddill) Left as a remnant. **Gwedditor, sup. (gwedd)** To be submitting.

*Nid amddiawd m'm gwedd, m'm gwedditor
I'rh fwr, Paigwn ryw, na cyfaw.*

Not despicable my paucity, nor my being submitted whilst thou livest, of the race of Manwg, and of coequal portion. *Cyddfaw.*

Gweddior, s. m.—pl. gweddiorwyr (gweddli—gwr) One who prays, a supplicator, a petitioner.

Gweddliya, s. f. (gwedd—liya) Woad. It is also called *Melawn, glas, glawys, and glawdu.*

Gweddoll, v. a. (gweddawl) To render orderly, or moderate; to moderate.

Gweddau, v. a. (gwedd) To render orderly, or connected; to submit; to do homage; to yoke; to wed; to become orderly; to become; to best. *Fa weddai*, it would seem; *mae'n rhaid gweddau*, it is necessary to submit.

Da gweddli y bar i'r gwylch.

The apt would suit well for the joint of meat. *Adage.*

For clear, on sides of'm gwedd.

Like a prince, he will not submit me to one want.

Ll. P. Rhod.

Grown—

Dy gyweddau da gweddyst

I'r oed oedd ar gyfawdd gyst.

Grown, thy poems well they might be deemed as of the age that was famed of old. *H. Evans, Bardd Coch.*

Eiddawys yr emherwyr yn ei gader, ac y gweddys pawb o wyr Rhodfa iddo.

The emperor sat in his chair, and all the people of Rome did homage unto him. *Dr. Max. Wledig—Mabington.*

Gweddus, a. (gwedd) Orderly, well-befitting, well-digested; well-shaped; handsome; seemly; well-behaved; fitting, becoming. *Ymddygiad gweddus*, a decent behaviour.

Gweddusaw, v. a. (gweddus) To render orderly, or connected; to become conformable, to become well-shaped, to become decent.

Gweddusdra, s. m. (gweddus) Orderliness, decency

Gwedduslad, s. m. (gweddus) A rendering orderly, or decent; a becoming orderly, or decent.

Gweddusrwydd, s. m. (gweddus) Orderliness.

Gweddwr, a. (gwedd) Being passed beyond connexion or order; being unyoked; widowed; solitary.—*Dyn gweddwr*, a widowed person;

dynes weddw, a widow woman; *gwr gweddwr*, a widower; *gwraig weddw*, a widow; *eidion gweddwr*, an ox deprived of a fellow.

Gweddwr pwyll heb amynedd.

Remorse is destitute without perseverance.

Adage.

Sarhad gwrwg weddw cys gwrn o hawl hanner caried ei braud yw.

An insult-line to a single woman before she gets a husband is half the insult-line to her brother. *W. R. Lewis.*

Gweddwr, s. m. (gweddwr) A rendering solitary, a bereaving, a becoming widowed.

Gweddwar, a. (gwedd—gwr) Of a mild aspect.

Gweddrawl, a. (gweddwr) Bereaving; widowing.

Gweddwdawd, s. m. (gweddwr) Widowhood.

Gwell hir weddwddawd

Na drwg briwd.

A long remaining single is better than a bad marriage. *Adage.*

Tamar—a ddiogodd ddiad ei gweddwdaw oddi am dani, ac a suddiodd ei huan i gorchudd.

Tamar—put away the garments of her widowhood from off her, and covered herself with a veil. *Gen. xxxviii. 14.*

Gweddwedig, a. (gweddw) Being widowed.

Gweddwi, v. a. (gweddw) To bereave; to make one a widow; to become widowed.

Gweddys, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwedd) A shoe-last.

Gwef, s. m. (gwe—ef) That is clear, or fair.

Gwefl, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwe) A chop, a lip. *Gwefl* is mostly applied to mean the lips of beasts, and *Gwefus* the human lip.—*Gweflau ceimion*, wry chops.

Gweflaid, s. f.—pl. gwefleidiau (gwe) A chop-full

Gweflaid, a. (gwe) Like a lip, labiated.

Gweflaw, s. m. (gwe) A dash on the chops.

Gweflawg, a. (gwe) Blubber-lipped.

Gwefldew, a. (gwe—tew) Thick-lipped.

Gweflfawr, a. (gwe—mawr) Large lipped.

Gweflgrwn, a. (gwe—crwn) Having the rim, or margin turned round; dog-eared.

Gweflodiad, s. m. (gweflawd) A dashing on the chops, a stroke on the mouth.

Gweflodiauw, v. a. (gweflawd) To slap the chops.

Gweflyn, s. m. (gwe) One with blubber lips.

Gwefr, s. m.—pl. gwefrau (gwe) Amber.

Gwallt dyn beir o liw gwefr gych.

The hair of the smart maid is of the colour of the fine amber. *D. ab Edmwnd.*

Nid mawchudd manwydd i'm yw,

Na gwefr; ni wu ei gyfrw.

It is to me nor fine-grained jet, nor amber; I know nothing to compare with it. *Guto'r Glyn, i'r pulerau.*

Gwefraidd, a. (gwefr) Of the nature of amber.

Gwefrawg, a. (gwefr) Having amber; consisting of amber.

Gwefrawl, a. (gwefr) Being like amber.

Gwefreiddiad, s. m. (gwefraidd) A making, or becoming, like amber.

Gwefreiddiauw, v. a. (gwefraidd) To make, or to become, of the nature of amber.

Gwefriad, s. m. (gwefr) A doing with amber.

Gwefriaw, v. a. (gwefr) To do with amber.

Gwefroli, v. a. (gwefrawl) To make of the quality of amber; to become like amber.

Gwefrn, v. a. (gwefr) To do with amber.

Gwefus, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwe—bus) The human lip.

Ar dy wifes a'th gusan
Y mae oes—

To thy lip and thy kiss there is life. *Gut. Owein.*

Gwefusaidd, a. (gwefus) Like a lip; labiated.

Gwefusaw, v. a. (gwefus) To touch with the lip; to form or make a lip.

Gwefusawg, a. (gwefus) Labiated, having lips.

Gwefusawl, a. (gwefus) Labial, relating to the lips. *Gwefusolion*, labials.

Gwefusdew, a. (gwefus—tew) Thick-lipped.

Gwefusglec, s. f.—pl. t. iau (gwefus—clec) A smack of the lip.

Gwefusglecian, v. (gwefusglec) To smack the lips

Gwefusiad, s. m. (gwefus) A doing with the lip, a touching with the lip.

Gweg, s. m. (gw—eg) A tottering, or shake as if ready to fall.

Gwegi, s. m. (gwag) Vanity emptiness: levity. *Mae hi yn llawn o wegi*, she is full of levity; *paid a'r gwegi yna*, have done with that trifling.

Gwegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweg) A tottering.

Gwegian, v. a. (gweg) To shake, to totter.

Gwegiaw, v. a. (gweg) To totter, or to shake.

Gwegiawg, a. (gweg) Tottering, or unsteady.

Gwegiawl, a. (gweg) Tottering, or unsteady.

Gwegil, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwe—cil) The hinder part of the head, the bottom of the back part of the skull; the back.

Gwell gwegil car na gwynob estrau.

The back of a friend is better than a stranger's face. *Adaf.*

Gwclaf ar ddigil brif-fardd

Gwegil byd.—

I perceive the back of the world turned upon a pleasing post. *Ido. Phylip Bach.*

Gwegilaw, v. a. (gwegil) To turn the back of the head; to turn the back.

Gwegiliad, s. m. (gwegil) A turning from.

Gwegilsyth, a. (gwegil—syth) Stiffnecked.

Gweglyd, a. (gweg) Tottering, feeble, weak.

Dymgloch Gogleidd gweglyd lloedd.

I am praised by the North of feeble hosts. *Gwelchwi.*

Gwegriad, s. m. (gwagr) A sarching, a sifting.

Gwegru, v. a. (gwegr) To turn in a sieve, to sift.

Gwegrwr, s. m.—pl. gwegrwyr (gwagr—gwr)

One who searces, a searcer, or sifter.

Gwegryu, s. m. (gwagr) A sarching, or sifting.

Gwegrynaw, a. (gwegrn) Sarching, or sifting.

Gwegryniad, s. m. (gwegrn) Sarching, a sifting.

Gwegrynu, v. a. (gwegrn) To searce, or to sift.

Gwegyd, s. m. (gwag) Vanity, emptiness, levity.

Gwehlyth, s. f.—pl. t. au (helyth) Extraction, lineage; the stock of a tribe, a tribe.

Gwae, o hilion gwehlyth,

A roddio wrth ar ferch fyth!

Woe to the remans of any ancient stock that shall ever be to love on woman! *Syppu Cyfeiliang.*

Ba ryw hael bar wehlyth;

Ba rai beich a bery byth!

What generous one of lineage pure; what proud ones are they who shall ever last! *Ior. Ffynllyd.*

Gwehil, s. f. (gwe—hil) That is imperfectly produced, or fructified.

Gwehiliad, s. m. (gwehil) A producing imperfectly; to yield trash, or refuse.

Gwehiliaw, v. a. (gwehil) To produce imperfectly; a yielding trash, or refuse.

Gwehilion, s. m. aggr. (gwehil) The refuse, trash, or ruffraff; the refuse or winnowing of corn.

Mae gwehilion i'r gwenith.

There is a refuse to the wheat. *Adaf.*

Gwehilioni, v. a. (gwehilion) To produce trash; to leave a refuse.

Gwehyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwe—hyn) Exhaustion.

Gwehyn, a. (gwe—hyn) Pouring, or shedding. *Rhad-wehyn*, grace-diffusing; *cig-wehyn*, flesh-dispensing.

Gwehyn, v. a. (gwe—hyn) To empty, to pour, to shed, to evacuate, to exhaust.

Gwehynadwy, a. (gwehyn) That may be poured out, or diffused; exhaustible;

Gwehynai, s. c.—pl. gwehynion (gwehyn) That pours, or effuses; an exhauster.

Gwehynawl, a. (gwehyn) Effusive; pouring.

Gwehyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwehyn) Effusion.

Gwehynu, v. a. (gwehyn) To pour out, to empty, to exhaust, to shed, to diffuse, to effuse.

Gwehynwr, s. m.—pl. gwehynwyr (gwehyn—gwr) A pourer out; a drawer.

Gwehynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwehyn) A pourer out; a drawer.

Yr wdd hi hollwau yn sefyll ger bron yr Arglwydd, o gwynydd dy goel hyd wehynydd dy ddwfr.

Thou art this day standing before the Lord, from thy heart's wood to thy drawer of water. *Deut. xlii. 11.*

Gweiddi, v. a. (gwaedd) To cry out, to bawl.

Gweiddiad, s. m. (gwaedd) A crying out, a bawling.

Gweiddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gweiddwyr (gwaedd—gwr)
One who cries out, a bawler.

Gweifriad, *s. m.* (gwefr) A making clear like
amber.

Gweifriath, *s. f.* (gwefr—iaith) Luminous speech,
perspicuous language.

*Nid wyf dylaw o'm gwawd, o'm gweifriath,
Gweifryd lryd lrydaw i yndalith.*

I am not dilted with respect to my praise, my luminous speech,
helping the mind to hasten to range.

Gweilchyd, *s. m.*—*pl.* f. ion (gwalch) A falconer.

Gweilgi, *s. m.*—*pl.* f. oedd (gwaig) A torrent, a
flood, a land-flood; a tide; the ocean. *Tyw-*
ard y weig, the sand of the sea.

Cell arglwydd y weig.

The battery of the lord of the torrent.

Adage.

*Dywedid fong—ei fod yn cylychuan, ac yn crwydraw moroedd,
n enisw lle i breswylaw ynddo: ac erchid a orag i Gwrganat ran
Tops Prydain i breswylaw ynddi, rhag yn dyddedf tymhestl a
society gweilgiodd a fal fwy.*

He said that he was encompassing, and wandering the seas, seek-
ing for a place to dwell in: and he asked of Gwrganat a portion
of the lake of Britain to dwell therein, lest he should be suffering
to respect and traversing the floods any longer.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gweilging, *s. m.*—*pl.* f. oedd (gwaig) A beam,
or bar; a perch; a bar lying horizontally.

*Yr oedd gweilging arian ar y ddwy-forch, ac ar y weilging
lanyrn.*

There was a silver perch upon the two forks, and upon the perch
a silver hawk.

Gweili, *s. m.* (gwaill) The state of being over, or
besides; surplussage.

Ni chroswl na seirch na meirch gweili.

He would not collect together trappings, nor spare horses.

Meistr.

Gweilig, *a.* (gwaill) Being over, or spare. *Pwys
di weilig, weight without any thing over.*

Gweiling, *s. m.* (gwaill) Pale brass; brass.

Gweiliw, *s. m.* (gwaill) The state of being used.

*Gweilgordd Lichdon llymdd gweiddaw,
Llymdd arweidded ar weiliw ddiawl.*

The tribe of Lichdon of beautiful halls, hosts with riches of in-
calculable store.

Ein. ab Gwgan, i Llymddyn i.

Gweilydd, *s. m.* (gwaill) A sparer; an absolver.

*Un gweilydd, yw dawedd o'r colledig at y dyn a dylio, a chrair
radda, a dywydd: tyog i Ddun a'r crair, na dygylat y peth a'r
weiliw di.*

The talk of an absolver is the coming of the one who is robbed
by the person whom he suspects, bringing a relick with him, and
saying: swear before God and the relick, that thou hast not stolen
with and such thing of my goods.

Welsh Laws.

Gweini, *v. a.* (gwain) To minister, or to serve.

Gweini, *s. m.* (gwain) Service, servitude.

Gweini fawd hyd frawd ys dir.

The service of prosperity, will be sure till doomsday.

Adage.

Gweinid, *s. m.* (gwain) An attending, or minis-
tering; a sheathing.

*Diachar llachar lluchad i laubar,
llachas far llaw weinid.*

Tremly zealous the darling of his blue shaft, the wrath of
Lachas was the dealing of his hand.

Cyddfeth, i O. Cyffellang.

Gweiniant, *s. m.* (gwain) A ministration, service.

Gweinaw, *v. a.* (gwain) To put in a sheath.

*Cyrc, a chymhell yr Eihayn
Na weinaw glodd, Owain y Glyn.*

Attack and chase the Germans, Owain of the Glyn, sheath not
the sword.

I. ab R. ab Iwan Llwyd.

Gweinawg, *a.* (gwain) Ministrant; having a
sheath, or sheathed.

*Yfais, gan ddyrn, o gryn eurusw,
Arfod faedd feiddiad agad weinawg.*

With a prince I drank out of horns adorned with gold, with a
warrior during the hour was his ministering hand.

Meistr.

Gweinawl, *a.* (gwain) Ministrant; sheathing.

VOL II.

Gweinid, *s. m.* (gwain) Attendance; service.

Ni chynnydd gweloid arall.

Attendance upon another yields no increase.

Ad. gr.

Gweinidator, *ger.* (gweinid) In ministering.

Arwedd Gwynedd gweinidator.

In ministering the gallantry of Gwynedd.

Cyddfeth.

Gweinidawg, *s. m.*—*pl.* gweinidogion (gweinid)
A minister, a servant.

Tri gweinidogion awen; cof, nwyf, a dysg.

The three ministers of the muse: memory, ardour, and learning.

Berddas.

Gweinidfarch, *s. m.*—*pl.* gweinidfeirch (gweinid—
march) A serving horse; a working horse.

Gweiniditor, *sup.* (gweinid) To be serving.

Gweinidocs, *v. a.* (gweinidawg) To perform the
function of a servant, to do service.

Gweinidogaeth, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (gweinidawg) A
ministration, ministry, or service.

Gweinidogaethawl, *a.* (gweinidogaeth) Adminis-
trative; ministering.

Gweinidogaethiad, *s. m.* (gweinidogaeth) A min-
istering.

Gweinidogaethu, *v. a.* (gweinidogaeth) To per-
form the function of a ministry.

Gweinidogawl, *a.* (gweinidawg) Ministrant.

Gweinidoges, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (gweinidawg) A wo-
man-servant, a maid-servant.

Gweinidogi, *v. a.* (gweinidawg) To perform the
function of a servant; to minister.

*Teg ion, os gweinidawg-wyl,
Digwl y gweinidog wyl.*

Glorious supreme, if I am a servant, without blame may I do
my duty.

Gr. Owain.

Gweinidogiad, *s. m.* (gweinidawg) A ministering.

Gweinif, *s. m.* (gweinif) Service, ministration.

Gweinifarch, *s. m.*—*pl.* gweinifeirch (gweinif—
march) A horse in attendance.

Gweinifiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* gweinifiad (gweinif) An
administrator.

For eisor aemwr we'niffad.

Like a chieftain the bearer of a shield.

Li. P. Mech.

Gweinig, *a.* (gwain) Ministrant; serving.

Gweinigiad, *s. m.* (gweinig) A ministering.

Gweinigiaw, *v. a.* (gweinig) To minister, to serve.

Gweinigiawl, *a.* (gweinig) Ministrant; serving.

*Sarhad gwaig gaeth deuddeg ceinlaw; os gweinigiawl fydd,
nid ei nag yn rhaw nag yn mreuan, pedair aragaint fydd ei sar-
had: sef yw hono gwaig wrth ei nodwydd.*

The fine for insult to a bond-woman is twelve pence; should she
be attendant, neither going to the spade, nor to the mill, her fine
for injury shall be twenty-four pence: such a one is a woman at
her needle.

Welsh Laws.

Gweinydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* f. ion (gwaip) An attend-
ant, a waiter, a servitor; a servant; an adminis-
trator. *Gweinyddion ymadrawdd*, organs of
speech.

Gweinyddawg, *a.* (gweinydd) Ministerial.

Gweinyddawl, *a.* (gweinydd) Ministering.

*Podair aragaint yw sarhad gweinyddawl gaeth, nid ei nag yn
rhaw nag yn mreuan; sef yw hono gwaig wrth ei nodwydd.*

Twenty-four-pence is the fine for injury to a female attendant
slave who goes neither to the spade nor to the mill: such a one is
a woman at her needle.

Welsh Laws.

Gweinyddes, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (gweinydd) A female
attendant, or server; an administratrix.

Gweinyddfarch, *s. m.*—*pl.* gweinyddfeirch (gwein-
ydd—march) A horse that is in use, or serving.

Gweinyddferch, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. ed (gweinydd—
merch) A serving-woman, or a maid servant.

Gweinyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (gweinydd) A min-
istering, serving, or attending upon.

Gweinyddiadawl, *a.* (gweinyddiad) Ministering.

X

Gweinyddiadu, v. a. (gweinyddiad) To minister.
 Gweinyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (gweinydd) Ministry
 Gweinyddiaw, v. a. (gweinydd) To minister.
 Gweinyddiawg, a. (gweinydd) Ministering.
 Gweinyddiawl, a. (gweinydd) Ministering.
 Gweinyddu, v. a. (gweinydd) To minister.

Addas i bawb ei gweinyddo.

Meet for every one is what serves him.

Adage.

Och! ddydd yn gweinydd gwenwyn.

Ah! a day ministering poison.

Gryff. Gweifyn.

Gweirdir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwair—tir) Hay-land
 Gweirdy, s. m.—pl. t. an (gwair—ty) A hay house.
 Gweirglawdd, s. f.—pl. gweirgloddiau (gwair—
 clawdd) A hay-field; a meadow.

Bef yw gweirglawdd, tir difwynant namyn ei wair, a chlawdd
 yn ei gylch.

A hay-enclosure is land from which nothing is got except its
 hay, with an enclosure round it.

Welsh Laws.

Gweiriad, s. m. (gwair) A becoming hay; a
 making into hay.

Gweiriaw, v. a. (gwair) To become hay; to make
 into hay; to become, or to wither, into hay, to
 make hay.

Gweiriawg, a. (gwair) Abounding with hay.

Gweiriedig, a. (gwair) Laid out into hay.

Gweirlawd, s. f.—pl. gweirlodau (gwair—llawd)
 A meadow.

Gweirlawd a thán frig i'r llyn
 Yn' aglun tref, colli ystod llyn.

My home's the meadow and under the green houghs, the shade
 of the basal grove.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gweiry, s. m. dim. (gwair) A blade of hay.

Gweigen, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwasg) A press.

Gweisgi, a. (gwasg) Alert, brisk, active, lively,
 gay. Y gwenen gweisgi, the lively girl; mas hi
 yn weisgi ar ei throed, she is very brisk upon
 her foot; cwas gweisgi, slip-shelled nuts, or
 that are ready to drop out of the husks.

Gweisgiad, s. m. (gweisgi) A rendering alert; a
 becoming brisk; a slipping out of the husk.

Gweisgiaw, v. a. (gweisgi) To render brisk; to
 slip out of the shell; to become brisk.

Gweisgion, s. pl. aggr. (gwasg) Husks, or shells;
 the refuse of grain, or fruit, that has been
 squeezed out.

Gweisgionl, v. a. (gweisgion) To husk, to press
 grain out of the husks; to branch. Gweisg-
 ionl caws, to crumble the cheese through the
 hands in preparing it for the vat.

Gweisgionllyd, a. (gweisgion) Abounding with
 refuse or husks.

Gweision, s. pl. aggr. (gwas) Youths; servants.

Gweisionau, s. pl. dim. (gweision) Tiny youngsters

Felw'r-meth aragaint a'm boys',
 Kardorchawg tyymawg anbyn;
 I with Wen gweisionau oeddy'n.

Twenty four sons to me there have been, leading chiefs wearing
 the golden torque; compared with Gwen they were tiny strip-
 lings.

Llywarch Hen.

Gweithau, s. pl. aggr. (gwaith) Times. adv.
 Sometimes, now and then.

Gweithdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaith—ty) A work-
 shop, a manufactory.

Gweithfa, s. f.—pl. gweithfeydd (gwaith) A fac-
 tory, a manufactory.

Gweithfuddig, a. (gwaith—buddig) Victorious.

Ier clod gweithfuddig.

Lord of victorious fame.

Engl. Bidden Military.

Gweithgar, a. (gwaith) Well-worked: laborious.

Gweithgarwch, s. m. (gweithgar) Laboriousness.

Gweithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaith) A working;
 workmanship; facture, manufacture.

Gweithiau, s. pl. aggr. (gwaith) Times, or turn
 adv. Sometimes, now and then.

Gweithlaw, v. a. (gwaith) To work, to labour.

Ffydd a charied gwyb ar',
 Byth, a dawn, gwis gobath da,
 Dyna'r deilad sathdwy,
 Da'i modd nid rhaid gweithio mwy:
 Ddw a wnel, o'i bafet hi,
 Dan odder, yn dda i ddi!

Faith and love, ever gentle and fair, and grace accompan-
 with good hope, behold that is a firm structure of goodly form,
 is needless to work any more: God grant, from its similitude,
 der suffering, that we be brought into it.

Dr. S. Cui.

Gweithlwl, a. (gwaith) Effective; working.

Gweithiedig, a. (gwaith) Being worked, ()
 wrought.

Gweithiedigawl, a. (gweithiedig) Operative.

Gweithiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gweithiad) A
 operator; a manufacturer.

Gweithien, s. f. (gwaith) An action, a battle.

Elwath gweithio, gwedy gweithio,
 Ayr ygwyr ar ygwyrdd Urian;
 Bu all yno Eigno hon.

A second time I saw, after conflict, a golden shield on the de-
 der of Urian: he was there like Eigno of ancient time.

Llywarch Hen

Gweithlwr, s. m.—pl. gweithwyr (gwaith—gu
 A workman, a worker.

Cilwch, 'morgelwch, mae gwylid weithiau;
 Ymait, weithwyr diardd!

Fall back, beware, there are watchmen at length; await
 evil doers!

W. Middleton

Gweithle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwaith—lle) A wa-
 place; a manufactory.

Gweithon, s. f. (gwaith) The present instan-
 adv. At present, now, at this time.

Gweithred, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwaith) Action, a
 deed, fact, work.

Cas doeth heb weithredoedd da.

Oftious is the wise without good works.

Adge.

Oedd gwr gwari ei weithred,
 Oedd gwaith bech, bech ei golled.

He was a man of many deed, he was a soaring hawk, he
 has caused a gap.

Cyadach

Magis i b y galon
 Felly bydd y gwaithredon.

As the heart may be so will be the outpour:

T. L. D. ab Hyri

Gweithredadwy, a. (gweithred) Operable.

Gweithredal, s. c.—pl. gweithredion (gweithr
 An operator.

Gweithredator, ger. (gweithred) In operating

Gweithredawl, a. (gweithred) Operative.

Gweithrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweithred)
 working, or acting; agency; operation; tra
 action.

Gweithrediadawl, a. (gweithrediad) Relating
 an operation, or manufacture.

Gweithrediadu, v. a. (gweithrediad) To operat
 Gweithredianawl, a. (gweithrediant) Tendi
 to operate, operative.

Gweithredianu, v. a. (gweithrediant) To oper

Gweithrediant, s. m. (gweithred) Operation.

Gweithredig, a. (gweithred) Operative, efficie

Gweithreditor, sup. (gweithred) To be workis

Gweithredoldeb, s. m. (gweithredawl) Operati
 ness; practicableness.

Gweithredoll, v. a. (gweithredawl) To rem
 operative, or efficient.

Gweithredu, v. a. (gweithred) To operate,
 effect, to act, to make; to transact.

Y rae
 Atir-dwy'r gweithredoedd;
 O bai chw'r m, bychan oedd.

The olden bechthure effected it; if ye were united, it wa
 no great moment.

Rhio. Iorwer

Gweithredwr, s. m.—pl. gweithredwyr (gweith-red—gwr) A worker, an operator.

Gweithredwraig, s. f.—pl. gweithredwraigedd (gweithred—gwraig) A working-woman.

Gweithredydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gweithred) An efficient cause; an operator.

Gweithredyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (gweithredydd) A work-woman.

Gwel, s. m. (gwe—el) The sight, or vision.

Gwelad, s. m. (gwel) A seeing, or beholding.

Gweladur, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwelad) A beholder.

Gweladwy, s. (gwelad) That may be seen, visible.

Gwelameg, s. f. (gwel—ameg) A haw, an excrescence in the eye, so called. It is also named, *gwagwra*, and *syghilen*.

Gwelator, ger. (gwelad) In seeking or looking.

Gwelator arwyddion.

In beholding signs.

Tufterin.

Gwelawd, s. m. (gwel) The act of looking.

Gwelawg, a. (gwel) Having vision, or sight.

Gwelchyn, s. m. dim. (gwelch) A laneret; a little pert fellow. *Y gwelchyn!* the pert sprig.

Gwelled, s. m. (gwel) Sight, vision, or seeing.

Gwelled, clywed, a cheit.

Seeing, hearing, and concealing.

Barddas.

Gweld, v. a. (gwel) To see, to behold, to look upon. *Nis gweli mont*, thou wilt not see her: *nis wir eto pa beth a ddaw*, it will not yet be seen what will come: *pan welo yn dda*, when he sees good: *os na welis mono*, if thou shalt not see him: *gwel-y-chwi, gwelo-chwi, gweloch* and *gweloch chwi*, behold you: *Wela*, behold.

Gwel, a chbi, a chlyw.

See, and conceal, and hear.

Barddas.

Gwelch Cymru yn cym'ryd arfau,

Yn Lloegr yn lloeg at thyrau,

A'i gwelai, cilhu yn olau;

A'i gwelai gwelynt rhyddau.

The heroes of Wales taking up arms, in Lloegr burning her towers, whoever should see it, with buildings in a blaze: whoever has seen it, they saw wonders.

D. Benfras.

Gweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwelad) A seeing, or decrying; perception, vision, sight.

Hydraf oes hyd ar fy tad

A hydia fy gweliad.

The bottom of life coming over my vision dims my sight.

LL. ab I. ab I. ab Gweryn.

Gweliannawl, a. (gweliadant) Perceptive.

Gweliannau, v. a. (gweliadant) To endue with vision or sight.

Gweliadant, s. m. (gwelad) Vision, perception.

Gweliadig, a. (gwelad) Visible, being seen.

Gweliadigeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (gweliadig) A vision, apparition, or appearance. *Gweliadigeth nos*, a vision of the night.

Gweliadigawl, a. (gweliadig) Tending to be visible.

Gweliadur, s. m.—pl. gweledwyr (gweled—gwr)

A seer, a beholder, a spectator.

Gweliydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwelad) Spectator.

Gwelgin, s. m. (gwalc) A tong of a buckle.

Gwelgin torch twrch trwyd,

Cynhewid yn ffa

Cyn aed gwlion.

The tongue of the ring of the burrowing pig, it was brought, as a sign, before his jaws.

Tufterin.

Gweli, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwel) That is laid open; a wound; an exposure; abusive language; contumely. *Gweli tafard*, the wound of the tongue, or scandal, also the fine for slander.

Gware gweli ir.

The play of a green wound.

Adage.

Ni thallir gweli tafard namyn i arglydd.

For slander shall not be paid but to a lord.

Adage.

Gweliad, s. m. (gweli) A laying open, or exposing; a wounding.

Gweliaw, v. a. (gweli) To lay open, to wound.

Gweliawg, a. (gweli) Having gashes; wounded.

Gwelidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwelad) Spectator.

Gweling, s. m. (gwel) A clear space, a lawn.

A dan forddwyd haelion,

Cyfred cerdd wylion

Ar weling dirion.

Under the thigh of the generous ones, in equal pace the due ones walk, on a pleasant lawn.

Tufterin.

Gwelitor, sup. (gwelad) To be seeing.

Gwelius, a. (gweli) Full of gashes, or wounds.

Gwelius nid diddodir.

The wounded is not void of pain.

Adage.

Gweliwr, s. m.—pl. gweliwyr (gwel—gwr) A wounder.

Gwelw, s. m. (gwel) A pale hue. a. Pale.

Marchogion meirch gweliwon gwelch.

The riders of the pale horses of heroes.

Cynddew.

Nod smer gasaf gweliw gweli!

In winter time is not the ocean most pale!

Bledwyn Fordd.

Gwelwad, s. m. (gwelw) A growing pale.

Gwelwder, s. m. (gwelw) Paleness, or faintness.

Gwelwddu, s. m. (gwelw—du) Pale black. a. Of a light black.

Gwelwedd, s. m. (gwelw) Paleness, or faintness.

Gwelwgaen, s. f. (gwelw—gaen) A pale surface.

Oedd hœn blaen gwelwgaen gwelwig saffr;

Diwalr oedd, a doeth, deud-gweth gwyl.

She was fair as the top of the pale surface of the sapphire wave, she was chaste, and wise, of pure conduct, and sincere.

Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Gwelwgan, s. m. (gwelw—can) Pale white. a. Of a pale white appearance.

Gwelwgan gwelgi, bell halli.

Of a pale white the torrent, salt the sea.

Llymarch Hen.

Gwelwgoch, s. m. (gwelw—coch) A pale red. a.

Of a pale red colour.

Gwelwi, v. a. (gwelw) To grow pale, or wan.

Gwelwias, s. m. (gwelw—glas) A pale blue. a.

Of a pale blue appearance.

Gwelwlym, a. (gwelw—llym) Of a pale sharpness of appearance.

Gwelwr, s. m.—pl. gwelwyr (gwel—gwr) A seer.

Gwely, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwel) A bed, or couch;

also a family; or tribe; a family district; an inheritance; also a plot, or bed, in a garden.—

Gwely pren, a bedstead; *gwely plu*, a feather-bed; *gwely casnach*, or *gwely casnod*, a flock-bed; *gwely gwellt*, a straw-bed:—*Gwely wyrion Cynan*, the heritage of the grandchildren of Cynan, a name given to *Eifionydd*, in Carnar-

vonshire: *Gwely cenedl*, a family heritage.

Nid gwely heb wraig.

It is no bed without a wife.

Adage.

Hawdd yf a wyl ei wely.

He will freely drink who sees his bed.

Adage.

Gwelyaw, v. a. (gwely) To bed, to put in bed.

Gwelyawd, s. m. (gwely) A bedding; a lying in.

Gwelyawg, a. (gwely) Having a bed; bedded;

belonging to a family; hereditary.—*Tir gwely-*

awg, hereditary land: *cededl welyawg*, a family having a heritage.

Gwelyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwel) An opening, a wound or gash.

Ni thallid prygod yn ebyr.

Gwelyd gwelyd o wad gwyr.

The fishes will not make their way through in the mouths of rivers; there would be crying out a wound by the blood of men.

Llymarch Hen.

Gwelltyn, s. m. (gwellt) A blade of grass; a straw.

Oel 'mddyddan ychwaneg,
Tor y gwelltyn a'm dŷn deg.

If she discourses no more, break the straw with my fair one.
S. ab R. ab Morga, 1640.

Gwellwell, a. (gwell repeated) Better and better.
adv. In a better and better manner.

Gwellwell hyd fari, gwellweth hyd farw.

Better and better until puberty, worse and worse until death.
Adage.

Gwellyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwell) What is better.

Gwellyniad, s. m. (gwellyn) An improving.

Gwellyniadwy, a. (gwellyniad) Improvable.

Gwellyniaw, v. a. (gwellyn) To improve.

Gwellyniawg, a. (gwellyn) Having a tendency to improvement; cultured.

Gwellyniawg deyrn, gedyrn goepi,
Gwelliaw yn anaw caw dy fol.

A prince courteous of blessings, punishing the mighty ones, pour
out to my muse a theme to praise thee.
Ll. P. Mach, 1 D. ab Owain.

Gwellynrwydd, s. m. (gwellyn) Improvedness.

Gwemp, a. (f. of gwmp) Fair, or splendid.

Gwempr, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwemp) A wimple.

Gwen, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwe—en) A state of bliss
or ecstasy; a smile.

Gwen, s. (f. of gwyn) A fair one, a beauty.

Nid hawdd cadw cyman wen wch
llwg llawr yn rhy gall odych.

It is not easy to keep the pet and gay nymph against a thief
prying with eyes of coining.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gwen, a. (f. of gwyn) White; fair; beautiful.
Y ddyn wen, the fair maid.

Angen y gyhydded was yw hwn degwll, a hyd y penllori o bedwar
i un han ar bymtheg.

The number of the fair co-extension is a verse of ten syllables,
and the length of the stanza from four to sixteen verses.
Barddas.

Gwenan, s. f. (gwen) A blister under the skin.

Gwenawg, a. (gwen) Having a smile, smiling.

Gwenawl, a. (gwen) Smiling, pleasing; bland.

Gwenci, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwanc) A stoat.

Gwendal, a. (gwen—tal) Having a white fore-
head; fair-fronted.

Teg yw dy daf—
O bui dŷn llyng wenial.

Fair is thy growth, & white-fronted lily should be deemed fair.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gwendid, s. m. (gwan) Weakness, or frailty.

Gwendon, s. f. (gwen—ton) A white skin. a. Of
a white, or fair skin: the herb bedstraw.

Gwenddydd, s. f. (gwen—dydd) The morning
star.

Gwener, s. f. (gwen) That confers happiness;
Venus, *Seren Wener*, the morning star; *Dydd
Gwener*, Friday; *Gwallt Gwener*, maidenhair.

Y'nglyth seren y Gwener
Y byda sura bob ddwy o aer.

Around the star Venus there be constellations of stars in pairs.
L. G. G. 1640.

gwenerawl, a. (gwener) Tending to diffuse hap-
piness; relating to Venus; belonging to Friday.

Cynnyrr gwenerawl hyd frwad gorfydd.

The venerable Cynnyrr until doomday shall be supreme.
Taliesin.

Deulwyr didrist Crist, groes riuaddawl,
Ddihedd yn gwared dydd gwenerawl.

The gracious and placid Christ, whose efficacious cross was rich,
in salvation on the day of *Venus*.
Gwalchmai.

gwenfa, s. f. (gwen) A carb of a bridle.

Y mdech—
Hirwas i'r gwenfa a gad a gwenfa,
Gyngar safodd gylmad.

The horses, bridles in their mouths were put, and a curb with un-
pleasant bending.
W. Middleton.

Gwenfro, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (gwen—bro) The re-
gion of bliss.

Gwengaeu, s. f. (gwen—cae) A white surface.
a. Of a white surface.

Gwengau, a. (gwen—can) Of a bright white.

Gwenglaer, a. (gwen—clær) White and clear.

Gwengraith, s. f. (gwen—craith) Sanicle.

Gwenhaul, s. f. (gwen—haul) The fair sun.

Gwenhudiw, s. m. (gwen—hudiw) That allures
with a smile; the name of a celebrated dwarf,
of a character similar to Esop.

Ail yw Rhys, yn act y rhw, /
Wan hudiwl, i weniudw.

Like *Gwenhudiw*, is Rhys, the feeble deceiver, on the brow of
the hill.
T. Pry.

Gwenhwys, s. pl. aggr. (gwent) Men of Gwent.

Gwenhwysaidd, a. (gwenhwys) After the manner
of the Gwentians.

Gwenhwysawl, a. (gwenhwys) Relating to the
Gwentians or people of Gwent.

Gwenhwysseg, s. f. (gwenhwys) The language of
Gwent.

Mawr ddiddan fy agwedd y'Gwenhwysseg.

Greatly eloquent is my muse in the Gwentian tongue.
Cwmodyn.

Gwenhwyson, s. pl. aggr. (gwenhwys) The peo-
ple of Gwent, or Gwentians.

Caradawg o Went a'i Wenhwyson.

Caradoc of Gwent with his Gwentians.

Gwenialth, s. f. (gwen—ialth) Bland, or soothing
language; flattery.

Ni charodd—
Na Merddin wenialth-on iach,
Na Thalliesin ei thysach.

Nor Merddin, with fair and flattering tongue, nor Thalliesin loved
not her superior.
D. ab Gwilym, 1 *Periudd*.

Gwenieithgar, a. (gwenialth) Adulatory.

Gwenieithiad, s. m. (gwenialth) A flattering.

Gwenieithlaw, v. a. (gwenialth) To use bland
words; to flatter, to soothe with fair words.

Gwenieithawl, a. (gwenialth) Flattering.

Gwenieithus, a. (gwenialth) Apt to flatter.

Nid gwenieithus ond merch.

Women is the most apt to flatter.
Adage.

**Gwenieithwr, s. m.—pl. gwenieithwyr (gwenialth
—gwr)** A flatterer.

Gwenith, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwen—ith) Wheat
Gwenith ygyfarnog, common quaking grass;
gwenith y buch, *gwenith yr hyd*, buckwheat;
gwenith y gag, *gwenith y ddair*, and *lysiau y
brenau*, pilewort; *gwenith y brain*, English
stonecrop.

Gwenithawg, a. (gwenith) Having wheat.

Gwenithdir, s. m. (gwenith—tir) Wheat-land.

Gwenithen, s. f. dim. (gwenith) Grain of wheat.

Gwenithfaen, s. m. (gwenith—maen) Granite.

Gwenithwellt, s. m. (gwenith—gwellt) Wheat-
straw. *Gwenithwellt ymdaen*, creeping wheat
grass.

Gwenithyd, s. m. (gwenith—yd) Wheat corn.

Gweno, s. f. (gwen) The evening star; also a wo-
man's name, the diminutive of *Gwen*.

Gwennol, s. f.—pl. t. laid (gwen—dol) A swallow,
a martin. *Gwennol y dwfr*, the water swallow,
or swift; *gwennol y mor*, or *ygracen*, the sea-
swallow, or scraze; *gwennol y glwydd*, the
sand martin:—*Gwennol y gwydd*, a weaver's
shuttle.

Rhod i glwyn afonydd,
'Rhyd macnol, mae gwennol gwydd.

Ran to the midst of rivers, along the vale, like a weaver's shuttle.
T. F. 1640.

Gwensawr, s. m. (gwen) Lily of the valley.
Gwercud, s. f. (gwen—rhod) Circle of fecundity.

*Crystalline golden orb,
 Curved around
 Central form crowned
 Rayed to a dot*

*Sovereign of the region of harmony, the stained circle of felicity,
 By, thus hangs being, make a reconciliation between time and me.*

Gwent, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwen) A fair, or open region, a champaign. It is a name now confined to nearly all Monmouthshire, but which anciently comprehended also parts of the counties of Gloucester and Hereford, being the district of which Caerwent, or the *Venia salernum* of the Romans, was the capital.

Gwentan, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwent) A high shoe, a baskin.

*I would they were a gwentian do an ei drand, a gwentian oer
 ar ffrwyd y llysoedd ydychi.*

*There were two loads of black leather on the feet, and golden
 clasp in the shingle in leather shoes. M. Mawrnydd—Mawrnydd.*

Gwenn, v. a. (gwen) To smile, to look pleasantly.
Gwennu, s. f. of gwynuwlw Of a white pale-ness, of wan complexion.

Gwennuwlw, s. f. (gwen—gwialen) Common maple tree; also called *gwinnolen*, and *gwinnolwydd*.
Gwennig, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwen—gwisg) A surplice.

Gwennyn, s. m. (gwen—gwyn) Venom, poison.
Gwennynad, s. m. (gwenwyn) A poisoning.
Gwennynaw, s. a. (gwenwyn) To poison; to fret.
Gwennynawl, s. a. (gwenwyn) Poisonous; fretful.
Gwennynwydr, s. m. (gwenwyn) Poisonousness.
Gwennynra, s. m. (gwenwyn) Poisonousness.
Gwennynig, s. a. (gwenwyn) Poisonous, fretting.
Gwennynigrywdd, s. m. (gwenwynig) Poisonousness.

Gwennynllyd, s. a. (gwenwyn) Poisonous, or venomous; inflamed; fretful, vexatious.

Gwennynllydrwydd, s. m. (gwenwynllyd) Venomousness, inflamedness.

Gwennynwr, s. m.—pl. gwenwynwr (gwenwyn—gwr) One who poisons; one who frets.

Gwenyd, s. m. (gwen) Felicity, bliss, happiness.
Gwenydfa, s. f. (gwenyd) The place of felicity, the seat of bliss; paradise.

*Coronawg faban yn y cynta
 A gant fannon yn y gwenydfa,
 Ag awen gogoniant o'r uchella,
 Gwn darid byddodd byw Adda.*

*The crown'd infant, in the beginning, sang a hymn of principles
 In the region of felicity, with the muse of glory from the highest,
 At which worlds burst into existence, and Adam lived.*

R. Newman.

Gwenydiad, s. m. (gwenyd) A felicitation.

Gwenydu, v. a. (gwenyd) To render blissful.

Gwenydd, s. m. (gwen) That makes happy; that diverts or amuses.

Gwenyddawl, s. a. (gwenydd) Felicitous; amusing.

Gwenyddiad, s. m. (gwenydd) A yielding bliss.

Gwenyddu, v. a. (gwenydd) To yield happiness.

Gwenyn, s. pl. aggr. (gwen) Bees, *Gwennyn y meirch*, gad bees, wasps.

*Bonedd gwenyn o baradwys pan yw; ac o achawg pechawd dyn
 y daethynt oddynno ac y dodes Daw mid arnynt.*

*The origin of the bees is from paradise; and on account of the
 sin of man did they come from thence; and God gave his blessing
 upon them.*

Welsh Laws.

Gwenynawg, s. a. (gwenyn) Having bees. *s. m.* An alveary: bastard baulm; also called *llysiau y gwenyn*.

Gwenyndro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwenyn—tro) The turn, or circular range of bees.

Gwenyddail, s. pl. aggr. (gwenyn—dail) Baulm, also called *gwenynllys*.

Gwensynen, s. f. dim. (gwenyn) A bee, one bee, *Gwensynen orwen*, a drone.

*Er horddych yng yr ffrwyd
 Gwensynen cwrw ac chwyd ffrwyd.*

For guine, or for war, a drone bee will not collect honey.

Idyll.

Gwenyalle, s. m. (gwenyn—lle) A place for bees. *Gwenyallestr, s. m.—pl. t. i (gwenyn—llestr)* A bee-hive. It is also called *Cwrch gwenyn*.

Gwengyn, s. m. dim. pl.—t. od (gweng) A snail.

Gwep, s. m.—pl. t. an (gwep) A visage, a phiz. *Gwercud gwep*, to make a face.

*Gwep ffrwyd, darid ei chawl,
 A gwep cawl a gwep ch.*

*Port is his look, may he be deceived, with his grinning for a
 cat matched by a dog.*

Idyll.

Gwepa, s. m. (gwep) The visage, the phiz.

Gwepia, s. m. (gwep) The visage, the front.

*Pwy 'n ei fyw gwned a'i
 Ffrwyd y gwengyn addid?*

*Who in his life possesses heaven, like a poet in the top of a head
 tag?*

Gwl. Owen.

Gwepiaw, v. a. (gwep) To make a wry face; to grin; to mock.

Gwepiwr, s. m. gwepiwr (gwep—gwr) A grinner; a mocker.

Gwer, s. m. (gwe—er) That is thrown to the surface; that shades; a shade. *Dyfed.* Tallow; suet. *Gwer mawllwyn*, mutton suet.

Gwera, v. a. (gwer) To collect tallow, or suet.

Gweraidd, s. a. (gwer) Of the nature of tallow.

Gwerawg, s. a. (gwer) Abounding with tallow, or suet. *Y werau, bawr can y deffaid, mawr ym
 llysiau y deffaid, llyriad y mor, sea plantain.*

Gwerawl, s. a. (gwer) Tending to be tallowy.

Gwerchyr, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwarch) A cover.

Gwerchryiad, s. m. (gwerchyr) A covering over.

Gwerchryriaw, v. a. (gwerchyr) To cover over.

Gwyddia a'i gwerchyr, gorchudd gwyddia!

The wild earth covers her, a wrathful hiding!

Cynid.

Gwerdd, s. f. of gwyrdd Green, verdant.

Gwerdden, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwerdd) An emerald.

Gwerddig, s. f. (gwerdd) Chickweed, winter green.

Gwerddon, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwerdd) A green spot, a green; a mead.

Ebediad—

*Rhon, pryddion dail
 Mwyu' cerdd yn mawr gwerddon.*

*The winged ones, lords and minstrels of the leaves, most
 ling in their song on the edge of the green.*

D. ab Idris.

*Treigla 'i glyn, tra gloew a glas,
 Ac ir-lif ei dwf gorlas;
 Coed bron, pob gwerddon o gylich,
 Er ymga' pawb i'r amgylch.*

*Wander over its vale, most clear and verdant, and the
 stream of its pellucid water; the wood of the hill; even
 around, to allure every one to the assembly.*

Idyll.

*Pencerdd adar y werrddon,
 Ar un awydd 'n yr ymga' hon.*

*Chief of song of the birds of the green glade, particularly when
 this tale.*

Idyll.

Gwerddonell, s. f. (gwerddon) English clary.

Gwerddonig, s. a. (gwerddon) Greenish, verdant.

Gwerddyr, s. f. (gwerdd) The sharebone. It is also called, *cylich yr arfed*.

Gweren, s. f.—pl. t. i. (gwer) A cake of tallow; also the cawl of the entrails. *Y weren ffrwyd y weren fawr*, the cawl of the stomach.

Gwerganwyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwer—chawyl) A tallow candle.

Gwerganwylydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwerganwyll) A tallow-chandler.

Gweri, v. a. (gwer) To seek the shade. *Mae y de
 yn gweri*, the cattle are seeking the shade; the same as *cysgota*.

Gwelltyn, *s. m.* (gwellt) A blade of grass; a straw.

Osi 'mddyddan ychwaneg,
Tor y gwelltyn a'm dyn deg.

If she discourses so more, break the straw with my fair one.
S. ab R. ab Morga, 1444.

Gwellwell, *a.* (gwell repeated) Better and better.
adv. In a better and better manner.

Gwellwell hyd fari, gwellthweith hyd farw.

Enter and better until puberty, worse and worse until death.
Adage.

Gwellyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwell) What is better.

Gwellyniad, *s. m.* (gwellyn) An improving.

Gwellyniadwy, *a.* (gwellyniad) Improvable.

Gwellyniaw, *v. a.* (gwellyn) To improve.

Gwellyniawg, *a.* (gwellyn) Having a tendency to improvement; cultured.

Gwellyniawg deyrn, gedyrn gospi,
Gwelliaw yn anaf caw dy foth.

I place hundreds of blessings, punishing the mighty ones, pour
to my name a theme to praise thee.

Ll. P. Mech, 1 D. ab Owain.

Gwellnyrwydd, *s. m.* (gwellyn) Improvedness.

Gwmp, *s. f.* (of gwmp) Fair, or splendid.

Gwmp, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwmp) A wimple.

Gwen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwen) A state of bliss
or ecstasy; a smile.

Gwen, *s. f.* (of gwyn) A fair one, a beauty.

Nid hawdd cadw cymmen wen wych
Kling Meir yn rhy gull edrych.

It is not easy to keep the pert and gay nymph against a thief
prying with excess of cunning.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwen, *a. f.* (of gwyn) White; fair; beautiful.
Y ddyn wen, the fair maid.

Afyn y ghydded wen yw ban degfili, a hyd y penfili o bedwar
a hys 12 bymled.

The sweetest of the fair co-extension is a verse of ten syllables,
twice the length of the stanza from four to sixteen verses.

Barddas.

Gwen, *s. f.* (gwen) A blister under the skin.

Gwenawg, *a.* (gwen) Having a smile, smiling.

Gwenaw, *a.* (gwen) Smiling, pleasing; bland.

Gweni, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oed* (gwanc) A stoat.

Gwenal, *a.* (gwen—tal) Having a white fore-
head; fair-fronted.

Teg yw dy daf—

U bai deg Indeg wendal.

In thy growth, if white-fronted Indeg should be deemed fair.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwendid, *s. m.* (gwan) Weakness, or frailty.

Gwenawg, *s. f.* (gwen—ton) A white skin. *A. Of*
white, or fair skin: the herb bedstraw.

Gwendydd, *s. f.* (gwen—dydd) The morning
star.

Gwener, *s. f.* (gwen) That confers happiness;

Venus, *Seren Wener*, the morning star; *Dydd*
Gwener, Friday; *Gwacallt Gwener*, maidenhair.

Y nghylch seron y Gwener
Y byddi swra bob ddwy o ser.

Around the star Venus there be constellations of stars in pairs.

L. G. Coick.

Gweneraw, *a.* (gwener) Tending to diffuse hap-
piness; relating to Venus; belonging to Friday.

Cymru gwenerawl hyd frawd gorfydd.

The venerable Cymbrines until doomsday shall be supreme.

Tabletin.

Donlawy didrist Grist, groes rinweiddawl,
Dallawd yn gwawod dydd gwenerawl.

The gracious and placid Christ, whose efficacious cross was rich,
a vision on the day of Venus.

Gwaelchmael.

Gwaf, *s. f.* (gwen) A curb of a bridle.

Y meirch—

Pirwyma Pw gwas a gad a gwaf,
Cydag safodd gylmied.

The horses, bridles in their mouths were put, and a curb with un-
known bandage.

W. Middleton.

Gwenfro, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ydd* (gwen—bro) The re-
gion of bliss.

Gwengau, *s. f.* (gwen—caen) A white surface.
a. Of a white surface.

Gwengan, *a.* (gwen—can) Of a bright white.

Gwenglaer, *a.* (gwen—clær) White and clear.

Gwengraith, *s. f.* (gwen—craith) Sanicle.

Gwenhaul, *s. f.* (gwen—haul) The fair sun.

Gwenhudiw, *s. m.* (gwen—hudiw) That allures
with a smile; the name of a celebrated dwarf,
of a character similar to Esop.

All yw Rhys, yn aol y rhaw,
Wan hudiaw, i wenhudiw.

Like Gwenhudiw, is Rhys, the feeble deceiver, on the brow of
the hill.

T. Frys.

Gwenhwys, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwent) Men of Gwent.

Gwenhwysaidd, *a.* (gwenhwys) After the manner
of the Gwentians.

Gwenhwysawl, *a.* (gwenhwys) Relating to the
Gwentians or people of Gwent.

Gwenhwysag, *s. f.* (gwenhwys) The language of
Gwent.

Mawr ddilawd fy ngwawd y'Ngwenhwysag.

Greatly eloquent is my muse in the Gwentian tongue.

Cumedyn.

Gwenhwyson, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwenhwys) The peo-
ple of Gwent, or Gwentians.

Caradawg o Went a'i Wenhwyson.

Caradoc of Gwent with his Gwentians.

Gweniaith, *s. f.* (gwen—iaith) Bland, or soothing
language; flattery.

Ni charodd—

Na Merddin wenieth-afn iech,
Na Thalliaid o thysach.

Nor Merddin, with fair and flattering tongue, nor Thalliaid loved
not her superior.

D. ab Gwilym, 1 Forjudd.

Gwenieithgar, *a.* (gweniaith) Adulatory.

Gwenieithiad, *s. m.* (gweniaith) A flattering.

Gwenieithiaw, *v. a.* (gweniaith) To use bland
words; to flatter, to soothe with fair words.

Gwenieithawl, *a.* (gweniaith) Flattering.

Gwenieithus, *a.* (gweniaith) Apt to flatter.

Nid gwenieithus ond merch.

Woman is the most apt to flatter.

Adage.

Gwenieithwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwenieithwyr* (gweniaith
—gwr) A flatterer.

Gwenith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwen—ith) Wheat
Gwenith ysgyarnog, common quaking grass;
gwenith y bucc, *gwenith yr hydd*, buckwheat;
gwenith y gog, *gwenith y ddaier*, and *llysiar y*
bronau, pilewort; *gwenith y brain*, English
stonecrop.

Gwenithawg, *a.* (gwenith) Having wheat.

Gwenithdir, *s. m.* (gwenith—tir) Wheat-land.

Gwenithen, *s. f. dim.* (gwenith) Grain of wheat.

Gwenithfaen, *s. m.* (gwenith—maen) Granite.

Gwenithwellt, *s. m.* (gwenith—gwellt) Wheat-
straw. *Gwenithwellt ymdaen*, creeping wheat
grass.

Gwenithyd, *s. m.* (gwenith—yd) Wheat corn.

Gweno, *s. f.* (gwen) The evening star; also a wo-
man's name, the diminutive of Gwen.

Gwennol, *s. f.*—*pl. t. laid* (gwen—dol) A swallow,
a martin. *Gwennol y daf*, the water swallow,
or swift; *gwennol y mor*, or *ysgrawen*, the sea-
swallow, or scraye; *gwennol y glenydd*, the
sand martin:—*Gwennol y gwydd*, a weaver's
shuttle.

Rhed i leigion afonydd,

'Rhod maenol, mai gwennol gweydd.

Ran to the midst of rivers, along the vale, like a weaver's shut-
tle.

T. Frys, 1'r gylledd.

Gwenenwy, s. m. (gwen) Lily of the valley.
Gwearod, s. f. (gwen—rhod) Circle of felicity.

*Gwladig gwlad orsed,
 Gorchod' wearod,
 Gwida, gwna gwynedd
 Rhyngod a ni !*

Sovereign of the region of necessity, the exalted circle of felicity, thou benign Being, make a reconciliation between thee and me. *Meligr.*

Gwent, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwen) A fair, or open region, a champaign. It is a name now confined to nearly all Monmouthshire, but which anciently comprehended also parts of the counties of Gloucester and Hereford; being the district of which *Caer went*, or the *Venta silurum* of the Romans, was the capital.

Gwentas, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwent) A high shoe, a buskin.

Yr oedd dwy wentas o gwrddal de am ei draed, a gwaegau oer ar fynglas y traed yn eu can.

There were two shoes of black leather on his feet, and golden claps on the insteps to fasten them. H. Mabonny—Mabonnylon.

Gweno, v. a. (gwen) To smile, to look pleasantly.
Gwenwelw, a. (f. of gwynwelw) Of a white paleness, of wan complexion.

Gwenwialen, s. f. (gwen—gwialen) Common maple tree; also called *gwiniolen*, and *gwiniolowydd*.
Gwenwig, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwen—gwisg) A surplice.

Gwenwyn, s. m. (gwen—gwyn) Venom, poison.
Gwenwynad, s. m. (gwenwyn) A poisoning.
Gwenwynaw, v. a. (gwenwyn) To poison; to fret.
Gwenwynawl, a. (gwenwyn) Poisonous; fretful.
Gwenwynder, s. m. (gwenwyn) Poisonousness.
Gwenwyndra, s. m. (gwenwyn) Poisonousness.
Gwenwynig, a. (gwenwyn) Poisonous, fretting.
Gwenwynigrwydd, s. m. (gwenwynig) Poisonousness.

Gwenwynllyd, a. (gwenwyn) Poisonous, or venomous; inflamed; fretful, vexatious.

Gwenwynllydrwydd, s. m. (gwenwynllyd) Venomousness, inflammation.

Gwenwynwr, s. m.—pl. gwenwynwyr (gwenwyn—grw) One who poisons; one who frets.

Gwenyd, s. m. (gwen) Felicity, bliss, happiness.

Gwenydfa, s. f. (gwenyd) The place of felicity, the seat of bliss; paradise.

*Coronwg faben yn y cyffwr
 A gant gaoes yn y gwenydfa,
 Ag awen gogoniant o'r achelfa,
 Gan darddi hysoddd byw Adin.*

The crowned infant, in the beginning, sang a hymn of principles in the region of felicity, with the name of glory from the highest, at which words burst into existence, and Adam lived. *R. Nanmer.*

Gwenydiad, s. m. (gwenyd) A felicitation.
Gwenyda, v. a. (gwenyd) To render blissful.

Gwenydd, s. m. (gwen) That makes happy; that diverts or amuses.

Gwenyddawl, a. (gwenydd) Felicitous; amusing.
Gwenyddiad, s. m. (gwenydd) A yielding bliss.

Gwenyddu, v. a. (gwenydd) To yield happiness.

Gwenyn, s. pl. aggr. (gwen) Bees, *Gaeuyn* y *maich*, gad bees, wasps.

Beoedd gwenyn o baradwys pan yw; ac o achawu perchawd dyn y daethynt oddi yno ac y dodes Dew mid trwyn.

The origin of the bees is from paradise; and on account of the sin of man did they come from thence; and God gave his blessing upon them. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwenynawg, a. (gwenyn) Having bees. *s. m.* An alveary: bastard baulm; also called *llysiaw* y *gwenyn*.

Gwenyndro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwenyn—tro) The turn, or circular range of bees.

Gwenyddall, s. pl. aggr. (gwenyn—dall) Baulm. also called *gwenynllys*.

Gwenynnen, s. f. dim. (gwenyn) A bee, one bee
Gwenynnen ormes, a drone.

*Er hoddwch nag er Phylid
 Gwenynnen farw ni chngi fad.*

For peace, or for war, a dead bee will not collect honey. *Adgr.*

Gwenynlle, s. m. (gwenyn—lle) A place for bees
Gwenynllestr, s. m.—pl. t. i (gwenyn—llestr) A bee-hive. It is also called *Cuch gwenyn*.

Gwengyn, s. m. dim. pl.—t. od (gwang) A snail.

Gwep, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweb) A visage, a phiz
Gweneud gwep, to make a face.

*Golwg ffram, dargh ei aloni,
 A gwep ceth a gipia ci.*

Part is his look, may he be deceived, with his grinning (for a cat snatched by a dog). *T. Pry.*

Gwepa, s. m. (gwep) The visage, the phiz.

Gwepia, s. m. (gwep) The visage, the front.

*Pwy'n ei fyw plan nef all
 Prydydd y' gwepia addol!*

Who in his life possesses heaven, like a poet in the top of a hill? *Gut. Owen.*

Gwepiaw, v. a. (gwep) To make a wry face; grin; to mock.

Gwepiwr, s. m. gwepwyr (gwep—grw) A grinner; a mocker.

Gwer, s. m. (gwe—er) That is thrown to the surface; that shades; a shade. *Dyfed.* Tallow suet. *Gwer maniliwyn*, mutton suet.

Gwera, v. a. (gwer) To collect tallow, or suet.

Gweradd, a. (gwer) Of the nature of tallow.

Gwerawg, a. (gwer) Abounding with tallow, suet. *Y werawg, barn ean y defaid, man y d llysiaw y defaid, llyriad y mor, sea plantain.*

Gwerawl, a. (gwer) Tending to be tallowy.

Gwerchyr, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwarch) A cover.

Gwerchyrriad, s. m. (gwerchyr) A covering of

Gwerchyrriaw, v. a. (gwerchyr) To cover over

Gwyddia s'i gwerchyr, gorchudd gwythlaw!

The wild earth covers her, a wretched hiding! *Cyddel.*

Gwerdd, a. (f. of gwyrdd) Green, verdant.

Gwerdden, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwerdd) An emerald.

Gwerddig, s. f. (gwerdd) Chickweed, wintergreen.

Gwerddon, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwerdd) A green spot, a green; a mead.

*Rhodri—
 Rhion, prydyddion dail
 Mwy'n curd yn mla gwerddon.*

The winged ones, lords and ministers of the leaves, meeting in their song on the edge of the green. *D. ab Gw.*

*Treigla 'i glyn, tra gloew a glas,
 Ac ir-llif ei dwf gorias;
 Coed bron, pob gwerddon o gylich,
 Er ymgae pawb i'r awgylich.*

Wander over its vale, most clear and verdant, and its stream of its pellucid water; the wood of the hill; every around, to allure every one to the assembly. *Mwyr. Daf.*

*Pencerrdd adar y werddon,
 At un awydd 'n yr ymyn hwn.*

Chief of song of the birds of the green glade, particularly this note. *W. G. G.*

Gwerddonell, s. f. (gwerddon) English clary.

Gwerddonig, a. (gwerddon) Greenish, verd.

Gwerddyr, s. f. (gwardd) The sharebone.

also called, cylich yr arfed.

Gweren, s. f.—pl. t. i. (gwer) A cake of tallow also the cawl of the entrails. *Y werra*, worn *sawr*, the cawl of the stomach.

Gwerganwyll, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwer—caww) tallow candle.

Gwerganwylludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwergan) A tallow-chandler.

Gweri, v. a. (gwer) To seek the shade. *Ma yn gweri*, the cattle are seeking the shade same as *cysgota*.

Gwerin, s. f. pl. aggr. (gwar) A civil society, the common people, the vulgar, the multitude; a body of men. *Gwerin y wyddbyll*, the table-men at chess.

*Pan fo swya cyallwys bro gwerthodda,
A galar gwasgar y gildant wera.
Gwyfys y gema yn gyfrwys gyfrin
A llafr ni gair or hon-ldith gwaetha.*

When there shall be a complaint of besetting the supreme country, and the grief of the dispersion of gildant multitude, blessed be lips, which, sweetly and privately, shall speak three words of the old primitive language. *Myrdal.*

Gwerin, s. (gwer) Docile; civil, common, vulgar.

Y penillion cynwrych, a ddangoswyd, a gyrruallais, lawer lawer o bouat, o hon gwlad gwerin.

The specimen verses, which have been brought forward, I have also, a great many of them, from the mouth of the vulgar country. *E. Dafydd.*

Gwerinad, s. m. (gwerin) A civilizing; a becoming prevalent, or common.

Gwerinaw, v. s. (gwerin) To render tame; to render prevalent, or common; to render vulgar; to become common; to civilize.

Nid yw hawdd gwerinaw sawar.

It is not easy to civilize the ungente. *Adage.*

*Rhithni ni fu fud
Er hwy gwerinad.*

The fure did not do well, nevertheless let it overspread. *Talliesin.*

Gwerinawg, a. (gwerin) Prevalent, vulgar. *Idith wernawg*, the common tongue.

Gwerinawl, a. (gwerin) Civil; plebian, or rustic.

*Arwydded aef a llyw, gwaer gwerinawl,
Arddelwaf o'n awedd rhag lawdd tanawl.*

Lord of heaven and earth, the universal light, I beseech thy protection against the fiery dissolution. *Gwalchmai.*

Gwerindawd, s. m. (gwerin) Civilization.

Gwerindots, s. a. (gwerindawd) To practise civility, or sociality.

Gweriniad, s. m. (gwerin) A civilizing.

Gweriniath, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwerin) Democracy.

Gweriniathawl, a. (gweriniath) Democratical.

Gwerinos, s. pl. aggr. (gwerin) The common people, the multitude; a rabble, a mob. *Tesodur o'r gwerinos*, a great gathering of the mob; *Eidd y gwerinos*, the idol of the multitude.

Gwerinwriadwriaeth, s. f. (gwerin—gwriadwriaeth) A republican government.

Gwerias, s. f. (gwer—glas) A green meadow.

Gwerid, s. m. (gwer—llid) A flowing wrath.

Gwerin, s. m. (gwer—llin) That is of pure, or noble race.

Gwerin a'n llin o lan dathil.

A soldier with his descent of unblemished qualities. *Don. D. Mew.*

werin, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (gwer) That is inundated; a swamp, a bog, a meadow; also alder trees; which are also called *coed gwerin*, or the swamp trees; also an epithet for hell.

*Gwers blaen blin,
A wnaeth gwaetha—
Aerth.*

The alder, of ruthless hope, will make a general slaughter. *Talliesin.*

*A'r dr yndaf, dywal-wern—
A dweiddin.*

Let the wild land, a terrible swamp, he will pass through. *Frydydd Bychan.*

werinawg, a. (gwerin) Abounding with alders.

werin, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwerin) An alder tree; also a mast of a ship.

*Dwg y wernan deg ardd;
Dyrr dy la i dr dy wind.*

See the fair mast over thee; give thy multitude to the land of thy country. *H. Dafydd.*

Gwernin, a. (gwerin) Of a swampy nature; of, or relating to, alder.

*Songt waenawr,
Yn nydd cadwynawr,
Ynglithedd gwerin.*

Those will tread the reeds, in the day of binding in chains, in the trench of the plain. *Anserin.*

Gwernille, s. m. (gwerin—lle) An alder grove.

Gwers, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwer) A space; a while; a lesson; a verse. *Dysgw gwers*, to learn a lesson; *yn mhun gwers*, in a while; *aroesis wers sawr*, I stayed a great while. *adv.* For a while.

Wylaf wern, tawaf wedy.

I will weep a while, I will then be silent. *Llywarch Hen.*

Mi af—

I droglis wern draw i gild.

I will go to range for a while yonder to the assembly. *L. G. Cethl.*

Gwersa, v. a. (gwers) To spend time idly; to tattle, to gossip.

Gwersig, s. f. dim. (gwers) A short lesson; a versicle.

Gwersu, v. a. (gwers) To lecture; to repeat lessons; to recite verses.

Gwersyll, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwer—syll) A camp, an encampment.

Gwersyllawg, a. (gwersyll) Having a camp.

Gwersylledig, a. (gwersyll) Encamped; tented.

Gwersyllfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwersyll) The site or place, of encamping, an encampment.

Gwersylliad, s. m. (gwersyll) An encamping, a making a camp; a pitching of tents.

Gwersyllig, s. m. dim. (gwersyll) A small encampment.

Gwersyllt, s. m.—pl. t. an (gwersyll) A camp.

Gwersylltiad, s. m. (gwersyllt) An encamping.

Gwersylltu, v. a. (gwersyllt) To encamp.

Gwersyllu, v. a. (gwersyll) To encamp.

Gwersyllwr, s. m.—pl. gwersyllwyr (gwersyll—gwr) One who encamps.

Gwersyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwersyll) One who encamps; or forms a camp.

Gwerth, s. m. (gwer) Value, worth, price; sale. *Ar werth*, on sale; *pa faint yw gwerth awn?* How much is the price of this? *Gwerth tafawd*, the worth of the tongue, a fine paid for false judgement, or testimony.

*Ni ddengaf namyn tri—
A minnu o'm gweddifrau gwerth fy ngwerwedd.*

None could escape save three, besides me, who was saved from the spilling of my blood through the merit of my holy name. *Anserin.*

Dywed air cywair yn ol cawd dwyf,

*Can gwerthf cwyn gird;
Ai er gwerth, canerth cawd,
Ai o'n fodd, can rhodd yn rhad.*

Speak a faithful word after the shower of love, as I am oppressed by dismal grief, or out of good will, gratuitously under the name of gift. *Gr. ab D. ab Tudor.*

Gwerthadwy, a. (gwerth) Saleable, vendable.

Gwerthawl, a. (gwerth) Relating to valuation.

Gwerthedig, a. (gwerth) Being sold, or vended.

Gwerthedigaeth, s. m. (gwerthedig) Vendition.

Gwerthedd, s. m. (gwerth) Value, or price.

Gwerthefin, s. m. (gwerthaf) That is sovereign, or supreme. *a.* Sovereign, or supreme.

*Llyst Cadwallawn fy mrawd,
Yngwerthefin bro Dunaed;
Ei far anwar yn fowad.*

The encampment of Cadwallon, my brother, in the upper part of the country of Denod: his wrath is violent in the earthen. *Llywarch Hen.*

*Wrth Daw ydd wylaf byn,
Werthafu ffrindin fry.*

To God I will weep on that account, the supreme King where. *H. P. Meek.*

*Gwerthada ffreina, fraing benador byd,
Gwrthladdod o'n bryd pyd poethadur!*
The sovereign King, the mighty Ruler of the world, may he
drive from my intention the danger of the sinner! *Ll. P. Mech.*

*Cyfarchaf i'w deuin gwerthada,
Gwerthfawr wrth ei fod yn ffreina,
Cerdod foliant, mai y cant Myrddin.*

I will greet the supreme Divinity, precious from being king, a
song of praise as Merddin erst did sing. *H. ab Owain.*

Gwerthfawr, a. (gwerth) Precious, valuable.

*Yn yr amser yd oedd Cynfelyn, fab Teneffus, yn frenin yn yr
ynys hon, y ganed Iesu Crist an Arglwydd ni, y gwr ei i werth-
fawr waed ei a bryaws cenedi dyn o geithben.*

In the time when Cynfelyn, the son of Teneffus, was king to this
island, Jesus Christ our Lord was born, the person, who, by his
precious blood, redeemed the generation of man from bondage. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Gwerthfawrawg, a. (gwerthfawr) Of a precious
nature, greatly valuable, of great worth.**

*Tri pheth gwerthfawrawg i ddyn: iechyd, a rhyddid, a rhwngedd.
There are three most precious things for man: health, liberty,
and virtue. *Tricoed.**

Gwerthfawredd, s. m. (gwerthfawr) Preciousness.

**Gwerthfawrogrwydd, s. m. (gwerthfawrawg) Pre-
ciousness, the state of being precious.**

**Gwerthfawrus, a. (gwerthfawr) Of a precious
nature; very valuable.**

Gwerthiad, s. m. (gwerth) A selling; vendition.

Gwerthiant, s. m. (gwerth) Vendition; price.

Gwerthlawg, a. (gwerth) Precious; valuable.

**Gwerthu, v. a. (gwerth) To sell; to vend; to
traffic, to bargain.**

Angen a bryn ac a werth.

Necessity will buy and will sell. *Adage.*

*Cyfoethawg i werthu,
Tyllawd i bryn.*

The wealthy to sell, the indigent to buy. *Adage.*

**Gwerthwr, s. m.—pl. gwerthwyr (gwerth—gwr)
A seller, or vender.**

**Gwerthyd, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwarth) Axis; spin-
dle. *Gwerthyd melin*, the axle which passes
through the stones of a mill; *gwerthyd troell*,
the spindle of a spinning wheel; *gwerthyd ysgol*,
a round of a ladder.**

**Gwerthyddaid, s. f.—pl. gwerthyddaidian (gwerth-
yd) What is upon a spindle, a spindle-full.**

Gwerthydu, v. a. (gwerthyd) To put on a spindle.

**Gwerthydwr, s. m.—pl. gwerthydwyr (gwerthyd
—gwr) One who makes spindles.**

Gwerthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwerth) A seller.

**Gwerthyr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwarth) A fortifi-
cation.**

**Gweru, v. n. (gwer) To be spreading round; to
become tallow; to generate tallow.**

Gwery, a. (gwer) Tending to spread, or grow out.

**Gweryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwer) An excretion;
the sward, or covering of the earth; manure.**

Gweryd y dwfr, the conferva: the lower part
of the belly.

*Y gelain feiawen a olair heddyw,
Dai gweryd ac arwydd:
Gwas fy llaw, llaidd fy arglwydd!*

The fair white corpse is interred this day, under earth and mo-
nument: woe my hand, that my lord is slain! *Llywarch Hen.*

*Mai gryn llwyd yr wyd ar ll,
Fews canol a faw'n cawna;
Garaa yn hwrw ei gweryd;
Garaa'r wyll, ar gwr yr yd.*

Then seemed, on the ice, like a gray heron, that in the ditch
picks the reeds; or a stork eating up the contents of her stomach;
or with golden limbs on the border of the field. *Ll. ab Owain, am ei gysgawd.*

**Gwerydiad, s. m. (gweryd) A swarding, or grow-
ing through the surface; a becoming mossy.**

**Gwerydre, s. m. (gweryd—rhe) Cultivated land,
an inhabited region; a country.**

*Befuch allan, forwynion, a sylwch gwerydre
Cynddylan; llys Fongwern neid tadde!*

Stand out, ye virgins, and behold the patrimony of Cynddylan:
the court of Fongwern is it not devoted by Sines! *Llywarch Hen.*

Ei a'i dwg o'i deg werydre.

He will bring him out of his fair country. *Ll. P. Mech.*

**Gwerydu, v. a. (gweryd) To sward; to generate
moss; to till the ground, to manure. *Dyfed.***

**Gwerydwedd, s. f. (gweryd—gweidd) The face of
the earth; the sward.**

Neid adwyth—

A Thudyr hen gwyr i gwerydwedd!

Is it not a calamity, when Tudor, the chief of men, is tress
the surface of the ground. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

**Gwerydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwer) That springs up
a spring, or a youth.**

*Credaf i awen, a'm rheen a'm rhydd,
Mad gysnall mawr werydd.*

I trust to the muse, with which my Lord will endow me, his
fair collection of teeming springs. *Cynddylan.*

Deiw ydd ym—

*Yn undod undod frodorion,
Can drugar, can war weryddion;
Can terlyn, can torf cangylion—
Y byddom.*

Thus we are in unity, as brothers from a common father, as
compassionate, with gentle youths; in the end, with a bad
angelic may we be! *Cynddylan.*

Gweryddawg, a. (gwerydd) Full of vigour.

**Gweryddawl, a. (gwerydd) Tending to sprin-
out; apt to be wanton.**

**Gweryddiad, s. m. (gwerydd) A springing or
an acting wantonly.**

Gweryddu, v. a. (gwerydd) To spring out.

*Pan oedd yn hen gietrach, ef a weryddai megis gwr leuac.
When he was a decrepid old man, he would wanton like a yu
man. *Gr. Robert.**

**Gwerylym, a. (gwery—llym) Greatly spread
Ugymus, gwerlym, gwerllyd gofain.**

A disgusting, an intensely spreading, howling wrath, of men
Ein. ab Gwyn.

**Gweryn, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwer) A worm, or l
that breeds in the backs of cattle.**

Gweryrawl, a. (gwer—gyrawl) Neighing.

**Gweryriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwer—gyriad)
neighing.**

**Gweryru, v. a. (gwer—gyru) To utter the v
as a horse; to neigh.**

Gwes, s. m.—pl. gwys (gw—es) That is movi

Gwesawd, s. m. (gwes) Departure; a strayin

Gwesawl, a. (gwes) A departing; straying.

**Gwesgrydd, s. m. (gwes—crydd) A coarse
going round, a circumrotation.**

*Gwenllor Fawrth addoer, addwyr wesgrydd;
Gwan-llun wawr anhan Feirioydd y dach.*

The chilling fair moon of March, of boldly declining and
sleep-bereaving ray came upon a feeble frame in March.
For. For.

Gwesgryn, s. m. (gwes—cryn) Agitation, trep

Gwesgryuawl, a. (gwesgryn) Tending to agi

**Gwesgryniad, s. m. (gwesgryn) A causing to i
with agitation.**

Gwesgrynu, v. a. (gwesgryn) To cause agiti

*Nid yn wryr, yn war,
Yd wesgryn cegar.*

Not chaotely, not mildly will the foe agitate. *Gweld*

*Pan wesgryn cammawn camp euir;
Pan lladd yn huchlad, pan llechir,
Yn llym, yn llachar yd fennir.*

When with dazzling exploit he agitates the combat; as
slays in dealing wrath; when he is soothed, serene and g
he is allowed to be. *Cynddylan, i H. ab G.*

Gwesiad, s. m. (gwes) A departing, a going

Gwest, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwes) A going out; a

an entertainment; a place of entertainment; an inn; a lodging.

Gurthawd gwahawdd a myn'd i west.

Refusing an invitation and yet going to an entertainment.
Adage.

Gwest, v. a. (gwest) To go about; to visit; to partake of entertainment; to be as a guest.
Hob ofed gwest ar le arall, without being obliged to put up in another place.

*Mi dydd—
Yn dawod i west ataf.*

I am coming to be a guest to thee. D. ab Gwilym.

Gwesta, v. a. (gwest) To go a visiting; to partake of entertainment, to go as a guest.

Gwestach, s. m. (gwest) The state of being as a guest, or visitant.

Gwestai, s. c.—pl. gwesteion (gwest) A visitor; a guest; one who partakes of entertainment, lodger.

*Yn y dydd caddw gwestai, ac nid y dydd:—Mal hyn y dyddir
nid gwestai: lle yr amddiffynwr, a deuddyn gydag ef o ddyddion
y dyddir gwestai: a thynnu o bonynt en bod yn geidwald ar
a bod gwestai ydyd y hore drasoddi.*

*A lodger should be kept during the night, and not the day:—
the night a lodger to be kept: the couch of the defendant, and
two persons with him, of the men of the house, wherein he slept:
and day receiving of their being guardians over him from the time
of night until the next morning.*
Welsh Laws.

Gwestawl, s. (gwest) Being roving; visiting.

Gwestriad, s. m. (gwestai) A being a guest; a visiting, a partaking of entertainment.

Gwesteioeth, s. m. (gwestai) The act of going as a guest; a frequenting of entertainments.

Gwestfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwest) A place of entertainment; entertainment; or hospitable reception; a lodging; a periodical obligation upon a vassal to contribute for the reception of the prince in his circuit.

Suydd y dyddia yw rhannu arian y gwestfa.

It is the steward's office to divide the money of the entertainments.
Welsh Laws.

*Rhodd a gerdd dair tref, a new ty yn mhob tref, heb gael na
cariad, na gwestfa, ar ei dal a'i lodrad ymorth gwestai ni
cariad.*

*The sermons who shall walk three townships, and nine houses
in every township, without obtaining neither alms, or lodging,
though he be caught with theft of sustenance upon him, he shall
not be hung.*
Welsh Laws.

Gwestfai, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwest—mil) A prowling animal; a wild beast.

Gwestiad, s. m. (gwest) A going above; a visiting; a being as a guest.

Gwestifant, s. m.—pl. gwestifaint (gwest) A guest about; a visitor; a guest.

*Dinas gwestifant gwestyngwr, mai gwr,
Gwestan dwt dordwy.*

*The strong hold of guests, he humbled, like a hero, the shatter-
ed tower of Gwestan.*
Cynaddellu, i O. Cyfrithlwg.

Gwest, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwest) A hurly-burly, or a state of confusion.

*Trefnodd gwest am en trysor,
Tymhestl, a mawr-westl y mor.*

*Thou hast rifled the treasures for their treasure, thou tempest, and
great tumult of the sea.*
M. ab Rhys.

Gwestlawg, s. (gwestl) Riotous, tumultuous.

*Cyfun westlawg dwfr dydd neud gawr
Cath o ar adar, awd oymwy.*

*Unceasingly murmuring the waters by day, when I am treated
with a carol from the birds, well versed in melody.*
Gwalchmai.

Gwestle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwest—lle) A place of entertainment; a lodging.

Gwestledd, s. m. (gwestl) A hurly-burly state.

*Nid o westledd y cels prestledd.
It is not from riotousness that witicism is to be obtained.*
Cetwg.

Gwestifan, s. f. (gwestl—man) A scene of riot.

Gwestliad, s. m. (gwestl) A making a riot.

Gwestlu, v. a. (gwestl) To riot, to make a riot,

Gwestr, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwest) A hitch.

Gwestu, v. a. (gwest) To entertain, or to exercise hospitality; to be as a guest; to lodge.

Gwestwng, s. m. (gw—estwng) A decline, or going down. **v. n.** To decline; to lower.

Gwestwr, s. m.—pl. gwestwyr (gwest—gwr) One who goes about; a visitor; a man who is a guest.

*—Achwyn a rithi
Rhag gwestwr, brigwydwr braint,
Yr hwn a elwir hennant.*

*Complain to her against a visitor, a painter with hoary hues of
our glory, who is called old age.*
Marg. ab Hywel.

Gwestyngawl, s. (gwestwng) Declinatory.

Gwestyngiad, s. m. (gwestwng) A declining, or tending downwards.

Gwestyngu, v. u. (gwestwng) To decline.

Gwestu, v. a. (gwest) To depart, to go out.

Gwesyn, s. m. dim. (gwas) A little fellow; a little boy, or page; a little servant.

Gwesynaid, s. (gwesyn) Like a boy, or boyish; like a servant; servile.

Gwesyndawd, s. m. (gwesyn) A boyish state; the office of a page; servility.

*Nid oes llo gynyng, er dim, elwa trwy druth a gwestai ufudd-
gar, neu trwy wesyndawd a chydawddied pechidurus.*

*He is not to attempt by any means to get riches by fawning and
obsequious flattery, or through servility and sinful conformity.*
Ier. Ugalin.

Gwethl, s. m.—pl. t. au (gw—eth) A start, or sudden spring.

Gwethliad, s. m. (gwethl) A springing off.

Gwethlu, v. a. (gwethl) To make a spring.

Gwethlus, s. (gwethl) Apt to start, or spring.

Gwëu, v. a. (gwe) To weave; to knit.

Gweuad, s. m. (gwëu) A weaving; a knitting.

Gweuad caerawg, that is woven like kersey.

Gweuadrestr, s. f.—pl. t. i (gweuad—rhestr) A woven range, or row.

*Aeth—
Fai hael wybr, byw lwytr ballad,
Dwyf feneistr weuadrestr wydr.*

*It went, like the son of the firmament, a beam of living course,
through the glass window of woven frame-work.*
I. ab R. ab Iwan Llwyd.

Gweuawl, s. (gwëu) Textile; weaving; knitting.

Gweuedig, s. (gweu) Being woven, or textile.

Gwenedigaeth, s. m. (gweuedig) Act of weaving.

Gweunaid, s. (gwaen) Meadowy, meadow-like.

Gweunblu, s. pl. aggr. (gwaen—plu) Cotton grass

Gweundir, s. m. (gwaen—tir) Meadow-land.

Gweunwellt, s. m. (gwaen—gwellt) Meadow grass

Gweurydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwaer) A slave.

*Euthym, a'm a yn yr llangwr, gydag e'i wlad Capas, ya weu-
rydd, a'r bannuad Gwryddyn ynol yn drywrydd.*

*I went, and I being a young man, with him to the country of
Capas, as a slave, and the fifth year following as treasurer.*
Gr. Roberts, a Cicero.

Gwëus, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwe) The human lip.

Drys oedd dwy wëus heddyw.

Incessant were two lips this day. D. ab Gwilym.

Dwywys aer dwy-wëus arian.

A splendid goddess with two silver lips. H. Daf.

Gweuwr, s. m.—pl. gweuwyr (gwëu—gwr) A weaver; a knitter.

**Gweuwraig, s. f.—pl. gweuwreidd (gwëu—
gwraig)** A weaving-woman; a knitting-woman.

Gweuwres, s. f.—pl. t. au (gweuwr) A female weaver, a female knitter.

Gweuydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwëu) A weaver.

Gweuyddes, s. f. (gweuydd) A female weaver.

Gwenyddiaeth, *s. m.* (gwenydd) A weaver's trade.
 Gwew, *s. m.* (gw—ew) Pungency; a smart.
 Gwewwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwewwyr (gwew—gwr) One who causes a smart.

Gwewyr, *s. m.* (gwew) That is pungent, that causes a smart; pain, anguish.

*Yr hyn ag anian yr haf,
 Afdyr gwewyr y gaeaf.*

The weather, with the nature of the summer, will dispel the pains of winter. *Guto y Glyn.*

Gwewyriys, *s. m.* aggr. (gwewyr—llys) Dill.

Gweyd, *v. a.* (gwa) To stay, to express, to speak.

Gweydiad, *s. m.* (gweyd) A saying, a speaking.

Gwēydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. lon (gwe) A weaver.

Gwēyddes, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (gwēydd) A female weaver.

Gwēyddiaeth, *s. m.* (gwēydd) A weaver's trade.

Gwewyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwewwyr (gwaew—gwr) A spearman, a pikeman.

Gwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* gygon (wg) A piercing look, a stern look; a frown; a frowning aspect; a glance; a look. *Dal gwg*, to bear anger, or to have a pique against one.

*Dyrru nawdd yn diron wg;
 Ddidda oill dy ledwg.*

Give protection, with look benign, manage all thy frown. *T. Frys.*

*Llona'r en allan o'r wg;
 Lleddeu all a' lleddeu o'wg.*

The brow, when free from the frown, would diffuse joy; she would kill a thousand with her glancing eye. *S. Ceri.*

*Gwnaed—
 Rhyw rwynddi, fali gwyr,
 Y rhala lwyrr syawyrus;
 Ac oeth gwna teg ei gwg.
 Mi af rhag drwg o'r gwg.*

Let her make some promise in the way she knows best, the nymph most discreet; and if she of pleasant look should refuse, for fear of ill, I will depart the isle. *Gwfaia.*

Gwi, *s. f.* (gw) A sudden emotion. It is used as an interjection. *Wi! Ha!*

Gwial, *s. pl.* aggr. (gwial) Rods, or saplings.

Dyg ddedydd i gair, dyg ddriedd i gwial.

Teach the diligent with a word, teach the mischievous with rods. *Adage.*

Gwial, *s. pl.* aggr. (gw—ial) Rods, or twigs.

Gwiala, *v. a.* (gwial) To gather rods, or twigs.

Gwialawg, *a.* (gwial) Abounding with twigs.

Gwialen, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. i (gwial) A rod, a perch, a yard, a measuring rod, a sceptre.

*Deunaw troedfedd a fydd yn hyd gwialen Hywel Dda.
 Eighteen feet are to be in the length of the perch of Hywel the Good.* *Welsh Laws.*

Yr hwn dir a gynallir y dan wialen yr orsedd hon.

The which land is held under the sceptre of this court. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwialenaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwialeneidiau (gwialen) The length, or measure of a meting rod; also a stroke with a rod.

Gwialenawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwialenodiau (gwialen) The length of a measuring rod; a stroke with a rod.

Gwialenfust, *s. f.* (gwialen—fust) The swipple part of a flail, a flail yard.

Gwialenig, *s. f.* dim. (gwialen) A small rod.

Gwialenodiad, *s. m.* (gwialenawd) A scourging, or striking with a rod.

Gwialenodiaw, *v. a.* (gwialenawd) To scourge.

Gwialfust, *s. f.* (gwial—fust) A flail swipple.

Gwib, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. iau (gwi—ib) A quick course, range, or drive; a serpentine motion; the motion of a fly in its progress; a wandering, or strolling. *Cymeryd gwib o redeg*, to take a heat of running; *seren wib*, wandering star.

Gwibad, *s. m.* (gwib) A ranging about, a traversing, a turning backwards.

Gwiban, *s. c.*—*pl.* t. od (gwib) A fly.

Gwibdde, *s. f.* (gwib) A darting, or flying about

*Dolan den ddyr am gser,
 Gwibdde addoer adwy ser.*

The darts where the streams come round a rampart, chide the peering and repelling of the branch of battle. *Tatiana.*

Gwibddyn, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. lon (gwib—dyn) Stroller.

Gwibed, *s. pl.* (gwib) Flies. *Gwibed bach*, gnat.

Gwibedog, *s. m.* (gwibed) A fly-catcher.

Gwibedyn, *s. m.* dim. (gwibed) A fly, one fly.

Gwiber, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. od (gwib) A serpent, a viper; a flying serpent, a dragon. *Gwiber a naid adder a snake.* *Stl.*

Gwiberaidd, *a.* (gwiber) Serpentine; viperous.

Gwiberawg, *a.* (gwiber) Abounding with viper.

Gwiberiys, *s. m.* (gwiber—iys) Vipers' bogloss.

Gwibfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (gwib) An irregular, a wandering course.

Gwibhwiliad, *s. m.* (gwib—hwiliad) A wandering course; a cruising.

Gwibhwiliaw, *v. a.* (gwib—hwiliaw) To make wandering course; to cruise.

Gwiblad, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwibladau (gwib) That fly about; a stroller, a vagabond.

Gwiblaw, *v. a.* (gwib) To range in a circular, serpentine direction; to wander, to stroll, to rove, to gad.

Gwibiawd, *s. m.* (gwib) A ranging, a strolling.

Gwibiawdr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwibiodron (gwibiawd) wanderer, a stroller.

Gwibiawg, *a.* (gwib) Running to and fro, errant wandering; discursive.

Gwibiaw, *a.* (gwib) Ranging, or darting about erratic, wandering; discursive.

Gwibiedig, *a.* (gwib) Erratic, wandering.

Gwibiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwibwyr (gwib—gwr) wanderer, or stroller,

Gwibl, *s. m.* (gwib) An abrupt turn, an eccentric course, a quirk.

Gwiblad, *s. m.* (gwibl) A flying, or gadding about.

Gwiblaw, *v. a.* (gwibl) To fly, or gad, about.

Gwibll, *s. m.* (gwibl) A state of wandering, gadding. *Castell gwibll*, the castle of vagrant; an appellation for such houses as keep beds receive strollers of various descriptions, who would not be admitted into houses in general. *Stl.*

Gwiblong, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (gwib—long) A cruising ship, a cruiser.

Gwiblu, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. oedd (gwib—llu) A band of vagrants, a strolling company.

Gwibredynen, *s. f.* (gwib—rhedyn) Rough spelt wort.

Gwibwrn, *s. m.* (gwib—gwrn) A whirling eddy. *Y dendro wibwrn*, the head turning giddiness, or a cracked brain.

Gwicw, *v. a.* (gwig) To hawk about the town.

Gwicawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwicorion (gwig) A hawk, a pedlar.

Gwiced, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (gwig) A wicket.

Gwicwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwicwyr (gwig—gwr) A hawk, a pedlar.

Gwich, *s. f.* (gwi) A shrill noise, a crack, or creak, a squeak, or squeal; the weasand.

Ni ddwyd wich, ni ddwyed air.

He will not give a squeal, he will not say a word. *O. de Li. M.*

*Rhoedd chwiben—
 Ac a' rich agorai iad
 Ac a' enas bugeud.*

He would give a whistle, and with his squeal he would open his mouth, and bellowing with his lips. *Llueddwr, i. 1. 1.*

Gwichad, *s. m.* (gwich) A creaking; a squeaking.
Gwicheb, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (gwich) A squeaker, a squealer. *Gwicheb y gog*, the cuckoo chatter, a little bird that attends the cuckoo. It is also called *gwes y gog*, and *cefflydd y gog*.

Gwichiad, *s. m.*—*pl. gwichiaid* (gwich) A perriwinkle.

Gwichian, *v. a.* (gwich) To creak; to squeak, to squeal, to cry with a shrill acute tone.

Gwichlaw, *v. a.* (gwich) To creak, to crash; to squeak, to squeal.

Oyd gwichio y faw hi a ddwg ei llwyth.

Though the waggon creaks it will carry its load. *Adage.*

*Gwell gwichio'r coludd
Na chuchio'r ddorodd.*

It is better that the gate should squeak, than that the cheeks should rattle. *Adage.*

Gwichiawg, *a.* (gwich) Creaking, crashing, grating; squeaking, squealing.

Gwichiedyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (gwichiad) A perriwinkle.

Gwichiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwichwyr* (gwich—gwr) A squeaking person, a squeaker, a squealer.

Gwichlais, *s. m.*—*pl. gwichleisiau* (gwich—llais) A squeaking voice.

Gwichlef, *s. m.* (gwich—llef) A squeaking cry.

Gwichlefaen, *v. a.* (gwichlef) To cry squeakingly.

Gwichleisiad, *s. m.* (gwichlais) A squealing.

Gwichleisiaw, *v. a.* (gwichlais) To utter in a squeaking voice, to squeal.

Gwichleisiawg, *a.* (gwichlais) Having a squeaking voice; shrill-voiced.

Gwichlyd, *a.* (gwich) Apt to creak; or squeak.

Gwichydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwich) A fitchet.

Gwichyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (gwich) A fitchet.

Gwichyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (gwich) A fitchet.

Gwid, *s. f.* (gw—id) A quick whirl, or twirl.

Owyr a'n cydberchddi uch gwid gwasan;

Owyr a'n cydberchddi o'r barch angan.

We are men who have been mutually honoured over the whirl of the white stream; a man was wont to respect us all from his peculiar regard. *Cyndderin, m. Rhyd.*

Gwidd, *s. m.* (gw—idd) That is dried, or withered. *a.* Dried, or withered.

Gwiddan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (gwidd) A hag; a witch; a sorceress, a giantess.

Gwidanes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwiddan) A witch.

Y drwg—

Mi arddu am anferth gwasan;

Gwne ddynion fain gwiddanes

I ddwyyno'r cyfan!

Wid—a monstrous giantess is become; woe to men the magnitude of such a hag, to pollute the whole! *Ellis Wyn, D. Cwag.*

Gwiddiant, *s. m.* (gwidd) A drying, or withering.

Gwiddon, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwidd) The small particles

of what is dried, or rotted; mites.

Gwiddonsidd, *a.* (gwiddon) Withered like mites.

Gwiddonawg, *a.* (gwiddon) Having a dry rot; mity, or full of mites.

Gwiddonawl, *a.* (gwiddon) Tending to dry up.

Gwiddoni, *v. a.* (gwiddon) To dry up, to wither;

to dry-rot. *Mae y caws yn gwyddoni*, the cheese breeds mites.

Rwy'n darfu bob dydd o'r phaid,

Bob pryd wrth synydd arni,

Fel dyddwyr dan don Mawr

O'r pryd i hafa gwiddoni!

I am daily wasting away on her account; whenever I think of her, I am like a tender plant under the heat of May from the time it begins to wither. *Gofalus.*

Gwidiawg, *a.* (gwail) Viminous; having twigs.

Gwilyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (gwail) A rod; a perch.

Gwif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwi) A lever, a crow.

Gwifwym, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gwif—rhwym) A ful-

crum, or what gives power to a lever.

Gwifwrwydd, *s. m.* (gwif—gwydd) Mealy guel der rose. *Gwifwrwydd y gora*, guelder rose also called *coruscigen*.

Gwig, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gw—lg) A strait place; a corner, nook, or angle; a cove; a little retreat, or opening in a wood, being such a situation as the Britons, who lived by hunting and tending their flocks, generally built their hamlets in; hence in after times it denoted a fortress, a place of security, a town. *Y Gellwrig Newydd*, the new Forest, so called by *Caradog*.

Gwigfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwig) A corner, or angle; a cove; a small opening in a wood; the site of a hamlet.

Gwigyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (gwig) One that lives in recesses. *Gwigyn y gog*, or *gwes y gog*, the bird called the cuckoo's servant.

Gwil, *s. m.* (gw—il) A partly turning off, or receding; the act of taking care, or avoiding.

Gwllawg, *a.* (gwil) Full of starts. *s. f.* One that starts, or plunges; an epithet for a mare.

Dodwch—al—march—

At gwllawg wriddawg dda.

Give me, by it a horse, or a good mare somewhat heavy.

G. ab Ll. Fychan.

Gwilfrai, *s. m.* (gwil—brai) Yarrow; also a brock, or badger; otherwise called *pryf llwgd*, *daiar-fochym*, *byrhuch*, *daiarhuch*, *pryf penfrith*, and *brach*.

Gwilff, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (gwil) The starter; an epithet for a mare; also a lewd woman.

Gweryiad gwylid, rhodd gam

Gwylid felen am gwyllau.

A wild neighing, the hollow utterance of a bay mare after horses. *D. ab Gwilym, f'r delyn ied.*

Gwilherai, *s. m.* (gwil—herai) A romping.

Gwilheriad, *s. m.* (gwilherai) A romping.

Gwilherau, *v. a.* (gwil—herau) To romp.

Gwilhobain, *v. a.* (gwil—hobain) To gallop.

Gwili, *s. m.* (gwil) That is full of turns, or starts

Gwiliad, *s. m.* (gwil) A taking care, or avoiding.

Gwiliadwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwiliadwyr* (gwiliad—gwr)

One who takes care, or avoids.

Gwiliadwraeth, *s. m.* (gwiliadwr) The act of taking care, shunning, or avoiding.

Gwiliaw, *v. a.* (gwil) To take care, to beware.

Gwiliawd, *s. m.* (gwil) The act of taking care.

Gwiliawdr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwiliadron* (gwiliawd) One

who takes care, or that is upon his guard.

Gwiliad, *v. a.* (gwil) To take care, to beware.

Gwiliad o gysgwad gwiliad

Yr un dyn i'r ym ni'n dau.

Shunning, behind the walls, the same person we are both.

D. ab Edmund, i eiddig.

Gwiliedig, *a.* (gwiliad) Being taken care of.

Gwiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwiliwyr* (gwil—gwr) One

who takes care, or is upon his guard.

Gwilri, *s. m.* (gwil—rhi) A wanton squeal.

Gwilrin, *s. m.* (gwil—rhin) A squeak, or squeal.

uttered from pleasure, or ecstasy.

Gwilrin, *v. a.* (gwil—rhin) To squeal with ecsta-

sy; to make a wanton noise, or squeal

Gwilwat, *s. f.* (gwil—gwat) That is troubled with

starts; an epithet for a mare.

Gwilwat aruthr o gail—

Yw'r wrach.

A plunger woefully lean is the hag.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ni wna'r gwilwat ei gwialen,

Soeglen ffol, ond siglo'i phen.

The plunger, a stupid lump, notwithstanding the rod will only toss about her head. *R. ab Dafydd Llwyd.*

Gwilydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwil) One who takes

care, or guards.

Gwill, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gw—ill) A strayer; a stranger; an interloper; a vagabond. *Gwill myr*, a sea rover, a pirate.

Gwill, *a.* (gw—ill) Being fickle, or apt to stray.

Gwilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. gwilliad* (gwill) One that strays about; a vagabond; a lurker.

Gwilliadaidd, *a.* (gwilliad) Like a vagabond.

Gwilliades, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwilliad) A female stroller or vagrant.

Gwillon, *s. m.* (gwill) Asparagus.

Gwia, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gw—in) Wine.

*Diddw I Ruffodd, waerudd elyn,
Gwia a gwyr golau yn ei gylchyn.*

*Leaf in Gwedd, the foe with ruddy spear, the wine with clear
glow circumscribing it. O. Cyffiliawg.*

*Mathew Goch, mab math y gain,
Bwa'r gair yn buru gwerin.*

*Mathew the Red, foster son of wine, has the fame of overthrow-
ing a multitude. Guto'r Glyn.*

*Da fa'r gwin—
Da hwn yw hwy! dyn a'i hyl.*

*Good was the wine, very good the condition of the person that
drinks it. S. Phylip.*

Gwina, *v. a.* (gwin) To tipple wine.

Gwinaeth, *s. m.* (gwin) A making of wine.

Gwinethiad, *s. m.* (gwinaeth) A gathering a vintage.

Gwinethu, *v. a.* (gwinaeth) To gather vintage.

Gwiniaidd, *a.* (gwin) Having the nature of wine.

Gwinau, *s. m.* (gwin) A bay, reddish brown, or auburn colour.

Gwinau, *a.* (gwin) Of a bay, or auburn colour; of a reddish brown. *Casg wineu*, a bay mare; *mirch wineuon*, bay horses.

Gwinaw, *v. n.* (gwin) To produce, or yield wine.

Gwinawl, *a.* (gwin) Relating to wine, vineous.

*Minia—
faith faith forthawl,
Wiu-wyff winawl.*

*Articulate a speech, comprehensive and pleasing, full of love
and like wine. Dr. Ll. Mathew.*

Gwine, *s. f.* (gwing) A bird called a chaffinch.

Gwinegr, *s. m.* (gwin—egr) Vinegar, sour wine.

Gwinegrudd, *a.* (gwinegr) Like vinegar.

Gwineud, *s. m.* (gwinau) A making of a bay, or reddish brown; a turning bay.

Gwineuaw, *v. n.* (gwinau) To turn to a bay.

*Ac yn wy i gwineu
Ac o'r wy yn gwy yr ll.*

*And in an egg it turns brown, and from the egg it becomes a
chick. N. Phylip, of the Phant.*

Gwineuder, *s. m.* (gwinau) The state of being bay, or of a red brown.

Gwineuddu, *s. m.* (gwinau—du) A brown black. *a.* Of a brownish black.

Gwineuedd, *s. m.* (gwinau) The state of being bay, or of reddish brown colour.

Gwineugoch, *s. m.* (gwinau—coch) A red with a cast of brown; a brownish red. *a.* Of a brown red.

Gwineulau, *s. m.* (gwinau—glas) A blue with a cast of brown colour. *a.* Of a brownish blue.

Gwineurudd, *s. m.* (gwinau—rudd) A crimson with a cast of bay. *a.* Of a brownish crimson.

I could orange-red o'r au wineurudd.

The golden luminous with the brow of ruddy brown.

Gwell. Hen.

Gwineurwydd, *s. m.* (gwinau) The state of being of a reddish brown, or bay colour.

Gwinueth, *s. m.* (gwin—maeth) The nourishment of wine. *a.* Nourished with wine.

*Straw y'n gwynt gwydy gwinaeth
Gwinueth i'w llyuon.*

*A stream in the stream of blood, after the feast of wine, was
circumscribing him of town. Aneurin.*

*Goran tori, twrf aches ar draeth,
Gornes draws gwenwyn-fawr gwinaeth.*

*The murmur of a host, the tumult of a war on the beach, &
froward oppression of the poisonously sweet feast of wine.
Cyddelw, i O. Cyffiliawg.*

Gwingafu, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwin—cafu) A wine-press.

Gwingar, *a.* (gwin) Loving wine; full of wine.

Gwingarwch, *s. m.* (gwingar) Fondness for wine.

Gwinien, *s. f.* (gwin) A vine tree, a vine.

Gwiniolen, *s. f.* (gwinawl) Common maple tree.

Gwiniolwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwinawl—gwydd) The common maple trees.

Gwinllan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwin—llan) A vineyard. The Britons were used to extract wine from various trees; hence, in some places, *Gwinllan helyg*, a plantation of willows; and, in Anglesey, *Gwinllan faip*, is a common expression for a field of turnips.

*Un llwybr a gwaith y wllan
Ydyw'r llu yn myn'd i'r llan:
Dyion leuolac ddauby,
Yn fore ant i nef fry;
A rhai au banner se hoed—*

*A road like that to the work of the vineyard has the notice
going to the churchyard: young men void of timidity, they
early to heaven above; and some in the middle of their lives.
Guto'r Glyn.*

Gwinllanwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwinllanwr* (gwinllan—gwr) A dresser of a vineyard.

Gwinllanydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwinllan) A dresser of a vineyard.

Gwinllyd, *a.* (gwin) Vineous; addicted to wine.

Gwinrawn, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwin—grawn) Wine grapes; grapes.

Gwinsang, *s. f.* (gwin—sang) A wine-press.

Gwinwasg, *s. f.* (gwin—gwasg) A wine-press.

Gwinwr, *s. m.* (gwin—gwr) A vintner.

*Rhodded gwinwr cyffredin,
O'r eiddaw gwr arwydd gwin.*

*Let the public vintner, for the sake of drawing in men, give
the sign of wine. L. G. Call.*

Gwinwryf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwin—gwyrf) A wine-press.

Gwinwydr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwin—gwydr) A wine glass.

Gwinwydryn, *s. m.* (gwinwydr) A wine glass.

Gwinwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwin—gwydd) Vines.

Gwinwyddawl, *a.* (gwinwydd) Relating to vines.

Gwinwydden, *s. f.* (gwinwydd) A vine tree, a vine. *Gwinwydden wyllt*, briony; *Gwinwydden wen*, a white vine; *Gwinwydden dda*, a black vine.

Gwinydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwin) A vintner.

Gwing, *s. f.* (gw—ing) A motion, turn, or shake made with a spring; a struggle; a wriggle; a sudden motion, as a wince, or wink of the eye; wantonness.

*Gwaiddyn—
Ar dybiau lleag yn egor;
Un a gwing yn ei gwynhor;
A'i rith geg yn ymgor,
E wnaid ddadwrd yn deidor.*

*An object wight in labour with weak conceits; one with lewd
in his mind; with his wide mouth opening, he would make con-
ceits. S. Dafydd.*

Gwingaw, *v. a.* (gwing) To struggle; to wriggle, to wince; to move as if impatient of restraint, to be wanton.

Gwingawg, *a.* (gwing) Full of struggling, wriggling, or wincing.

Gwingawl, *a.* (gwing) Struggling; wriggling.

Gwingdin, *s. f.* (gwing—tin) Wriggle-tail. *a.* Wriggle-tailed. *Gweni wingdin*, the wagtail fair one.

Gwingdin y llwyn, yr aderyn serchoga'n fyw.

The wagtail of the grove, the most wanton bird alive. Aneurin.

Gwined, *s. m.* (gwing) A wriggling; wantonness.
 Gwinedig, *a.* (gwinged) Struggling, wriggling.
 Gwingiad, *s. m.* (gwing) A struggling; a wriggling; a wincing; a writhing.
 Gwingwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwingwyr (gwing—gwr) A struggler; a wriggler; a winner.
 Gwion, *s. m.* (gwi) An elf, a fairy, a proper name of men.
 Gwipai, *s. f.* (gwib) A sparrow-hawk.
 Gwir, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gw—ir) The pure fluid, the ether, the principle of life; purity; truth, right; legislature.—*Dwyed y gwir*, tell the truth; *yn wir*, in truth; *is yn wir*, yes indeed; *ai ie yn wir?* is it so indeed?

Cawedde a'm gwyrddir o wir hyd lawr.

Saying is imparted to me from Heaven to earth. Tallent.

Meglor o's gwir hwy llyr allan.

In their justice there is a long animosity generated. Myddin.

Peta Ros, Mortimer daia Syr Ed. de Woodstock, a llydd ei ben, is yr, heb frawd yn y byd.

Llew Mortimer cawed Syr Edm. de Woodstock to be seized, who had to be cut off, without justice, without judgment of any kind. Chronicle.

Cyhaneg ei wir a nall farchwag.

He will protect his right with a thousand horsemen. Merlyr, i G. ab Cynan.

Truth armed no gwir.

A covenant is stronger than right. Adage.

Llew Llwygyfyr—

Gwr oedd hwnnw gwir i neb ni roddes.

Llew Llwygyfyr, he was a man who never rendered to any one his right. Tallent.

Perchen gwir, a thir, a thynged.

Proprietor of legislative authority, and land, and fealty. L. G. Colli.

Gwir, *a.* (gw—ir) Of an ethereal nature; pure; true; right, just. *Ai gwir yw hyn?* Is this true? *Gan wiried a dy fod yna*, as true as thou art there; *yn wir*, indeed; *yn wir ionedd*, indeed truth; *O wir gwaith odde*, on purpose.

Gwiraw, *v. a.* (gwir) To verify; to assert.

Gwiraw, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwirodau (gwir) Spirituous liquor; drink served at feasts; wassail.

Y dyddia blaen ardynta y gwirodau yn y llya.

To the steward of the household belongs the approving of the liquors in the palace. Welsh Laws.

Da yw'r gwr am dair gwiraw.

The man is excellent for three liquors. L. G. Colli.

Gwiraw Owain—mor fynydd ei harfoll!
O win cyffwrdd, nid cyffwrdd,
O fodd; o foddin oil.

The Power of Owain—how incessantly it goes round! Of clear sparkling wine without lacking, and of the mead; all out of the tubula's horn. Cynddelw.

Gwired, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwir) Verity, truth.

Gwiredaw, *a.* (gwired) Veritable, agreeable to truth, or fact.

Gwireddu, *v. a.* (gwired) To make true.

Gwir, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwir) Alcohol.

Gwirfodd, *s. m.* (gwir—bodd) True content, good will, or full content. *Dos o'ih wirfodd*, go of thy good will, go willingly.

Gwirfoddawl, *a.* (gwirfodd) Voluntary, wilful.

Gwirfoddoldeb, *s. m.* (gwirfodd) Voluntariness.

Gwirfoddolodd, *s. m.* (gwirfoddawl) Voluntariness.

Gwirfoddolrwydd, *s. m.* (gwirfoddawl) Voluntariness, spontaneity.

Gwirfwr, *a.* (gwir) Loving the truth.

Gwirad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwir) Allegation.

Gwiradwy, *a.* (gwir) Avouchable, verifiable.

Gwiriant, *s. m.* (gwir) A verification.

Gwiraw, *v.* (gwir) To verify, to assert as truth.

Gwiriaw, *a.* (gwir) Tending to verify.

Gwiriawl, *a.* (gwir) Tending to verify; positive.

Gwiriawn, *a.* (gwir—iawn) Truly right; innocent; ignorant. *s. m.* An innocent; an idiot.

Gwriedig, *a.* (gwir) Verified, asserted as true.

Gwriedigaeth, *s. m.* (gwriedig) Verification.

Gwriedigaethawl, *a.* (gwriedigaeth) Tending to verificate.

Gwriedigaethiad, *s. m.* (gwriedigaeth) A verifcating; a verification.

Gwriedigaethu, *v.* (gwriedigaeth) To verificate.

Gwriedigawl, *a.* (gwriedig) Tending to verificate.

Gwriedigolrwydd, *s. m.* (gwriedigawl) The state of being verifcated.

Gwirin, *a.* (gwir) Of a pure, or true, nature.

Creadwr a'm crewa a'm cynnwys yn mhllith

Phwy gwirin gwrin Eolli.

The Creator who formed me will receive me amongst the pure society of the multitude of Eolli. Merlyr.

Gwirineb, *s. m.* (gwirin) Verity, truth.

Gwirion, *a.* (gwiriawn) Truly right; innocent; ignorant. *s. m.* An innocent; an idiot.

Mai yr i'r mor bob afon,
Yr i'r na'r bob gwirin.

As every river flows into the sea, so every innocent one goes to heaven. M. ab Llywarch.

Gwirion pawb ar ei air ei hun.

Every one is innocent according to his own word. Adage.

Gwiriondeb, *s. m.* (gwiriawn) Innocency; ignorance; stupidity.

Gwirionedd, *s. m.* (gwiriawn) Verity, truth. *Ar fy ngwirionedd*, upon my verity; *is yn wirionedd*, yes in truth.

Cas yw y gwirionedd lle na carer.

The truth is disagreeable where it is not liked. Adage.

Gwirioneddawl, *a.* (gwirionedd) Tending to verify according to truth.

Gwirioneddjad, *s. m.* (gwirionedd) A verification.

Gwirionedd, *v. a.* (gwirionedd) To verify.

Yr hwn dyddodd of yn gwirioneddus bod yr awmdawd ac y gallu gantio.

Whom he was asserting to be possessed of the authority and the power. Marchant Cwyrdd.

Gwirioneddus, *a.* (gwirionedd) Tending to verify.

Gwirioni, *v. m.* (gwiriawn) To become an innocent; to become simple, or foolish. *Paid a gwirioni*, do not be foolish.

Gwirioniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwirioniald (gwiriawn) An innocent; an ignorant one; an idiot.

Gwirionllyd, *a.* (gwiriawn) Full of ignorance; simple, foolish.

Gwirionyn, *s. m.* dim. (gwiriawn) An innocent; an ignoramus; a simpleton.

Gwirionyni, *s. m.* (gwirionyn) Pure simplicity.

Gwiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwirwyr (gwir—gwr) A verifier, a voucher.

Gwiriaw, *s. m.* (gwir—llaw) Truth speaking.

Gwiriawriad, *s.* (gwiriaw) A speaking truth.

Gwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To speak truth.

Gwirodawl, *a.* (gwiraw) To speak truth.

Gwirodi, *v. a.* (gwiraw) To serve liquor.

Gwirodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwirodwyr (gwiraw—gwr) A server of liquor.

Gwirota, *v. a.* (gwiraw) To tipple liquors.

Gwirotai, *s. c.*—*pl.* gwiroteion (gwiraw) One who hunts after liquor; a dram-drinker.

Gwiroty, *s. m.* dim. (gwiraw) A dram-drinker.

Gwiag, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gw—lag) A garment.

Gwiagad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwiag) An apparelling, a dressing; a wearing; habilliment.

Gwiagadwy, *a.* (gwiagad) That may be worn; that may be apparelled.

Gwisgaw, v. a. (gwisg) To apparel, to put on, to dress; to wear.

*Cyddyddan wyb fab Cyndrwyn,
Ni and wisg hwn i drwyn,
Gwr ni be gwel no morwyn.*

Fair Cyddyddan son of Cyndrwyn, the man does not fitly wear a beard round his nose who has none no better than a maiden.
Llywarch Hen.

Gwisgawg, a. (gwisg) Apparelled, arrayed.

Gwisgloer, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwisg—cloer) A clothes-press.

Gwisgiad, s. m. (gwisg) An apparelling, a dressing.

Gwisgiadu, v. a. (gwisgiad) To apparel, to dress.

Gwisgiedig, a. (gwisgiad) Apparelled, clothed.

Gwisgledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwisgiad) One who dresses, or clothes.

Gwisgogaeth, s. m. (gwisgawg) Apparelment.

Gwisgwr, s. m.—pl. gwisgwyr (gwisg—gwr) One who puts on dress, a clothier; a wearer.

Gwiw, a. (gwi) Excellent; proper, fit, fitting; worthy. *Dyn gwiw iawn*, a very excellent man; *ni wiaw ceislaw*, it is of no use to attempt; *ni wiaw honce pen*, it is useless to shake the head; *mae gwaith gwiw arno*, there is excellent work upon it.

Gwiw ear i a'i dirper.

Gold is proper to such as deserves it.

Adage.

Gwiwbarch, a. (gwiw—parch) Worthy of respect.

Gwiwdawd, s. m. (gwiw) Propriety; worthiness.

Gwiwdeb, s. m. (gwiw) Propriety, fitness; worthiness; excellence.

Gwiwell, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwiw) A widgeon; the female salmon, an epithet for a lively girl.

Gwiwer, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwiw) A squirrel.

Nid bywiaw oed gwiwer.

Nothing is lively but a squirrel.

Adage.

Gwiwfawl, s. f. (gwiw—mawl) Deserved praise. *a. Deserving of praise.*

Gwiwfoledd, s. m. (gwiwfawl) Merited praise.

Gwiwgais, a. (gwiw—cais) Worthy to be sought.

Gwiwgamp, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwiw—camp) A great exploit.

Gwiwgloed, s. f. (gwiw—clod) Deserving fame. *a. Worthy of fame.*

Gwiwgoel, s. f. (gwiw—coel) Deserved credit. *a. Deserving of credit.*

Gwiwgoledd, s. m. (gwiwgoel) Credibleness.

Gwiwgof, s. m. (gwiw—cof) Deserved remembrance. *a. Worthy to be remembered.*

Gwiwcred, s. f. (gwiw—cred) Deserved belief. *a. Worthy of belief.*

Gwiwiwydd, a. (gwiw—llwydd) Deservedly prosperous, or fortunate.

Gwiwnod, s. m. (gwiw—nod) A superior mark. *a. Of distinguished mark, deservedly noted.*

Gwiwryw, a. (gwiw—rhyw) Well descended.

Gwiwsain, s. f.—pl. gwiwsainiau (gwiw—sain)

Euphony. a. Of fine sound.

Gwiwydd, s. m. aggr. (gwiw—gwydd) Poplar trees.

*Gwiwydd gorthod;
Gorthorydd y'nglad.*

The aspen wood has been kept; it was kept in battle.

Tolluin, Cad goddau.

Gwl, s. m. (gw—wl) The quality of being wet.

Gwlad, s. f.—pl. gwledydd (gw—llad) A country. *Codi y gwlad*, to raise a hue and cry; *rhaid gwlad*, jury of the country, or the oath of fifty men, which the laws required to establish a man's character, in some cases.

Hael Hywel a gwl y gwlad.

Hywel is generous out of the public purse.

Adage.

Ni roddir gwlad i fad.

A country will not be given to the dumb.

Adage.

Gwladaid, a. (gwlad) Country-like, rustic.

Gwladan, s. f. dim. (gwlad) A country, in familiar language.

Gwag seiwyd heb fwr, a gwaeth fydd heb dan;

Gwag gwladan lytho heb ddadlath.

Empty is a hearth without smoke, and it is worse without it empty is an extensive country without inhabitants.

L. O. Cwili.

Gwladawg, a. (gwlad) Having a country.

Gwladawl, a. (gwlad) Belonging to a country.

Gwladidd-dra, s. m. (gwladidd) Rusticity.

Gwladiddgan, s. f. (gwladidd—can) A rustic song.

Gwladiddgerdd, s. f.—pl. t. l (gwladidd—cerd) A rustic song; a pastoral.

Gwladiddiad, s. m. (gwladidd) A rustication.

Gwladiddiaw, v. a. (gwladidd) To rusticate; become rusticated; to be abashed, or confused.

Gwladiddlawl, a. (gwladidd) Apt to rusticate.

Gwladiddrwydd, s. m. (gwladidd) Rusticity, clownishness, boorishness; bashfulness.

Gwladgar, a. (gwlad) Patriotic, loving a country.

Gwladgarwch, s. m. (gwladgar) A patriotism.

Gwladhawch, s. m. (gwlad—llawch) A protection of a country. *a. Being a defence of a country.*

*Gwedi gwach gwladhawch, gwladwydd,
Nod efridd cerddawr, nod afwydd cerdded,
Cerd am god, am gwrthwydd,
Cap ethy llawr llyr llawr awydd.*

After the hero-yielding safety to a country, that makes a cow proper, is not the minstrel feeble and his coarse lute a song for gifts is it not for sorrow, since the chief full of song is gone to the ground.

Cynddelw, m. O. Gwyn.

Gwladlwydd, s. m. (gwlad—llwydd) The prosperity to a country. *a. Being the means of prosperity to a country.*

*Gwladlwydd glaf bylwydd, ni byrnod;
Gwledych Rhys, gylw bry, byrnodd Rhys,
Gwlad Fon, ac Arfon, arfol Wynedd.*

The prosperity of a country with fortunate blade, the old of prince: Rhys, of splendid course, let him reign over the land of Britons, the country of Mon and Arfon, the brave Wynedd.

Einion Uffwr.

Nid yd gwladlwydd y dano.

There was no prosperity of country under him.

Mirdd.

Gwladogi, v. a. (gwladawg) To rusticate; to come rustic.

Gwladogrwydd, s. m. (gwladawg) Ruralness.

Gwladoldeb, s. m. (gwladawl) Social state.

Tair colofn gwladoldeb Ysya Prydain: rhaid gwlad, llyr ac ysgogllach.

The three pillars of polity of the Isle of Britain: just country, royalty, and justice.

Trist.

Gwladoli, v. a. (gwladawl) To rusticate; to come rural.

Gwladoliaeth, s. m. (gwladawl) civil constitution.

Gwladolrwydd, s. m. (gwladawl) Rurality, rusticity.

Gwladwch, s. m. (gwlad) A common weal.

Gwladwr, s. m.—pl. gwladwyr (gwlad—gwr) countryman; one who is in the country; a triot.

*Pa wladwr, urwr ar wladol;
Pa wladol a wladolwr arwl.*

What patriot, hero of the tavern; what countryman and what countryman?

Cynddelw.

Gwladwriaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwladwr) A commonwealth, a commonweal; a government.

Aethol / —

Aeth pob gwladwriaeth ar d'ol.

Thou art gone, every government is gone after thee.

R. J.

Gwladwriaethawl, a. (gwladwriaeth) Relating a commonwealth, or government.

Gwladwriaeth, *v. a.* (gwladwriaeth) To conduct a commonweal, or government.

Gwladychawl, *s. a.* (gwladwch) Having the rule of a country; reigning.

Gwladychiad, *s. m.* (gwladwch) A ruling a country.

Gwladychu, *v. a.* (gwladwch) To rule a country.

Gwlad mawr Cenedla y *deud* Rhithwllawr of his ystau gwedi ei; *gwlad mawr* ianogfodda a *thynged* (gwlad) odd *lwan*; ac of a *gwladwch* ddyr *gwlad*.

After the death of Cenedla there came Rhithwllawr his son after him; he was a peaceable and fortunate young man; and he reigned in his time. *Or. ad Arthur.*

Gwladychwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *gwladychwyr* (gwladwch) One who reigns over a country.

Gwladydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (gwlad) A man of the country; a patriot.

Gwladyddawl, *s.* (gwladydd) Like a patriot.

Gwladyddiad, *s. m.* (gwladydd) The act of a patriot; a patriotic action.

Gwladyddu, *v. a.* (gwladydd) To act patriotically.

Gwlad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *gwleiddion* (gw—*aidd*) That flows gently; that is mild. *a.* Abounding with moisture; mild.

Pan ather ystau *Pan thron fies*
Gwyn *ar hyd hwy* *gwleiddion*, Season adores.

When the tale of Meo shall be called a pleasant field, happy may the mild ones, the affliction of the Saxons.

Tallies, i. felles Llyr.

Gwlan, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. oedd* (gw—*llan*) Wool. *Cnw* *u* *u* *u*, a fleece of wool; *gwlan bras*, coarse wool; *gwlan man*, or *gwlan rhywiol*, fine wool.

Ni chidr gwlan rhywiol *ar gion gaff*.

No fine wool can be had on the goat's haunch. *Adage.*

Gwlan, *v. a.* (gwlan) To gather, or pick wool.

Nid hawdd gwlanu ar yr afi.

It is not easy to gather wool upon the goat. *Adage.*

Gwlanidd, *a.* (gwlan) Woolly, like wool.

Gwlanwg, *a.* (gwlan) Bearing wool; woolly.

Gwlanu, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwlan—*plu*) Downy hairs.

Gwlanu, *s. m.* (gwlan—*preu*) The cotton-tree.

Gwlanu, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. i* (gwlan) A flannel.

Gwlanu, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwlan) Downy hair.

Gwlanwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *gwlanwyr* (gwlan—*gwr*) A wool-man, a wool-gatherer; a dealer in wool.

Gwyr gwlanwr *lle* *bo* *gwlan* *ar* *werth*.

A wool-gatherer knows where there is wool on sale. *Adage.*

Gwlan, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (gw—*aw*) Rain.

O bob ffordd o'r awyr ydd ymchweto y gwynt y daw gwlan.

From every quarter of the sky where the wind returns there will come rain. *Adage.*

Y fan—

A'i gwynnol fel yr alaw,
A'i mawrwl o'i fwl mawr gwlan,
A'i mawrwl yn ei mawr baw,
Un anadl a'r wenyen.

The nymph with her face like the lily, and her neck altogether like the rain stone, and her little mouth in her goodly head with head like the bee. *Bede Aurdrem.*

Gwlaw, *a.* (gwlaw) Abounding with rain.

Gwlawdrai, *s. m.* (gwlaw—*mydrai*) A pluvio-meter, or rain gage.

Gwlawd, *s. m.* (gwlaw) A raining, a fall of rain.

Gwlawu, *v. a.* (gwlaw) To rain. *Mae hi yn*

seiciu yn ddwy, or *mae yn bwrw gwlaw yn ddwy*, it is raining incessant.

Gwlawwg, *a.* (gwlaw) Abounding with rain.

Gwlawwl, *a.* (gwlaw) Pluvial, relating to rain.

Gwlawyd, *a.* (gwlaw) Pluvious, apt to rain.

Gwlawgrwydd, *s. m.* (gwlawiawg) Raininess.

ekb, *a.* (*f. of* *gwlyb*) Wet, humid, or moist.

Gwladig, *a.* (gwlad) Of a country; having a country; sovereign. *s. m.* A sovereign. It was an-

ciently an epithet given to the Lloegrian princes, as a mark of supreme authority.

Gwladig *gwlan* *yn llaw* *gwladig*.

Wine is congenial in a princely hand. *Adage.*

Gwladig *nef* *a* *phob* *tad*,
Ni wyddem prwy oeddyd.

Sovereign of heaven and all regions, we knew not who thou wert. *Tallies.*

Gwledigaeth, *s. m.* (gwledig) Social state.

Y Fan Ystau—*gwledig* *gryn* *gwledigaeth* *arni*, *y gan* *Prydain* *ab* *Aedd* *Mawr* *y* *dodol* *arni* *Ystau* *Prydain*.

The Honey Island—after it had been brought into a social state, by Prydain the son of Aedd the Great, the name of the Isle of Prydain was imposed thereon. *Tallies.*

Gwledigaw, *a.* (gwledig) To rusticate; to become rusticated; to rule a country.

Gwledigiad, *s. m.* (gwledig) A rustication; a ruling a country; a reigning.

Gwledigrwydd, *s. m.* (gwledig) The state relating to a country; the rule of a country; no-vernity.

Gwledwch, *s. f.* (gwled) A reign; government. *Ni bydd* *terfyn* *ar* *ei* *gwledwch*, of his kingdom there shall be no end.

Gwledychawd, *s. f.* (gwledwch) The act, or state of reigning over a country.

Gwledychu, *ar* *wlad*, *ar* *wledolion* *medd*,
A *meddiant* *ar* *drion*;

Gwledychawd, *molaw* *mill* *feirddion*
I *foli* *tithi* *teyrnon*.

He reigned over a country, over the carousing sons of mead, with pleasure in possession, the reign, the work of praise of a thousand heads, should be to celebrate the qualities of the prince. *Cyndebydd.*

Gwledychawl, *a.* (gwledwch) Relating to commonweal; reigning.

Gwledychiad, *s.* (gwledwch) A ruling a country.

Gwledychu, *v. a.* (gwledwch) To exercise supreme authority, or dominion; to reign. *Gwledychu* *hawl*, to institute a suit. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyruan *cof* *rhag* *torf* *twf* *chwyl*,
Cyruan *cynod* *wlad* *wledychu*.

He will be the foremost to pierce a body before the host of the tumult of oppression, the happiness of the front of battle govern- ing a country. *G. Brycheiniaw, iv. argl. Rhys.*

Gwledd, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. au* (gw—*lledd*) A banquet.

Gwledda, *v. a.* (gwledd) To carouse, to feast.

Gwleddawg, *a.* (gwledd) Having banquets.

Madawg *Meo*, *mai* *cynallwr*,
By *gwleddawg* *o'i* *ar* *thawg* *der*.

Madog of Meo, like a conqueror, he was rich in feasts from his powerful supreme. *Frydydd Brychan.*

Gwleddawl, *a.* (gwledd) Festival, festive, feasting

Deiw *ydd* *yn* *yn* *ddiamaryson*,
Am *llygry*, *am* *gyr*, *am* *gwlan*,
Yn *unfref*, *yn* *unfref* *wledolion*,
Yn *undaw* *undaw* *frodorion*.

The way we are without contention, round the lamps, round dainties, in one shade, feasting ones on one expense, in unity the brothers of a common father. *Cyndebydd.*

Gwledd-dy, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (gwledd—*ty*) A banqueting house.

Yn *yr* *amser* *hoddol* *fa* *llai*, *pan* *oedd* *chwant* *a* *chariad* *fyrf* *yn* *ca* *gryn* *yno*, *y* *cyduswyd* *ar* *ni* *ni* *gryn* *no* *ma* *garden*, *ac* *nid* *new* *gwledd-dy*.

In the charming season of the month of May, when desire and love were in their greatest vigour there, it was agreed that we should sup in garden, and not in banqueting houses. *Marchwng Cwydrad.*

Gwleddfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. on* (gwledd) A place of carousing, or feasting; a banqueting house.

Gwleddgar, *a.* (gwledd) Loving of feasting.

Gwleddgarwch, *s.* (gwleddgar) Love of festivity.

Gwleddgell, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. oedd* (gwledd—*cell*) A banqueting room.

Gwleddiad, *s. m.* (gwledd) A carousing, a feasting.

Gwleddoca, *v. a.* (gwleddawg) To hunt after feasts

Gwleddu, *v. a.* (gwledd) To feast, or to carouse.

Gwleddwch, *s. m.* (gwledd) A carousal, a feast.
Gwleddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwleddwyr (gwledd—gwr) A feaster, a carouser.
Gwleddychu, *v. a.* (gwleddwch) To carouse.
Gwleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gwlad) One of a country; a citizen.

Rhyddiyl dilaen gwleidiadon;
 Rhyddiyl cynalw cadalon;
 Cyd erylli rhyw draig rhedidion circhiald,
 Rhyddiast m rhedidion.

He claims the service of citizens; profusely he makes to flow, from the toll of deprecating fozens; whilst the leading chieftain receives the wayfaring minstrels they will amply repay their gifts.
Cyddetia, t. H. ab Owain.

Llywelyn llywiauwr gwleidiadon,
 Llyar gyngdaw drwy gyngor doethion.

Llywelyn the governor of citizens, a gentle advocate through the advice of the sons of wisdom. *D. B. B. B.*

Gwleiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gwledd) A feaster.
Gwleiddydd, *s. m.* (gwlaidd) That is mild, or tender. *a.* Of a mild quality.

Adwen yn Ninyb, gorwen gwyllan,
 Cywethydd wleiddydd odd Erllyman.

I know in Dinyb, the resort of the white sea-mew; the mild society of the lord of Erllyman. *Mic Dinyb.*

Gwlif, *s. m.*—*pl.* gylfon (gwl) A channel; a notch.
Gwlif bwa, the notch on the end of a bow, where the string rests; **gwlif saeth**, the cock of an arrow.

Dan ddau wlf y daw'n ddolien.

Under the two notches it will become a circle. *T. Aled, t. fwa.*

Gwlith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gwl—ith) Dew; the dew fall; the morning.

Ni sef gwlith ar golligwydd.

No dew will rest upon a gander.

Adage.

Y sef a wertho furch dilyedd rhag y ddere dri gwlith.

He who sells a horse shall warrant him free from the staggers for three mornings. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwlithaw, *v. a.* (gwlith) To cast a dew, to bedew.
Gwlithawg, *a.* (gwlith) Abounding with dew, dewy

Adwneuw y mah wrth ei troglau trwm, a'i gudyneis gwlithawg a'i llygaid mol-glaidd, mai—cwag ydoedd.

I knew the youth by his heavy breathings, his dewy locks, and his drowsy waken eyes, that he was asleep. *Ellis Wyn, B. Cwag.*

Gwlithen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (gwlith) A small collection of humours; also a dew snail. **Gwlithen ar fys**, or **byston**, a whitlow on the finger; **gwlithen ar lygad**, or **llefrithen**, a sty on the eye.

Gwlithfalwen, *s. f.* (gwlith—malwen) Dew snail.
Gwlithfalwod, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwlith—malwod) Dew snails.

Gwlithiad, *s. m.* (gwlith) A falling of dew; a bedewing.

Gwlithiedig, *a.* (gwlith) Being bedewed.

Gwlithlys, *s. m.* (gwlith—llys) The sun dew.

Gwlithwlaw, *s. m.* (gwlith—gwlaw) Small rain.

Gwlithwlaw, *v. a.* (gwlithwlaw) To rain small rain; to drizzle.

Gwlithwlawwag, *a.* (gwlithwlaw) Abounding with drizzling rain.

Gwlithyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (gwlith) A dew drop.

Gwlw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gwl) A channel; a notch.

Gwlw yu'r llin o'r gwlw i'r llin.

Pale is the flux from one notch to the other. *B. Cerri, t. fwa.*

Gwlyb, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* lon (gwl) A liquid; a wet: liquid food, or spoon victuals. **Mac so yn hoff gwlybion**, he is fond of liquors.

Oer pob gwlyb.

Cold is every liquid.

Adage.

Gwlyb, *a.* (gwl) Liquid, wet, moist. **Tywydd gwlyb**, wet weather; **mor wlyb yw hwn**, how wet this is; **dilled gwlybion**, wet clothes.

Gwlybâd, *s. m.* (gwlyb) Humefaction; a wetting.
Gwlybâawl, *a.* (gwlyb) That wets, or drenches.
Gwlybaniaeth, *s. m.* (gwlyban) Humidity, wetness; a liquid.

Gwlybân, *v. a.* (gwlyb) To humectate, to make dry.
Gwlybiad, *s. m.* (gwlyb) Humectation; a wetting.
Gwlybiannawl, *a.* (gwlybiant) Humiferous.

Gwlybiannu, *v. a.* (gwlybiant) To humectate.

Gwlybiant, *s. m.* (gwlyb) Humectation, made fixation, humidity, moisture.

Gwlybiaw, *v. a.* (gwlyb) To humectate, to wet.

Gwlybrwydd, *s. m.* (gwlyb) Wetness, humidity.

Gwlybu, *v. a.* (gwlyb) To humectate, to make dry.

Gwlybwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwlybyrau (gwlyb) A liquid.

Gwlybyrawg, *a.* (gwlybwr) Abounding with humidity; humid, wet, moist; rainy.

Gwlych, *s. m.* (gwl—ych) Moisture, or wet.

Gwlychedig, *a.* (gwlych) Wetted, moistened.

Gwlychiad, *s. m.* (gwlych) A wetting, a soaking.

Gwlychu, *v. a.* (gwlych) To wet, to moisten.

to become wet, or moist; to rain. **Mac** ;

gwlychu yn ddwys, it is wetting incessantly, it rains apace.

Ti a geff y cyfarw a notu dy ben a'th ddwys, hyd y rhyw hyd y gwlych gwlaw, hyd y trefni haul, a hyd ydd awystraf a

Thou shalt have the reward which thy head and tongue do fix, as far as the wind doth dry, as far as the rain doth wet, as the sun revolves, and as far as the sea comprehends. *H. Chibbich—Mabynwg.*

Gwlydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* lon (llydd) What is soft, mild; that contains moisture; the stalk, or stem of some plants, as the potatoe, and the like.

Gwlydd y geifr, the goat's weed; **gwlydd mair** or **llydau y cryman**, the burnet.

Gwlydd, *a.* (llydd) Of a soft, or mild, quality.

tender, mild, flexible, gentle.

Gwlydd wrth wlydd wrth wlad gyfhanodd,

Gwr wrth arw wrwr gymmiodd.

Gentle to the gentle in the social country; rough to the rough the hero of combat.

Gwrhydri Benlli, ban Nocher yn gwlydd.

With the manly ardency of Benlli, when used he is mild.

Ll. P. Meri.

Gwlyddâd, *s. m.* (gwlydd) A mollifying, a softening; a becoming tender or soft.

Gwlyddawl, *a.* (gwlydd) Tending to mollify.

Gwlydddaidd, *a.* (gwlydd) Emollient; soothing.

Gwlyddân, *v. a.* (gwlydd) To mollify; to become mild, soft, or tender.

Gwlyddedd, *s. m.* (gwlydd) Mildness; tenderness.

Gwlyddeiddiad, *s. m.* (gwlydddaidd) A mollifying.

Gwlyddeiddiaw, *v. a.* (gwlydddaidd) To mollify.

Gwlyddiad, *s. m.* (gwlydd) A mollifying; a coming mild, or gentle.

Gwlyddien, *s. m.* (gwlydd) A mild disposition.

Gwyr y'ngwlyddedd gwyr gwledd gwlyddien.

Men in contention the men of the feast of gentle flow.

Cyddetia.

Gwlyddwin, *s. m.* (gwlydd—gwin) Mild wine.

A'i breiddin, a'i wlyddwin, a'i wledd.

With his prey, with his delicious wine, and his feast.

Ll. P. Meri.

Gwlyddyn, *s. m.* (gwlydd) A soft stalk. **Gwly yn y perthi**, goose-grass; **gwlyddyn blew** mouse-ear, chickweed; also called **claw llyg** en; **gwlyddyn y cywion**, common chickweed; **gwlyddyn y dwfr**, water chickweed; **gwlyddyn y grif**, sea campion; **gwlyddyn garw**, cleave; **gwlyddyn gronynau**, berry-bearing chickweed; **gwlyddyn llydenfrig**, umbelliferous chickweed; **gwlyddyn mair gwyn**, scarlet pimpernel; **gwlyddyn mair benyw**, blue pimpernel.

Gwn, s. m. (gy—wn) That is made to proceed; that is begun to be made apparent; a charger, a large bowl; a gun. *v. n.* To be made to proceed, or to go; to be made apparent. It is used anomalously. Instead of *grybwyf*, in answering affirmatively of knowing: as, *A wddost di hyn?* Dost thou know this? *Gwn*, I do know. It is also used as an affix to form the terminations of the imperfect, and conditional present tenses of verbs of the first person singular, and the future tense of the first person plural: as, *carwn hi*, I loved her; *carwn hi*, I would love her; *carwn hi*, we will love her. In these verbs the determinate person and time are to be expressed by the context, otherwise they are formed thus—*Oeddwyn yn ei charu*, mi ei carwn, ni ei carwn, and the like.

Gwn, s. m.—pl. gynau (gw—wn) A gown, a robe.

*Y gwn a rood i gannwr,
Ac nid 2'r gwn o dy'r gur.*

The gown was given to a hundred persons, and the gown goes not out of the man's house. *Adage.*

Gwna, v. a. (gwn) Make, do, or execute, in the second person of the future tense of the indicative mood. *Gwna, da dithau*, do, that is a good creature.

Han bechawd a wna gwytydd newydd.

An old sin will make new shame. *Adage.*

Gwnaeth, v. (pret of gwn) Has made, has done. *Pwy a wnaeth hyn?* Who has done this?

*Daw a wnaeth eiddafan
Dalar, nol, ac eiddafan.*

God did make the extremities of earth, heaven, and sea. *W. Middleton.*

Gwnedd, s. m. (gwn) The act or state, of toiling; strenuousness.

*Ni chawen' droedfelfd,
Hob w'n, heb wneidd,
O d-rfa'n Gwynedd,
Yn eu gwneidd.*

They obtained not a foot, without wounding, without toiling, of the boundary of Gwynedd to serve them. *Lt. P. Moch, i Lywelyn I.*

Gwneddawl, a. (gwneidd) Laborious, strenuous. **Gwneddiad, s. m. (gwneidd)** An acting strenuously. **Gwneddyd, v. a. (gwneidd)** To do, to make, to perform. *Gwneddwyf oed â thi*, I made an appointment with thee; *pa ddaioni a wneddodd?* what good has he done?

Fryda Feh wodd a wneddwy.

An ecology to thy countenance was made. *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Diammysodd i'm gwneddwy;
Dried ym, diwreidd yw!*

Impatient she has made me; mischief take me, how chaste she is! *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Dyddau gyfoddi i'm gwneddwynt,
Deuddys, m'bwff hyn no hwynt.*

To me they made pleasant festivity, the two men, may I live no longer than they shall. *Llywelyn Guch.*

Gwnelyd, v. a. (gwna) To make, to do. The conditional and future tenses only generally take this form. *A oes a wneio ti â hyn?* is there any thing that thou hast to do with this?

A wael dyn Daw a'i barn.

What man will do God will judge. *Adage.*

Gair gwraig gwneier.

A woman's word let it be done. *Adage.*

A wael dwyll of a dwyllier.

He who makes deception shall be deceived. *Adage.*

Gwnenthur, v. a. (gwneith) To make, to execute, to do; to commit. *Gwnenthur cyfraith*, to join issue in law: *Gwnenthur gwad ar un*, to make one's blood to run, to wound one: *Gwnenthur*

y gwely, taennu y gwely, and cyrcirio y gwely, to make the bed.

Tri pheth aia gall Daw iai no'n gwnenthur: y mwaif ei les, y mwaif ei eiddafan, ac y mwaif ei harddarch o bob iai th.

Three things which God cannot do less than accomplish them: that is most beneficial, that is most necessary, and the most conducive to beauty in every thing. *Barddas.*

Gwnenthuradwy, a. (gwneithur) Feasible.

Gwnenthuraw, v. a. (gwneithur) To do, to make, to execute, to perform; to commit.

Gwnenthurawl, a. (gwneithur) Executive; doing. **Gwnenthurdeb, s. m. (gwneithur)** Accomplishment, fulfilment.

Gwnenthuredig, a. (gwneithur) Being made, done, or performed.

Gwnenthuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwneithur) A making, doing, or executing; workmanship.

Gwnenthurdeib, s. m. (gwneithurawl) Practicableness, feasibility.

Gwnenthurwr, s. m.—pl. gwneithurwyr (gwneithur—gwr) One who makes, an executor.

Gwnethyd, v. a. (gwneith) To do, to perform, to work, to execute; to commit.

Perallia a gafodd hennu y gan Perceus frenin; ac yaddi y bu gwneithyd cyfarfydduon gair.

Perallia had to name from king Perceus; and in it was the first making of histories. *Llew y Nyl.*

Gwnëyd, v. a. (gwna) To do, to perform, to work, to execute; to commit. *Cri wneïd yn fawr o honot*, thou shalt be made much of.

Tri thygion Daw am a wneith, ac a wna; ralla anfedrawl, gwybodaeth anfedrawl, a charia i anfedrawl: gan und oes has dychon, mawr, ac uos myn y rhai hyn.

The three testimonies of God for what he has done, and what he will do; infinite power, infinite knowledge, and infinite love: for there is nothing but what these can affect, can know, and can will. *Barddas.*

*Gwneid Cyman farafon ian Teid;
Gwnawd am Distedd ddyfnydd
Nid iado yn eiddafan eiddafan.*

Ardent the presence of Cyman from the banks of Teid; we made round Dyed; be there for him to mourn music in it. *Myddin.*

Gwni, s. m. (gwn) A stitch, or sewing; a seam.

Gwniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwni) A stitching, a sewing; a seam.

Gwniadwr, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwniad) A thimble.

Gwniadwyr, s. m.—pl. gwniadwyr (gwniad—gwr) A stitcher, a sewer.

Gwniadwraig, s. f.—pl. gwniadwreigedd (gwniad—gwraig) A seamstress.

Gwniadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwniad) A sewer.

Gwniadyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwniadydd) A seamstress, or a needle-woman.

Gwniaw, v. a. (gwni) To sew, or to stitch.

Gwniadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwniad) A stitcher.

Gwniadyddes, s. f. (gwniadydd) A seamstress.

Gwniadyddiaeth, s. m. (gwniadydd) The business of a stitcher; seamstressy.

Gwniferch, s. f. (gwni—merch) A seamstress.

Gwniwr, s. m.—pl. gwniwr (gwni—gwr) A man who sews, a sewer.

Gwniwrraig, s. f.—pl. gwniwrreigedd (gwni—gwraig) A seamstress, a sewing woman.

Gwniyydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwni) A sewer.

Gwniyyddiaeth, s. m. (gwniyydd) The business of sewing; the work of a sewer.

Gwo, s. m. (gw) A progress towards; that is gone or going: approach. It is used only as an inceptive preposition, in common with *Go*, and of the same import.

Gwobaith, s. f. (gwo—paith) Indistinct sight; hope; expectation.

Gwobelthiad, s. m. (gwobaith) A hoping.

Gwobelthiaw, v. a. (gwobaith) To hope, to expect

Gwobeithawl, a. (gwobaith) Hoping, hopeful.
Gwobeithiwr, s. m.—pl. gwobeithwyr (gwobaith gwr) One who hopes.

Gwobr, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobr) A recompense, or reward; wages, or fee; a bribe.

Nid ammod bod ebediwl,
 Yn nhir y gwr anrheg yw,
 Nag arddelw gam, na gorddwyr,
 Na gwobr merch: nid gwis bwrw mwy.

There is no agreement for any heriot, in the domain of this person it is a gift, nor claim for wrong, or trespass, nor a maiden fee: it is needless to mention more.

D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffydd, i Dydecho.

Gwobra, v. a. (gwobr) To compensate; to fee.
Gwobrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (prwy) Recompense.
Gwobrwyad, s. m. (gwobrwy) A recompensing.
Gwobrwyaw, v. a. (gwobrwy) To recompense.
Gwobrwyawg, a. (gwobrwy) Having recompense.
Gwobrwyawl, a. (gwobrwy) Recompensed.
Gwobrwyedig, a. (gwobrwy) Recompensed.
Gwobrwywr, s. m.—pl. gwobrwywyr (gwobrwy—gwr) A recompenser, a requiter.
Gwobrwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwobrwy) A recompenser, or requiter.
Gwobryn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pryn) Desert, merit.

Gorbo hael haeloneth wobryn,
 Hawi Modradd hil mawr-fodd Merlyn.

May the generous receive the recompense of generosity, the claim of Modradd of Merlyn's line, trembling with blessing.
Cynddelw, v' argl. Rhys.

Gwobrynawd, s. m. (gwobryn) Remuneration.
Gwobrynawg, a. (gwobryn) Having merit.
Gwobrynawl, a. (gwobryn) Meriting, deserving.
Gwobryniad, s. m. (gwobryn) A meriting.
Gwobrynu, v. (gwobryn) To deserve, to merit.
Gwobrynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwobryn) One who merits, or deserves.
Gwodradd, a. (trudd) Somewhat agitated.

Hood hydr am hoodl wydr wodradd.

Overwhelming regret for an agitated life like glass.
Cynddelw.

Gwodd, s. m. (gwo) That begins to break out.
Gwoddeb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwodd—eb) A purpose

Ni rydd fy ahd, ar woddeb,
 Ei kerch ya ordderch i neb.

My father will not, on purpose, give his daughter to be a concubine to any one.
Sir. H. Robert.

Gwoddebawl, a. (gwoddeb) Intentional, designed.
Gwoddebiad, s. m. (gwoddeb) An intending.
Gwoddebn, v. a. (gwoddeb) To purpose, to intend.
Gwoddef, s. m.—pl. t. ion (def) Sufferance.
Gwoddefawd, s. m. (gwoddef) A suffering.
Gwoddefawl, a. (gwoddef) Suffering, passive.
Gwoddefiad, s. m. (gwoddef) A suffering, or bearing with; toleration; permission.
Gwoddefu, v. s. (gwoddef) To acquiesce.
Gwoddefus, a. (gwoddef) Patient; forbearing.
Gwoddeu, s. m. (gwodd) Purpose, or design.

Y dan llafnawr llafth woddeu;
 Y dan llawr glas llaw lleu.

Beneath the blade with the design of slaughter; beneath the blue armour was the lion slain. *Cynddelw, m. Bloddyn Fardd.*

Rhodd fodd a'i celdw, wedi cula woddeu,
 Arllwyth llaw Lloegr dilaen.

The red grave keeps him, after the great design; the path of the lion was Lloegr is dismay. *Cynddelw.*

Gwöen, s. m. (en) Influence, or tendency.

Nid oedd dylaw draig dragon wöen.

It was not the duty of the dragon of leading influence.
Cynddelw.

Gwofeg, s. m.—pl. t. an (meg) The mind; the will; thought; affection.
Gwofrwy, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brwy) What pervades. *a.* Pervading, universal.

Llewals wirawd gwis, a bragawd gan fraud coger;
 Teyrn wofrwy diwedd pob rhyw, i hwyf rhevistor!

I have drank a beverage of wine and begot, from a departed brother, the universal tyrant ends every energy: sovereignty of destruction!

Gwofrwyad, s. m. (gwofrwy) A pervading.
Gwofrwyaw, v. a. (gwofrwy) To pervade; to become universal.
Gwofrwyawl, a. (gwofrwy) Tending to pervade.
Gwolaeth, s. m. (gwawl) Adoration, worship.
Gwolch, s. m. (golch) A wash; a washing.
Gwolchi, v. a. (wolch) To wash away; to belabour.

Y'ng hreolaw ymwrthryn
 Gwychr y gwylch gwelch amddiffyn.

In the bloody contest, bravely he belabours the heroes of defence.
Cynddelw.

Gwolen, s. m. (gwawl) A light. *a.* Light, clear.
Gwolenad, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwolen) A lighting.
Gwolenaw, v. a. (gwolen) To light, to illumine.
Gwolwch, s. m. (gwawl) The act of illuminating; the bardic worship; adoration.

Na'm gwrthryn, granwya gradd wolch;
 Na'm gwrthod, eidd dradd ardrwch;
 Ni wrthyd mab Daw dadolwch.

Reject me not, thou white fronted one, fervent in prayer; refuse me not, who art laured to frequent tumults of breaking weapons; the Son of God will not refuse reconciliation.

Cynddelw, v' argl. Rhys.

Gwolychawd, s. m. (gwolwch) Act of worshipping.
Gwolychiad, s. m. (gwolwch) A worshipping.
Gwolychu, v. a. (gwolwch) To worship, to adore.

Gwolychaf fy ahd,
 Fy Naw, fy neirhiad,
 A ddodes trwy fy iad
 Enaid i'm gwylad.

I will adore my Father, my God, my strengthener, who I send through my temples a soul to direct me.
Telvis.

Gwor, s. m. (or) What is superior, uppermost, or extreme; an origin. It is used as a prefix, like *Gor*, and of the same import.
Gwores, s. f.—pl. t. au (ea) What lies open, or waste. *a.* Open, or exposed; waste.
Gworgrawd, s. m. (crawd) A supererescence.
Gworllwydd, s. m. (gwor—llwydd) Prosperity.
Gwortho, s. m. (to) The upper covering; roof.
Gworymda, v. a. (gwor—ymda) To amulate.

Llawer mawrair a fethia
 Ceddawd cyd worymda,
 O frys ni yys codd a.

Many a bonafide word will cause difficulty to the breast, when it goes about, from haste it cannot be known where it will go.
Llew.

Gworymdaad, s. m. (gworymda) Ambulation.
Gworymdaawl, a. (gworymda) Ambulatory.
Gworymdawr, s. m.—pl. gworymdawyr (gworymda—gwr) One who walks over; an ambulator.
Gworymdaydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gworymda) An ambulator, a stroller.
Gwos, s. m. (gwo—ys) That partly is; that tends to. A prefix, like *Gos*, and of the same import.
Gwosbaith, s. m.—pl. gwosbeithion (paith) That is partly seen through; that is polished. *a.* Reflective; polished.

Rhai udd cleddyfrudd ciod falth, na'm gwrthod
 Mawr wrthyd fy ngobaith;
 Anaw dreiliaw drin wrobaith
 Enw bell, hanbych gweli gwaeth.

Generous chieftains with the ruddy sword of ample fame, refuse me not, great is my dependence upon thee; sending round the song, of polished art and far of name, be thou hailed with a hundred blessings.
Gw. Rys, i D. ab Ugean.

Gwosbarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (parth) A distinct part, or particular.
Gwosbarthawl, a. (gwosbarth) Particularizing.
Gwosbarthiad, s. (gwosbarth) A particularizing.
Gwosbarthas, v. a. (gwosbarth) To particularize.
Gwosbeithiad, s. m. (gwosbaith) Illumination.

Gwosbeithiaw, v. a. (gwosbaith) To illume.
Gwosbeithiawl, a. (gwosbaith) Tending to shine.
Gwosbeithig, a. (gwosbaith) Shining; polished.
Gwoseb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwaws—eb) A gift.

*Cyrbath eyr tris trin oheb, heb gadd
 Cwl wosedd, cod woseb,
 Arwr ar wir ei wneb,
 Ar wyrdd wawr wrach no neb.*

I approached the angle of violence ready for the conflict, without disguise, the leader of the onset, whose gift is treasure; a hero with his countenance fixed on truth, and with the green dawn more manly than any one. *W. Cynddelw.*

Gwosebu, v. a. (gwoseb) To present a gift.
Gwoso, s. m. (osgo) Tangent, obliquity.
Gwosgryn, a. (cryn) Tending to agitate.
Gwosgryniad, s. m. (gwosgryn) A causing a shake.
Gwosgrynu, v. a. (gwosgryn) To cause agitation.
Gwosgudd, a. (cudd) Scalking, or lurking.
Gwosol, s. m. (gwos—ol) A faint trace, a vestige

*Dufid Cuan—
 Fwl and oon, ften di wool,
 Un o'r yw yn wir i'w ol.*

Cuan was blotted out, so that there is not truly (a beginning without a vestige) one of his race behind him. *W. Cynddelw.*

Gwosudd, s. m. (gwos—udd) That gives an origin.

*M'm didawl—
 Ac ni lloedd cad wosudd ced.*

He will not reject me; and the genius of battle will not deride me of treasure. *Frydded Dyfan.*

*Gwyr wosudd, llafredd Lloegrydd;
 Gwyr wosgo wogorodd dieryn.*

The wild genius, the slayer pursuing Lloegria; he knows the heat of the battle that knows no fear. *Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Gwp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (wp) A bird's head and neck. **Gwneyd gwp cam**, to make a wry neck.

Gwr, s. m.—pl. gwyr (gw—wr) A being endowed with power, will, or liberty; a man; a person; a husband.—**Gwr hen**, or **hen wr**, an old man; **gwr ieuanc**, a young man, a bachelor; **gwr wrth gerdd**, a musician; **gwr y gyfraith**, a lawyer; **gwr priod**, a married man; **gwr a gwaig**, a man and wife; **gwr gwedd**, a widower; **gwr gwellt**, a man of straw; **gwr nod**, a man of repute, also a marked man, or slave; **gwr dinod**, or **gwr addwyn**, a man not marked; **gwr pwyys**, a bridegroom; **gwr rhif**, an enlisted man; **gwr ar deul**, a household officer; **gwr ar gylch**, a wanderer; **gwr y god**, the bag bearer; **y gwr drag**, the evil one.

*Penal gwr o'r penau 'gyd
 Goruch byd, yw'r gwr uch ben.*

The chiefest person of all the chiefs over the world, is the person over head. *L. G. Cothi.*

*Gwr erio byd, gwr ei min,
 Drod byd, heb drood, heb min.*

There are a terrible being, rough of voice, the world's bold tyrant, having neither foot nor wing. *L. ab Gwilym, i'r gwyn.*

Telid gwr yw gallu cyd a gwaig, a bod yn gyfan ei holl acloedd.

The required qualities of a man is to be able to join with a woman, and to be perfect in all his members. *Welsh Laws.*

Sef yw gwr dawed, gwr a ddol trwyddo ei hua ar dir, ac ni bo neb o'i genedl cyn nog ei ar y tir.

What is implied by an advent man is a man who shall come through himself upon land, and of whose kindred no one shall have been before him upon the land. *Welsh Laws.*

*Gwyr a wnant gwr yw wrol;
 Gwr a naw gwyr yw ei ol.*

Men will make a man manly; a man will make men after him. *M. ab Rhys.*

Gwr, a. (gw—wr) Having power, or will; of manly superiority; male, masculine, man. It is prefixed in composition.

Gwra, v. a. (gwr) To get a husband, to wed.

*O dygtr trais i ar wraig urwag, ni ddylisr tala anobry droeto:
 canys hi a'i talas pan wras.*

If a rape shall be committed upon a married woman, the guardian fee shall not be paid for it; for she has paid it when she was married. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwraad, s. m. (gwr) Tending to make manly.

Gwraawl, a. (gwr) Tending to make manly.

Gwrab, s. m.—pl. t. iod (gwr—ab) A monkey.

Gwrabaid, a. (gwrab) Apish, monkeyish.

Gwrabiddrwydd, s. m. (gwrabaid) Apishness.

Gwrach, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwr) A withered old woman, a hag; also the ague. **Gwrachod telyn**, the pegs of a harp; **gwrachod tan yd yn ei ddas**, faggots under corn in the rick; **gwrachod mewn te**, certain bundles used to form the skirts of thatching: **Y wrach**, the wrasse, a fish so called; **y wrach**, the ague; **gwrach y cae**, the hedge-sparrow; **gwrach y lludw**, **gwrach y twra**, and **gwrach y coed**, the woodlouse.

O Sul i Sul ydd i'r forwyn yn wrach.

From Sunday to Sunday the damsel will become an old woman. *Adage.*

*Eidd y wrach i'r freuan
 Erei genus ei hunan.*

Let the old woman go to the mill for the sake of her own mouth. *Adage.*

Gwrach, a. (comparative of gwr) More masculine.

Gwrachaid, a. (gwrach) Like a hag, hag-like.

Gwrachan, s. c. dim.—pl. t. od (gwrach) A withered little creature; a pigmy.

*Hawu t-yllaw mahan
 Na thwylio gwrachan.*

It is easier to deceive a child than to deceive a pigmy. *Adage.*

Gwrachanaidd, a. (gwrachan) Like a shrivelled dwarf.

Gwrachandawd, s. m. (gwrachan) Dwarfishness.

Gwrachanes, s. f. dim. (gwrachan) A little old woman; a female dwarf.

*O chwant enallt phant yn leo,
 A chwant y gwrachanes.*

From desire, what good will it be to beget children, and support the tiny wrinkled women. *Iwan Brydded i'r.*

Gwrachanu, v. n. (gwrachan) To become a withered little creature.

Gwrachastell, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwrach—astell) The mould-board of a plough.

Gwracheiddiad, s. m. (gwrachaid) A becoming like a withered hag.

Gwracheiddiaw, v. n. (gwrachaid) To become a hag.

Gwracheiddrwydd, s. m. (gwrachaid) Anility.

Gwrachell, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwrach) A withered little dwarf. **Gwrachell y cae**, **gwrach y cae**, **brych y cae**, and **llwyd y gwrych**, the hedge-sparrow.

Gwrachen, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwrach) A crabbed little person. **Gwrachen**, and **ygrctan**, the tench; **gwrachen y mor**, the sea tench, or wrasse; **gwrachen fair**, a yellow kind of wrasse; **gwrachen fraith**, or **cleriach gwimon**, a spotted wrasse; **gwrachen, penberia**, and **adar y bili**, the miller's thumb.

Gwrachi, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwrach) Anility.

*Rhyddarodd i Gwafydd, ar bang, cynallaw boll wrachod
 mantach, crwm, chof, anlygddiawg, gormesawl, dialla, ac eu
 cynnyg idd y Daenysiad, yn buyth eu bradwriaeth.*

What Gwafydd accomplished, at length, was to collect all the aged people, such as were toothless, bent, lame, one-eyed, oppressed, and disabled, and offered them to the Daenys, as a reward for their treachery. *Black. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Gwrachiadd, a. (gwrachi) Like a hag, haggish.

Gwrachiaw, v. n. (gwrachi) To become haglike.

Gwradydd, s. m. (gwaradydd) Reproach, scandal; opprobrious censure; infamy.

Gwradyddaw, v. n. (gwradydd) To scandalize.

Gwradyddawl, a. (gwradydd) Scandalizing.

Gwradyddiad, s. m. (gwradydd) A scandalizing.

Gwradyddus, a. (gwradydd) Scandalous.

Gwradwyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwradwyddwyr (gwradwydd—gwr) A scandalizer.

Gwradd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhadd) An aggregate. *Gwradd o ddynion*, a multitude of people; *gwradd o eallyn*, a quantity of provision.

Gwraddawl, *a.* (gwradd) Aggregate, collective.

Gwraddiad, *s. m.* (gwradd) An aggregation.

Gwraddu, *v. a.* (gwradd) To aggregate, to collect.

Na wradd arni, throw no contumacy on her.

Gwraf, *a.* (*superlative of gwr*) Most masculine.

Arglwydd gwraf gwyd Ehdor.

A most manly chief having the bravery of Hector.
Cydd. iv.

Gwrag, *s. f.* (rhag) That curves against, or in contact with; that braces.

Gwragen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (gwrag) The rib of any circular work, as of a tilt, or basket; the curved handle of a vessel, as a pail, or of a basket.

Gwrageniad, *s. m.* (gwragen) A ribbing.

Gwragenau, *v. a.* (gwragen) To rib; to furnish with a curved handle.

Gwragenau, *a.* (gwragen) Serving as a rib, or strength of any work; serving as a handle.

Gwraich, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwreichion (gwr—aich) A spawk.

Gwraid, *s. m.* (rhaid) That is impulsive, that forces through; that is ardent; a flush.

Er a botes, gwres a gwraid,

Yr un crw a'r oen gwraid.

He grazed, during the heat and the ruddiness, on the same plot as the golden lamb.
Id. Llewelyn.

Gwraidd, *s. m.* *aggr.*—*pl.* gwroiddion (rhaid) A root, or a radix; roots.

Gwraidd, *a.* (gwr) Manly, manlike; valiant.

Gwas gwraidd cyn no'i gerdded.

A manly hero before he is able to walk.

Adage.

Gwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwreigedd (gwr—aig) A woman, a female; a wife. *Gwraig byys*, a bride; *gwraig uriauw*, and *gwraig briawd*, a married woman; *gwraig weddw*, a widow; *gwraig etifeddawg*, a child-bed woman; *gwraig gwely*, a concubine; *gwraig llwyn a pherth*, a woman of the grove and brake, a harlot; *gwreigedd anwyf*, and *plant y gwreigedd anwyf*, fairies.

North gwraig ya ei thafawd.

The strength of a woman in her tongue.

Adage.

Ni thorro Arthur nawdd gwraig.

Arthur did not break a woman's protection.

Adage.

Gwrain, *a.* (gwr) Masculine, virile, male.

Gwraint, *s. pl. aggr.* (rhaint) Slender worms that insinuate through a body; worms under the skin; also the ringworm, or tetters.

Gwrandaw, *s. m.* (gwr—andaw) A listening.

Gwrandaw, *v. a.* (gwr—andaw) To listen, to hearken, to hear.

Ni wyr ni ddysg, ni ddysg ni wrendy.

He does not know that does not learn, he will not learn that will not listen.

Adage.

Cas a ddwyeto lawer, ac ni wrandawo ar neb.

Odious is he that says much, and will not listen to say one.

Adage.

Gwrandawgar, *a.* (gwrandaw) Attentive, wistful.

Gwrandawgarwch, *s. m.* (gwrandawgar) Attentiveness, heedfulness, wistfulness.

Gwrandawlad, *s. m.* (gwrandaw) A listening, or hearkening; attention.

Gwrandawus, *a.* (gwrandaw) Attentive, heedful.

Gwrandawwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrandawwyr (gwrandaw—gwr) A listener, a hearkener.

Gwrandawydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwrandaw) A listener, a hearer.

Gwran, *v. a.* (gwr) To render manly; to be manly.

Gwrawl, *a.* (gwr) Manly; stout; valiant.

Gwrcath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (gwr—cath) A he cat.

Gwrcatha, *v. a.* (gwrcath) To caterwaul.

Gwrcathain, *a.* (gwrcath) Caterwauling.

Gwrcathaint, *s. m.* (gwrcathain) A caterwauling.

Gwrch, *s. m.* (gwr) That is upon, or over.

Gwrda, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwyrd (gwr—da) A man of quality, a gentleman; a person of renown, a famous one. *Dyn a fod yn wrda*, that is being a hero, *Gwrda! Bravo! Excellent!*

Dwyed tl, pam nad ayd da?

Dy ddewr-dad ti oedd wrda.

Say thou, why art thou not good?

Thy brave sire was a notable man.

Gule y Glys.

Gwrdaeth, *s. m.* (gwrda) A manly quality; manliness; gallantry.

Mwyaf y gyfarwys a roddom, mwyfey fydd eia gwrdaeth iau na.

The greater the prize which we should give, more and more will be our gallantry also.

H. Cuthbert—Mabin. gwa.

Gwrdaidd, *a.* (gwrda) Manly; gallant, heroic.

Yn araf ydd wrd—

Yn arwydd clyer yu wrdaidd;

Yn ardeul beirdd yn gwrdaidd.

Gently dost thou regulate the minstrel in a manly way, regulating the bard affectionately.

L. G. C.

Gwrdaiddrwydd, *s. m.* (gwrdaidd) Manliness.

Mawr yw haelder—

A gwrdaiddrwydd y gwrda ddiwr.

Great is the generosity, and the gallantry of the gentleman and of mischief.

Id. G. C.

Gwrdd, *a.* (wrdd) Stout, ardent, vehement.

Gwrddain, *a.* (gwrdd) Abounding with ardency.

Gwrdd-dorch, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrdd-dyrch (gwrdd—torch) A strong collar.

Yr oedd gwrdd-dorch ruddar am o'r cwn.

There was a strong collar of ruddy gold round the neck of a dog.

H. Gervais—Mabin. gwa.

Gwrddfalch, *a.* (gwrdd—balch) Vehemently proud.

Gwrddfar, *s. m.* (gwrdd—bar) Ardent wrath.

Gwrddiad, *s. m.* (gwrdd) A rendering vehement; a becoming vehement, or ardent.

Gwrddlam, *s. m.* (gwrdd—llam) An ardent stride.

Gwrddlaw, *s. f.* (gwrdd—llaw) A mighty hand.

Gwrddlew, *a.* (gwrdd—glew) Vehemently-brave.

Och ar fynydd gwr gwrddlew rhyfel!

Woe is me, that the man ardently-brave in war is gone!

Llyf. id. Gwr.

Gwrddu, *v. a.* (gwrdd) To render ardent; to be come strong, vehement, or ardent.

Gwrddwaew, *s. f.* (gwrdd—gwaew) A javelin.

Gwrddwan, *s. f.* (gwrdd—gwan) An ardent thrust.

Gwrddwawr, *s. f.* (gwrdd—gwawr) A darting ray.

Gwrddyn, *s. m.* (gwrdd) A dart; a javelin.

Dodl Brant Hir y'mhlith torf o'r rhodduon, yn y parh i'w y deuin yn eu rholl; a heb un gof i'r, pan gulas ei ryl ar ei lalen, ef a dderchedo wrddys, ac a waenot y deuin.

Brant Hir came amongst a group of the meadow-reeds, in the place where the diviner was haranguing them; and without any bow when he got an opportunity for his aim, he lifted a javelin and wounded the diviner.

Gr. at t. i.

Gwrechyn, *s. m.* (gwraich) A crabbed fellow.

Gwregys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrag) A girdle.

Ni ad y mor byd ei wragys.

He will not let the sea come to his girdle.

Id.

Gwregysawg, *a.* (gwregys) Having a girdle.

Gwregysawl, *a.* (gwregys) Serving to gird.

Gwregysedig, *a.* (gwregys) Being girdled; girded.

Gwregysfa, *s. f.* (gwregys) A girdling place.

Gwregysiad, *s. m.* (gwregys) A girdling, a belting.

Gwregysu, *v. a.* (gwregys) To girdle, to gird.

Gwregyswr, s. m.—pl. gwregyswyr (gwregys—gwr) One who girdles, a girder.

Gwreica, s. f. (gwraig) A marriage of a wife.

*Gwedi nad oedd gwreigaidd iddynt, erchi i wneynt i'r Prydeini-
au ien merched, ac eu cwareau yu wreica iddynt.*

*Since there were no women with them, they asked of the Brit-
ons to have their daughters and their female relatives in marriage
for them. Gr. ab Arthur.*

*Rhoddid yu wreica i Constantine wraig a hanodd o ddyledogion
Cawein.*

*There was given in marriage to Constantine a woman descend-
ed from the nobility of Rome. Gr. ab Arthur.*

*N, a wyddom wreica da it a woddal, ac yw hono gwraig Doged
Ircan.*

*We know a match for thee which will suit, and that is the wife
of King Doged. H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Gwreica, v. a. (gwraig) To take a wife.

Gwreicdra, s. m. (gwraig) Muliebrity; fondness
for women; adultery.

Gwreichion, s. pl. aggr. (gwraich) Emanations;
sparks, or sparkles.

Gwreichionawg, a. (gwreichion) Abounding with
sparks, full of sparks; sparkling.

Gwreichionawl, a. (gwreichion) Sparkling.

Gwreichionen, s. f. (gwreichion) A spark, a
sparkle.

Gwreichioni, v. a. (gwreichion) To produce sparks;
to emit sparks, to sparkle, to scintillate.

Gwreichioniad, s. m. (gwreichion) Scintillation.

Gweidd-don, s. f. (gwraidd—ton) The devil's
bit; otherwise called *Cas gan gythraul*.

Gweiddfalach, a. (gwraidd—balch) Proud.

Gwreiddiad, s. m. (gwraidd) A taking root.

Gwreiddiad, s. m. (gwraidd) A becoming manly.

Gwreiddiaw, v. a. (gwraidd) To take root; to be
rooted, to originate.

Gwreiddiaw, v. a. (gwraidd) To become masculine.

Gwreiddiawg, a. (gwraidd) Having root, rooted.

Gwreiddiawl, a. (gwraidd) Radical, rooted.

Gwreiddiawl, a. (gwraidd) Masculine, manly.

Gwreiddiedig, a. (gwreiddiad) Rooted, radicated.

Gwreiddioldeb, s. m. (gwreiddiawl) Radicalness.

Gwreiddiolrwydd, s. m. (gwreiddiawl) Radicalness.

Gwreiddiriawg, s. f. (gwraidd—ir) Burnet saxi-
frage.

Gwreiddradd, s. f. (gwraidd—rhudd) Wild madder.

Gwreiddrwydd, s. m. (gwraidd) Manliness.

Gwreiddyn, s. m. (gwraidd) A root; a radix.

*Hybys y dengys y dyn
O ba radd y bo ei wreiddyn.*

The man will plainly show from what he takes his root. T. Alod.

Gwreighad, s. m. (gwraig) A becoming a woman.

Gwreighu, v. a. (gwraig) To grow a woman.

Gwreigda, s. f. (gwraig—da) A good woman, a
term in familiar language.

*Dydweth yd aeth y wreigda allan i orymdaith, y ddech hi i
ei hen wrach.*

*On a certain day when the good lady came out to take a walk,
she came to the house of an old witch. H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Gwreigen, s. f. dim. (gwraig) A little woman.

Gwreigeddgar, s. (gwraig—car) Love of women.

Gwreigeddos, s. pl. aggr. (gwraig) A number of
women; gossips.

Gwreigeddwr, s. m.—pl. gwreigeddwy (gwreigedd—gwr) One addicted to women, A wench.

Gwreigiaidd, a. (gwraig) Female; matronly.

Gwreigiawg, a. (gwraig) Having a wife.

Gwreigiawl, a. (gwraig) Feminine; effeminate.

*Byddanw a wraig Brutus ei gydymdeithion yntau, nid yn wreig-
au hagen, naenyn yn wrwyl; ac yn ddoeth dyga iddynt pa weidd
d'i ddiol syrcio, neu gillaw, neu ymladd.*

*Brutus also set his companions in battle array, not in an effemi-
nate way neither, but in a manly way; and with prudence in-
creased them in what manner they ought to attack, or to retreat
or to fight. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gwreigiaiddiad, s. m. (gwreigiaidd) Effemination.

Gwreigiaiddiaw, v. a. (gwreigiaidd) To effeminate.

Gwreigiaiddiawl, a. (gwreigiaidd) Of an effemi-
nate disposition; uxorious.

Gwreigiaiddrwydd, s. m. (gwreigiaidd) Effemina-
cy; muliebrity.

Gwreigioldrwydd, s. (gwreigiawl) Effeminateness.

Gwreignith, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwraig—nith) A lit-
tle woman; a little doll of a wife.

Gwreinawd, s. m. (gwraint) Manhood, virility.

Gwreindawd, s. m. (gwraint) Virility, manhood.

Gwreinen, s. f. dim. (gwraint) A ringworm.

Gwreiny, s. m. dim. (gwraint) A ringworm, a
tetter. *Dufr-wreiny, a watery tetter; march-
wreikyn, a ringworm.*

Gwreng, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwr—eng) A plebeian.

Mi wyf—gwrng i Dadyr ab Groowy.

I am a husbandman to Tudyr the son of Groowy.

Gronwy Ddu.

Gwrengaid, a. (gwreng) Plebeian, boorish.

Gwrengaid, a. (gwreng) Boorish, clownish.

Gwrengaidrwydd, s. m. (gwrengaid) Boorishness.

Gwrengyn, s. m. dim. (gwreng) A surly clown.

Gwres, s. m. (es) Heat; warmth. *Yr haint gwres,
y twymyn, an inflammatory fever. Mae arnat ti
ryw wres garw, thou art troubled with some odd
frolick. Nid oes arnaf mór gwres, I am trou-
bled with no frolick.*

Gwres, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwr) A female.

Gwresawg, a. (gwres) Abounding with heat, fer-
vid, fervent, warm.

Gwresawl, a. (gwres) Of a heating quality.

Gwresedd, s. m. (gwres) Fervidness, fervency.

Gwresiad, s. m. (gwres) A rendering fervid; a
becoming fervid.

Gwresogi, v. a. (gwresawg) To make hot, or fer-
vid; to become warm, or fervent.

Gwresogiad, s. m. (gwresawg) A rendering fer-
vent; a becoming fervent.

Gwresogrwydd, s. m. (gwresawg) Fervidness, ef-
fervescence; fervency.

Gwresu, v. a. (gwres) To fill with heat.

Gwrfalch, a. (gwr—balch) Greatly proud.

*Ar law Owain hael, hawl dilyn gwrfalch,
Y mae gortwch eirin.*

*On the hand of Owain the generous, the magnanimous, and of
fair title, there is the golden hawk. Cynadawl.*

Gwrfalchedd, s. m. (gwrfalch) Towering pride.

Gwrfan, a. (gwr—ban) Extremely loud.

*Gorffas gwrfan gorffyddal;
Gwr yn ser yn arwa gwedd fal.*

*The tumultuous front of battle he would vanquish; a man wait-
ing for the shout in the slaughter he would be. Cynadawl, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Gwrfawr, a. (gwr—mawr) Supremely grand.

Gwrferch, s. f.—pl. t. ed (gwr—merch) A virago.

Gwrforedd, s. m. (gwrfawr) Magnificence.

Gwrforwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwr—morwyn) A
virago; an amazon.

*Tair gwrforwyn Ynys Prydain: Llewog ferch Seithwedd, a
Rhore ferch Usher, a Mederai Badell-fawr.*

*The three viragos of Britain: Llewog daughter of Seithwedd,
and Rhore daughter of Usher, and Mederai Broad-bottom.*

Triodd.

Gwrhewcri, s. m. (gwrhewgr) Jocularity. *Chwareu
gwrhewcri ag un, to play jokes upon one, or to
make game of one.*

Gwrhewcrus, a. (gwrhewgr) Full of tricks. *Dyn
gwrhewcrus, a jocular person.*

Gwrhëwg, a. (hewg) Extremely playful.

Gwrhewgr, s. m. (gwrhewg) Aptness to play
tricks, or to be jocular.

Gwrhyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwr—hyd) A man's length, a fathom, or two yards. *Gwrhyd Aberystwyth*, the Aberystwyth fathom, or five feet six inches.

Gwrhydr, s. m. (gwr—hydr) Extreme boldness.

Gwrhydri, s. m. (gwrhydri) Heroism; valour.

Gwrhydu, v. a. (gwrhyd) To fathom.

Gwriaeth, s. m. (gwr) A man's estate, or life.

Bid byw gwr heb ddwrwg wriaeth.

Let a man live without evil conduct.

Llefod.

Gwriaf, a. (superl. of gwr) Most manlike.

*Pŷ fydd cad wriaf rhag cadwr iawn;
Pŷ fydd ced waliau fal Cadwallawn!*

Who will be in battle most manly opposed to the perfect warrior; who will be the distributor of treasure like Cadwallon.

Cynddda.

Gwrial, s. m. (gwr) A heroic act; a combat.

Gwrial, v. a. (gwr) To act heroically.

Gwriawg, a. (gwr) Having a chief; owning a chief; having a husband. *Gwraig wriawg*, a married woman.

*Dyddaw dwy raiu,
Gweddaw a gwriawg falr,
Heleirn eu hadain,
Ar wyr yn gorlain.*

There will come two ladies, a widow and a slender wedded one; from their wings, brooding over men.

Taliesin.

Gwriawr, s. m. (gwr) Manhood; gallantry.

Digabl wawr gwriawr fal Gwron.

The immaculate dawn of manhood like Gwron.

H. Foel ab Grifri.

*Wyd ysgryd gryd, graid gwriawr,
Ac yd ysgwyd rwydd, rhwyf llawr.*

Thou art the terror of the conflict, the ardency of manhood, and thou art the safe shield, the ruler of the earth.

Lt. P. Moch, i R. ab H. ab Owain.

Gwrid, s. m. (gwr—id) Reddishness, or redness of the cheeks; a blush; a flush.

Gwridaw, v. n. (gwrid) To redden, or to blush.

Gwridawg, a. (gwrid) Having a colour, or blush, of a ruddy complexion; ruddy.

Gwridgoch, a. (gwrid—coch) Of a blushing red.

Gwridgochder, s. m. (gwridgoch) A blushing red.

Gwridgochedd, s. m. (gwridgoch) Ruddiness, floridness, rosiness.

Gwridgochi, v. n. (gwridgoch) To become florid.

Gwridgochni, s. m. (gwridgoch) Floridness.

Gwridiad, s. m. (gwrid) A blushing; a reddening.

Gwridllw, s. m. (gwrid—llw) A blush colour; a ruddy colour, rose-colour.

Gwridogl, v. n. (gwridawg) To become ruddy.

Gwridogiad, s. m. (gwridawg) A becoming ruddy.

Gwring, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhing) A snap, a sharp noise, a crack, or crackle.

Gwringain, v. a. (gwring) To snap, to crackle.

Gwringell, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwring) A sudden, or sharp motion; a chip, or slice. *Gwringell o gawr*, a slice of cheese.

Gwringellawg, s. m. (gwringell) Having a sharp motion; being brandished; cracking.

Gwringelliad, s. m. (gwringell) A brandishing; a snapping, or cracking; a slicing.

Gwringella, v. a. (gwringell) To brandish.

Na wringella dy fysedd wrth ymddyddan.

Snup not thy fingers in discounting.

Gwriogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwriawg) Homage.

Ar y rhai hyn y cyfododd Solomon dretth wriogaeth hyd y dydd hwn.

Upon those ones Solomon raised a tribute of homage unto this day.

1 Kings, 9. 21.

Gwriogaethawl, a. (gwriogaeth) Feudatory.

Gwriogaethiad, s. m. (gwriogaeth) A doing homage

Gwriogaethu, v. a. (gwriogaeth) To do homage.

Gwriogi, v. a. (gwriawg) To do homage.

Gwrith, s. m. (rith) That is apparent.

Ef gwrith, ef dadwrith, ef gwrith lletboedd.

He will make plain, he will make indistinct, he will explain in guesses.

Taliesin.

Gwrithlad, s. m. (gwrith) A making apparent.

Gwrithiaw, v. a. (gwrith) To make apparent.

Gwriys, s. m. (gwr—llys) A bordering, or border, the orle, in heraldry; also a whitlow.

O bob arhath y brenin a ddylly dracen ei aur, a'i arth, i swilt, a'i gyrn buclin, a'i fain gwrithlawr, a'i ysglann y bo wrthyt.

Out of every spall the king is entitled to a third of his gold, his silver, and his treasure, and his buffalo horns, and his precious stones, and his robes to which there shall be fringe.

Welsh Law.

Gwrm, s. m. (gwr) A dun, dusky, or brown colour; a dark brown. *a. Dun, dusky, of a dark brown hue. Gwrm ei hael*, dark brown her eye-brow.

Bid gwrm bliw, bid llwyd blaidd.

Let the kine be brown, let the wolf be gray.

Llywarch B.

Gwrmdaw, s. m. (gwrm) A rendering dusky, a dun; a becoming dusky, or dun.

Gwrmdr, s. m. (gwrm) Duskiness, morkiness.

Gwrmdde, a. (gwrm) Of a dusky quality.

Gwrmlas, s. m. (gwrm—glas) A dusky green, a sea-green. *a. Of a sea-green colour.*

Gwrmlasu, v. n. (gwrm) To become of dusky green, or of a brownish green.

Gwrmlasni, s. m. (gwrm) A dusky greenness.

Gwrmsaid, s. m. (gwrm—said) A brown handle.

Cledddy gwrm said, a brown handled sword.

Gwrnu, v. a. (gwrm) To make dusky, to grow dusky, to become murky.

Gwrwnn, a. (gwrm) Of a dusky appearance.

*E am lfnawr coch gorfawr gwrmn,
Dwys dengyn ydd ymledyn' aerw.*

Round the blades, red, tremendous and murky, lacinated with with obstinacy the dogs of war would fight.

Awen.

Gwrn, s. m.—pl. gyrnau (gwr) That tops, goes over; a narrow mouthed vessel; an urn, a kind of wooden vessel, or pail, tapering towards the top, like a churn.

*Mae batelan's mboob talwn?
Mae Owain aeth mewn ei wrn?*

Where are the battles which were in every border! Where Owain who is gone to his urn?

Rh. ab Rh. Bryd.

Gwrnerth, s. m. (gwr—nerth) The male speed-well; otherwise called *Llysian Llywelyn*.

Gwroeth, s. m. (oeth) Common tansy.

Gwrolaeth, s. m. (gwrawl) Virility; manhood.

Gwroldeb, s. m. (gwrawl) Manliness; bravery.

Gwroledd, s. m. (gwrawl) Manhood, bravery.

Gwrolfryd, s. m. (gwrawl—bryd) Magnanimity.

Gwrolgamp, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwrawl—camp) A manly feat; an heroic exploit.

Y deg gwrolgamp yw chwech o rym corff: cryder, rhedeg, nofaw, nofaw, ymafael, marchogaeth: a phedair o rym arth: uchel chwara cledddyf a bwled, chwara cledddyf deuddwr, a chwara ffon ddwybig.

Of the ten manly games six are of bodily exertion: strength, running, leaping, swimming, wrestling, and riding: four feats of arms: shooting, playing with a sword and buckler, play at a two-handed sword, and playing at a two-pointed staff.

Welsh Customs.

Gwrol, v. n. (gwrawl) To become manly; to take courage.

*Rhai yn hen Mab Duw a'u myn,
Rhai'n leuolac cyn gwrol.*

Some in old age the Son of God doth take, some mature before growing up to manhood.

P. ab Ien. Madoc.

Gwroliaeth, s. m. (gwrawl) Manliness, heroism.

Gwron, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwr—on) A worthy.

Ef goreu un gwron y'mhlaid.

He is the best hero in a party.

Lt. P. M.

Tristion gwron gorfawr.

He would wield a hero's mighty unseen shaft. *Bition Wen.*

Nid gair gas, of goron gwron,
O for odd byd for Iwerddon.

It is no false word, he is the best hero, from the English Chan-
nel to the Irish Sea. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Gwronawd, s. m. (gwron) An heroic exploit.

Gwroni, v. n. (gwron) To become a hero.

Gwronwas, s. m. (gwron—gwas) A heroic youth.

Gwronieth, s. m. (gwrwr) Heroicalness.

Gwrtaeth, s. m.—pl. gwrteithion (gwr—taeth)

Improvement of quality; improvement, what

meliorates. *Gwrtaeth tir*, manure for land;

gwrtaeth bwyd, sauce with meat; *gwrtaeth*

ceirch, the dressing of oats, or making oatmeal.

Gwrtaethu, v. a. (gwrtaeth) To improve, to meli-

orate; to temper; to manure.

Gwrteithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrtaeth) An im-

proving, or meliorating, a manuring of land.

Gwrteithiadwy, a. (gwrtaeth) That may be meli-

orated; manurable.

Gwrteithaw, v. a. (gwrtaeth) To improve the

quality, to meliorate; to temper; to manure.

Gwrteithaw bwyd, to improve meat with sauce;

gwrteithaw cwrnawu, to oil, or soften boots.

Nid oes cerb na gwrteith yw y byd, y gallor gwrteithaw fy ngwallt

fy nyl.

There is neither comb nor scissors in the world with which my

hair can be put in order. *H. Culhwch—Mabinion.*

Gwrteithawg, a. (gwrtaeth) Being meliorated,

tempered, dressed, or manured.

Gwrteithawl, a. (gwrtaeth) Meliorating.

Gwrteithedig, a. (gwrteithiad) Meliorated.

Gwrteithwr, s. m.—pl. gwrteithwyr (gwrtaeth—

gwr) One who meliorates. *Gwrteithwr tir*,

a dresser of land.

Gwrteithus, a. (gwrtaeth) Meliorating.

Gwrteithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrtaeth) One

who meliorates, a manurer of land.

Gwrth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwr) A state of equi-

poisance, contact, apposition, opposition.

Dyrc yn fy ngwrth, come to meet me; *yr wyd*

fy y gwrth, thou art in the opposition.

Nid gellir gwrth oed ar y drwg;

Nid gwrth ar y drwg oed Daw.

No opposition can avail but against the evil: there is no opposi-

tion against the evil but God. *Cairng.*

Tri pheth sydd yn ymwneadu beunydd gan faint penaf yr ymga

lir gwrth: cas, camwedd, ac anwybodaeth.

Three things become more and more ensnared daily, from there

is a majority of desires in opposition to them: hatred, injustice,

and ignorance. *Berddas.*

Gwrth, prep. (gwr) Against, opposite to; by,

lose to. It is a very common prefix in com-

position.

Gwrthachaws, s. m.—pl. gwrthachosion (gwrth-

achaws) A contrary effect, or cause.

Gwrthachwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrth—achwyn)

A counter-complaint.

Gwrthachwyn, v. a. (gwrth—achwyn) To reci-

minate, to complain in opposition to.

Gwrthachwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthachwyn)

Recrimination.

Gwrthachwynwr, s. m.—pl. gwrthachwynwyr

gwrthachwyn—gwr A recriminator.

Gwrthadrawd, s. m.—pl. gwrthadroddion (gwrth-

adrawd) A contrary recital.

Gwrthadrawd, v. a. (gwrth—adrawd) To make

contrary recital, or declaration.

Gwrthadroddawl, a. (gwrthadrawd) Being re-

lated, or declared, in a contrary manner.

Gwrthadroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthadrawd)

relating adversely.

Gwrthaddyg, s. f. (gwrth—addyg) An adverse

doctrine: heresy.

Gwrthagwedd, s. f. (gwrth—agwedd) A contrary

form, or appearance.

Gwrthagweddiad, s. m. (gwrthagwedd) A ren-

dering of a contrary appearance.

Gwrthagweddu, v. a. (gwrthagwedd) To render

of a contrary appearance.

Gwrthaing, s. m. (gwrth—gaing) A wedge.

Gwrthair, s. m.—pl. gwrthelrian (gwrth—gair)

An antiphrasis; a protest.

Gwrthaw, s. m. (gwrth—galw) A recal.

Gwrthaw, v. a. (gwrth—galw) To recal.

Gwrthawad, s. m. (gwrthaw) A recalling, re-

pealing, or revoking; a revocation.

Gwrthawadwy, a. (gwrthawad) Revokable.

Gwrthawedig, a. (gwrthaw) Revoked.

Gwrthawedigaeth, s. f. (gwrthawedig) A revo-

cation, the act of recalling.

Gwrthall, s. m. (gwrth—gall) An opposing power

Gwrthallt, s. f.—pl. gwrthelltydd (gwrth—gallt)

A cliff running contrary to another.

Gwrthallu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwrthall) A con-

trary, or opposing power.

Gwrthallu, v. a. (gwrthall) To be effectual in op-

position to; to have an opposing power.

Gwrthalliad, s. m. (gwrthallu) A counter-effec-

tuation.

Gwrthallüaw, v. n. (gwrthallu) To be effectual

in opposition to.

Gwrthallüawg, a. (gwrthallu) Counter-potent.

Gwrthallüedd, s. m. (gwrthallu) Counter-power.

Gwrthamcan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrth—amcan) A

counter-project.

Gwrthanfon, s. m. (gwrth—anfon) A sending in

a contrary way; a sending back.

Gwrthanfon, v. a. (gwrth—anfon) To send ad-

versely; to send back, to remit.

Gwrthanfonawl, a. (gwrthanfon) Being sent ad-

versely; being sent back.

Gwrthanfoniad, s. m. (gwrthanfon) A sending or

conducting adversely.

Gwrthanian, s. f. (gwrth—anian) A contrary na-

ture, or quality.

Gwrthanianawl, a. (gwrthanian) Counter-natural

Gwrthannog, s. m. (gwrth—annog) Dehortation.

Gwrthannogaeth, s. f. (gwrthannog) A counter

excitement, or exhortation.

Gwrthannogawl, a. (gwrthannog) Tending to ex-

cite adversely.

Gwrthannogiad, s. m. (gwrthannog) An exciting

adversely; a counter excitation.

Gwrthansawdd, s. f.—pl. gwrthansoddion (gwrth-

ansawdd) A contrary quality.

Gwrthansoddawl, a. (gwrthansawdd) Of a con-

trary quality; uncongenial.

Gwrthansoddi, v. a. (gwrthansawdd) To render

of contrary quality; to make uncongenial.

Gwrthansoddiad, s. m. (gwrthansawdd) A ren-

dering of a contrary quality.

Gwrtharall, a. (arall) Being opposed to another.

Tri gwahanfod pob byw gwrtharall: awen, cof, a chanfod; sef

y bydd cyfawn ar bob un, ac nid gellir cyfun y rhai hyn ar un byw

arall, a phob un yn gyfawn; ac nid gellir dau gyfawn ar ddim.

The three discriminations of every animated being opposed to

another; genius, memory, and perception; that is, each in its

plenitude, and so that these cannot be united in any other being,

and each in plenitude: for two plenitudes of any thing is not pos-

sible. *Berddas.*

Gwrtharddangaws, s. m. (gwrth—arddangaws) A

counter-demonstration.

Gwrtharddangaws, v. a. (gwrth—arddangaws) To

counter-demonstrate.

Gwrtharddangosiad, *s. m.* (gwrtharddangaws) A demonstrating contrary to.

Gwrtharddelw, *v. a.* (arddelw) To counter-claim Gwrtharddelwad, *s. m.* (gwrtharddelw) A counter-claiming.

Gwrtharf, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrthearf (gwrth—arf) An opposing weapon.

Gwrtharfawd, *s. f.* (gwrtharf) A counter-stroke.

Gwrtharwain, *s. m.* (gwrth—arwain) A counter-leading; a leading back.

Gwrtharwain, *v. a.* (gwrth—arwain) To lead back, to bring adversely.

Gwrtharweintad, *s. m.* (gwrth—arwain) A leading adversely; a leading back.

Gwrthattal, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwrth—attal) A counter-check; a counter-atop.

Gwrthattal, *v. a.* (gwrth—attal) To counter-check Gwrthattalgar, *a.* (gwrthattal) Apt to counter-check, or to counter-stay

Gwrthattallad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthattal) A counter-checking; a counter-staying.

Gwrthatteb, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwrth—atteb) A counter answer; a replication.

Gwrthattebawl, *a.* (gwrthatteb) Replicatory.

Gwrthattebiad, *s. m.* (gwrthatteb) A replying.

Gwrthattebwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthattebwyr (gwrthatteb—gwr) One who replies, a respondent.

Gwrthaw, *v. a.* (gwrth) To oppose, to withstand.

Duw o nef a'i gwrhawd,
Gwr gwrhaw, gwrthrych ys defawd.

May God of heaven deliver him, he is a man of opposition, an objection to his law. *Cynddelw, l'r argl. Rhys.*

Gwrthawd, *s. m.* (gwrth) A refusal, a rejection.

Afrad yw gwrthawd.

A refusal is waste.

Adage.

Gwrthawd, *v. a.* (gwrth) To refuse, or to reject.

Na wrthawd dy barch pan y cyrnydier.

Refuse not honour when it is offered to thee.

Adage.

Gwrthawel, *s. f.* (gwrth—awel) An adverse gale.

Gwrthawl, *a.* (gwrth) Adverse; adversative.

Gwrthban, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrth—ban) That is double-milled; a blanket.

Ynfyd a gabi ei wrthban,

The simpleton will despise his blanket.

Adage.

Gwrthbannu, *v. a.* (gwrthban) To double-mill.

Gwrthben, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrth—ben) A counter head; a rivet.

Gwrthbeniad, *s. m.* (gwrthben) A rivetting.

Gwrthbennu, *v. a.* (gwrthben) To rivet.

Gwrthblaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrthbleidiau (gwrth—plaid) An opposite party; a faction.

Gwrthbleidgar, *a.* (gwrthblaid) Factionous.

Gwrthbleidgarwch, *s. m.* (gwrthblaidgar) Factionousness; inclination to public dissention.

Gwrthbleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthblaid) An acting in opposition; an acting factionously.

Gwrthbleidiaw, *v.* (gwrthblaid) To act factionously Gwrthbleidiawg, *a.* (gwrthblaid) Factionous.

Gwrthbleidiawl, *a.* (gwrthblaid) Of an adverse party, adversary.

Gwrthblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwrth—plyg) Duplicate; a counter fold.

Gwrthblygawl, *a.* (gwrthblyg) Recurvous.

Gwrthblygedd, *s. m.* (gwrthblyg) Reflexibility.

Gwrthblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthblyg) A duplication; a recurvation.

Gwrthblygiadwy, *a.* (gwrthblygiad) Reflexible.

Gwrthblygiedig, *a.* (gwrthblyg) Doubled back.

Gwrthblygu, *v. a.* (gwrthblyg) To double back.

Gwrthbrawf, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthbrofion (gwrth—prawf) A confutation, a refutation.

Gwrthbrid, *s. m.* (gwrth—brid) Redemption price

Dodi gwrthbrid yn llaw ynad.

To place a redemption price in the hand of a judge.

Tryoedd Gwladedd.

Gwrthbridiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthbrid) To fix a redeeming price.

Sef yw gwrthbrifad, etifedd cysefin a wrthbrifo dir ei genet.

A counter-party is a primary inheritor who gives a redemption price for the land of his family.

Tryoedd Gwladedd.

Gwrthbrofadwy, *a.* (gwrthbrawf) Confutable.

Gwrthbrofedig, *a.* (gwrthbrawf) Being confuted.

Gwrthbrofi, *v. a.* (gwrthbrawf) To confute.

Gwrthbrofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthbrawf) A confuting, a proving to the contrary.

Gwrthbrofwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthbrofwyr (gwrth—prawf—gwr) One who confutes.

Gwrthbryn, *s. m.* (gwrth—pryn) A counter-purchase; that is bought in opposition.

Gwrthbryniad, *s. m.* (gwrthbryn) A buying in opposition to; an outbidding.

Gwrthbrynu, *v. a.* (gwrthbryn) To buy contrary.

Gwrthbwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pwys) A counter-balance, a counterpoise: the palm-tree.

Gwrthbwysaw, *v. a.* (gwrthbwys) To counter-balance, to counterpoise.

Gwrthbwysawl, *a.* (gwrthbwys) Counterbalanced

Gwrthbwysiad, *s. m.* (gwrthbwys) A counterbalancing, or counterpoising.

Gwrthbwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pwyth) Retaliation

a. Apt to retaliate; obstinate.

Gwrthbwythach a giewach fuanat y gwyr o fawr, chyst o'r h

Gabiws a Phorwenna a ryddarthryot atddynt, a mynegu iddynt

deuynt hwyntau dranoeth i nerth iddynt.

More resolute and more brave were the men within, for

members of Gabius and Porwenna had come to them, telling

that they themselves should come the next morning to be

distance. *Gr. ab Idris.*

Gwrthbwythaw, *v. a.* (gwrthbwyth) To contravene; to retaliate.

Gwrthbwythawl, *a.* (gwrthbwyth) Contravening.

Gwrthbwythiad, *s. m.* (gwrthbwyth) A contravening; retaliation.

Gwrthchwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwrth—chwd

That is refracted; refraction.

Gwrthchwelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthchwel

refracting; refraction.

Gwrthchwelliant, *s. m.* (gwrthchwel) Refraction:

reflected light.

Gwrthchwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (chwyl) A counter-

course; a contrary turn.

Gwrthchwyth, *s. m.* (chwyth) A counter-blast.

Gwrthchwythiad, *s. m.* (gwrthchwyth) A blowing:

adversely.

Gwrthchwythu, *v. a.* (gwrthchwyth) To blow ad-

versely.

Gwrthdaff, *s. m.* (taff) A counter-throw.

Gwrthdaffiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthdaff) A

throwing adversely; a throwing back.

Gwrthdaffu, *v. a.* (gwrthdaff) To throw adversely

Gwrthdaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrthdeithian (gwrth-

taith) A counter-march, a retreat.

Gwrthdal, *s. m.* (tâl) A counter-payment.

Gwrthdaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthdal) A counter-

paying; a counter-payment.

Gwrthdalu, *v. a.* (gwrthdal) To counter-pay.

Gwrthdaraw, *s. m.* (taraw) A striking adversely.

Gwrthdaraw, *v. a.* (gwrth—taraw) To repel.

Gwrthdarawedig, *a.* (gwrthdaraw) Repellant, re-

percussive, reverberatory.

Gwrthdarawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthdaraw

striking adversely, or repelling; repercussive.

Gwrthdeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdaith) A travelling in a contrary direction.

Gwrthdeithaw, *v. a.* (gwrthdaith) To travel in a contrary direction to; to countermarch.

Gwrthdir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (tir) Abutting land, or boundary land; the upland; the wild, or desert. *Maenawr wrthdir*, the hilly or wild division of a country; *bro a gwrthdir*, the cultivated country and the wild.

Gwrthdor, *s. m.* (tor) A contrary break.

Gwrthdrowl, *a.* (gwrthdor) Refractive.

Gwrthdredig, *s.* (gwrthdor) Refracted.

Gwrthdori, *v. a.* (gwrthdor) To break adversely.

Gwrthdoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdor) Refraction; a breaking adversely.

Gwrthdra, *s. m.* (gwrth) Opposedness.

Gwrthdradwy, *s. m.* (tradwy) The fourth day past. *ada.* On the fourth day past, four days ago.

Gwrthdraddawd, *s. m.* (traddawd) A counter transmission; a transit back.

Gwrthdraddodawl, *a.* (gwrthdraddawd) Being transmitted adversely.

Gwrthdraddodi, *v. a.* (gwrthdraddawd) To transmit adversely; to transmit back.

Gwrthdraddodiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdraddawd) A transmitting adversely; a sending back.

Gwrthdrafad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (trafad) A contravention; a toiling against.

*Cydaid o'i ddiol i' ffordd,
Ffan deudh gwrthdrafad dyfion—
Llyncenynt ni.*

*With us if he had not been, when the adverse battle of men did
lose, they would have swallowed us up. E. P. p.*

Gwrthdrafodawl, *a.* (gwrthdrafad) Tending to contravene.

Gwrthdrafodi, *v. a.* (gwrthdrafad) To counterbait; to counteract.

Gwrthdrafodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdrafad) A contravening.

Gwrthdraigl, *s. f.*—*pl. gwrthdreiglion* (traigl) A counter-course.

Gwrthdramwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (tramwy) A contrary journeying, or walking.

Gwrthdramwy, *v. a.* (tramwy) To retrograde.

Gwrthdramwyad, *s. m.* (gwrthdramwy) A journeying adversely; retrogradation.

Gwrthdramwyaw, *v. a.* (gwrthdramwy) To travel adversely; to retrograde.

Gwrthdramwyawl, *a.* (gwrthdramwy) Retrogradatory, travelling adversely.

Gwrthdreiglau, *v. a.* (gwrthdraigl) To revolve adversely; to counter-turn.

Gwrthdreigiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdraigl) A revolving, or turning adversely.

Gwrthdrem, *s. f.* (trem) An adverse look.

Gwrthdremiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdrem) A looking contrary; a looking back.

Gwrthdremiau, *v. a.* (gwrthdrem) To look adversely; to look back.

Gwrthdremiauwl, *a.* (gwrthdrem) Looking back.

Gwrthdremu, *v. a.* (gwrthdrem) To look back.

Gwrthdrennydd, *s. m.* (trennydd) The third day past. *adv.* On the third day past.

Gwrthdrig, *a.* (trig) Oppositely resident.

Gwrthdrigaw, *v. a.* (gwrthdrig) To dwell opposite.

Gwrthdrigawl, *a.* (gwrthdrig) Dwelling opposite.

Gwrthdrigoion, the antoeci.

Gwrthdrigiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdrig) A dwelling opposite.

Gwrthdriigant, *s. m.* (gwrthdrig) An opposite residence; a counter dwelling.

Vol. II.

Gwrthdriu, *s. m.* (trin) A contravention.

Gwrthdrin, *v. a.* (trin) To contravene.

Gwrthdriudodawl, *a.* (trindodawl) Antitrinitarian

Gwrthdrindodaeth, *s. m.* (trindodaeth) Antitrinitarianism.

Gwrthdriniad, *s. m.* (gwrthdrin) A contravening.

Gwrthdriniawl, *a.* (gwrthdrin) Controversial.

Gwrthdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tro) An adverse turn, a turn back; an apostrophe.

Gwrthdroad, *s. m.* (gwrthdro) A turning adverse-ly, a turning back; retortion, inversion.

Gwrthdroadwy, *a.* (gwrthdroad) Invertible.

Gwrthdroed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (troed) Antipode.

Gwrthdroedawl, *a.* (gwrthdroed) Antipodal.

Gwrthdroediad, *s. m.*—*pl. gwrthdroediad* (gwrthdroed) The antipode.

Gwrthdroedig, *a.* (gwrthdro) Inverted.

Gwrthdroi, *v. a.* (gwrthdro) To turn adversely, to turn back, to retort, to invert.

Gwrthdrowr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwrthdrowyr* (gwrthdro—gwr) One who turns adversely.

Gwrthdwng, *s. f.* (twng) A controverting oath.

Gwrthdwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwrthdyrau*, (twr) A tower raised to command a besieged place.

Gwrthdwyth, *s. m.* (twyth) A spring back; reaction; elasticity.

Gwrthdwythaw, *v. a.* (gwrthdwyth) To spring back; to spring adversely.

Gwrthdwythawl, *a.* (gwrthdwyth) Springing back

Gwrthdwythiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdwyth) A springing back; contramitency.

Gwrthdyn, *s. m.* (tyn) An adverse pull.

Gwrthdynawl, *a.* (gwrthdyn) Pulling adversely.

Gwrthdyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdyn) A drawing adversely; reluctance; reluctance.

Gwrthdynu, *v. a.* (gwrthdyn) To pull adversely.

Gwrthdyngiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdwng) A counter-swearing.

Gwrthdyngu, *v. a.* (gwrthdwng) To counter-swear

*Pa fach bynag ynteu ni wrthdyngu ar y cynaogra, taied ei hun y
ddylodd ac yr hawl.*
*Whatever surety who shall not swear in opposition as to the
original debtor, let him pay the debt and cost himself.*

Welsh Laws.

Gwrthdyst, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tyst) A contrary witness, a counter-evidence.

Gwrthdystiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdyst) A giving counter-evidence, a testifying adversely.

Gwrthdystiau, *v. a.* (gwrthdyst) To give counter-evidence.

Gwrthdystiolaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdystiawl) A counter-evidence, a contrary testimony.

Gwrthdystiolaethiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdystiolaeth) A giving counter evidence.

Gwrthdystiolaethu, *v. a.* (gwrthdystiolaeth) To give counter-evidence.

Gwrthdystiola, *v. a.* (gwrthdystiawl) To testify contrarily or in opposition.

Gwrthdystiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwrthdystwyr* (gwrthdyst—gwr) One who gives counter-evidence.

Gwrthdywyn, *s. m.* (tywyn) Reflection of light.

Gwrthdywynawl, *a.* (gwrthdywyn) Tending to reflect light.

Gwrthdywyniad, *s. m.* (gwrthdywyn) A reflecting of light.

Gwrthdywynu, *v. a.* (gwrthdywyn) To reflect light, to shiue back.

Gwrthddadl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dadl) A counter-argument; a controversy.

Gwrthddadlawl, *a.* (gwrthddadl) Contradictions.

Gwrthddadlen, *v. a.* (gwrthddadl) To counter-plead, to contradict.

Gwrthddadl, *s. m.* (gwrthddadl) A counter-argument, or contradicting.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) To counter-argue.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) Apt to oppose.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) To oppose in discourse, or to cavil.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) A controvertist.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) An opponent in discourse, a controvertist.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) Contradictions.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) A contradicting.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) To counter-argue, to controvert.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) A counter-pleader; a controvertist.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) A controvertist, an opponent in dispute.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (dal) An opposite hold.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (pl. t. au (gwrthddadlwr) A holding against; a withholding.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (dangaws) Contra-indication.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (To contra-indicate.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) Contra-indicatory.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) A shewing to the contrary, a remonstrating.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. f.* (gwrthddadlwr) A contrary maxim, or law; opposition to law.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) Antinomian.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (gwrthddadlwr) An antinomian.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (deddf) Antinomianism.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.* (pl. t. ion (drych) That is opposed to view, an object; an heir apparent.
 Tir yr Iddewon add yn parhau mewn galar; os ty a adawid iddynt yn anrhyfannedd: gwrthddrychion gwedd ac nambarch iddynt yn mhob tir.
 The land of the Jews does continue in mourning; their house has been left desolate to them: they are objects of ridicule and contempt in every land. *Jer. Quota.*
Gwrthddrychawl, *s. m.* (gwrthddrych) Objective.
Gwrthddrychiad, *s. m.* (gwrthddrych) One that is in view, or apparent; one that is an object; an heir.
Gwrthddrychiaw, *s. m.* (gwrthddrych) To render, or to place in view; to render objective.
Gwrthddrycholddeb, *s. m.* (gwrthddrychawl) Objectiveness.
Gwrthddrycholder, *s. m.* (gwrthddrychawl) Objectiveness.
Gwrthddrycholi, *s. m.* (gwrthddrychawl) To render objective; to become objective.
Gwrthddrycholwydd, *s. m.* (gwrthddrychawl) Objectiveness.
Gwrthddrychu, *s. m.* (gwrthddrych) To place in view, to render an object; to design.
Gwrthddnll, *s. f.* (dull) That is opposite to form, a catachresis.
Gwrthddulliad, *s. m.* (gwrthddull) A making informal, a making a catachresis.
Gwrthddulliw, *s. m.* (gwrthddull) To render informal; to make a catachresis.
Gwrthddyled, *s. f.* (pl. t. ion (dyled) A counter obligation, debt, or due.
Gwrthddyled, *s. f.* (dyled) A counter obligation.
Gwrthddyng, *s. m.* (dyng) A contrary doctrine.
Gwrthddyngawl, *s. m.* (gwrthddyng) Heretical.

Gwrthddygiad, *s. m.* (gwrthddyng) A teaching in opposition; a teaching heresy.
Gwrthddygn, *s. m.* (gwrthddyng) To teach heresy.
Gwrthddywedawl, *s. m.* (dywedawl) Contradictory.
Gwrthddyweddig, *s. m.* (dywededig) Being contradicted, or being gainsayed.
Gwrthddywedgar, *s. m.* (dywedgar) Contradiction.
Gwrthddywedyd, *s. m.* (dywedyd) To contradict.
Gwrthheb, *s. m.* (pl. t. ion (eb) A response, an objective answer; an exception; an objection.

Mae i'm faldd a'm car o'm cefall wrtho,
 i wrtho archafed;
 Nid bladd coed coll ei afed,
 Namwyn bladd mae moeswyr hael.

I am blest with a wolf that loves me, in having me with him to raise an argument; not a wolf of the woods, of feeble rap, is a wolf of the field, courteous and liberal.
Cyddfelen, i E. Ffild.

Gwrthheb, *s. m.* (eb) To response, to make answer.
Gwrthebadwy, *s. m.* (gwrthheb) That may be answered, answerable.
Gwrthebawl, *s. m.* (gwrthheb) Responsive, exceptive.
Gwrthebedig, *s. m.* (gwrthheb) Being answered.
Gwrthebedigath, *s. m.* (gwrthebedig) Responsive.
Gwrthebedigawl, *s. m.* (gwrthebedig) Tending to be objective, having the quality of an objection.
Gwrthebiad, *s. m.* (pl. t. au (gwrthheb) An answering; a response.
Gwrthebwr, *s. m.* (pl. t. ion (gwrthheb) One who makes answer; an objector.
Gwrthebydd, *s. m.* (pl. t. ion (gwrthheb) Reply.
Gwrthedrych, *s. m.* (edrych) A look back.
Gwrthedrych, *s. m.* (edrych) To look adversely.
Gwrthedrychawl, *s. m.* (gwrthedrych) Retrospective.
Gwrthedrychiad, *s. m.* (pl. t. au (gwrthedrych) A looking adversely; retrospection.
Gwrthedd, *s. m.* (gwrth) Contrariety, opposition.
Gwrthegni, *s. m.* (pl. t. on (egni) Repulsive power.
Gwrthegniad, *s. m.* (gwrthegni) A making a contrary effort; reaction.
Gwrthegniaw, *s. m.* (gwrthegni) To make a counter exertion, or effort; to re-act.
Gwrthegniawl, *s. m.* (gwrthegni) Tending to repel.
Gwrthegor, *s. m.* (egor) To open contrarily.
Gwrthegorawl, *s. m.* (gwrthegor) Opening back.
Gwrthegori, *s. m.* (gwrthegor) To open adversely.
Gwrthegoriad, *s. m.* (gwrthegor) Opening back.
Gwrtheirgar, *s. m.* (gwrthair) Antiphrastical.
Gwrtheiriad, *s. m.* (gwrthair) Antiphrasis.
Gwrtheiriaw, *s. m.* (gwrthair) To use antiphrasis.
Gwrtheiriawg, *s. m.* (gwrthair) Antiphrastical.
Gwrthenwad, *s. m.* (enwad) Antonomasia.
Gwrthergyd, *s. m.* (pl. t. ion (ergyd) A repulse.
Gwrthergydiad, *s. m.* (gwrthergyd) A repelling.
Gwrthergydiaw, *s. m.* (gwrthergyd) To repulse.
Gwrthergydiawl, *s. m.* (gwrthergyd) Repulsive.
Gwrthern, *s. m.* (pl. t. i (gern) A relation in the seventh degree of consanguinity. See *Tres*.
Gwrthfach, *s. m.* (pl. t. au (bach) A counter surety.
Gwrthfach, *s. m.* (pl. t. au (bach) A counter hook, the beard or returning point of a weapon.
Gwrthfachawg, *s. m.* (gwrthfach) Barbed, or bearded. *Picellau geirion gwrthfachawg*, terrible bearded darts.
Gwrthfachu, *s. m.* (gwrthfach) To barb, to beard.
Gwrthfai, *s. m.* (pl. t. au (bai) A contrary crime; an opposite fault or crime.
Gwrthfarn, *s. f.* (barn) A contrary judgment.
Gwrthfarnawl, *s. m.* (gwrthfarn) Being judged contrarily; of opposite judgement.

Gwrthfarniad, s. m. (gwrthfarn) A judging adversely; an opposition in judgement.

Gwrthfarnu, s. a. (gwrthfarn) To judge adversely.

Gwrthfechni, s. m.—pl. f. on (gwrthfach) A counter-security.

Gwrthfechniad, s. m. (gwrthfechni) A giving a counter-security.

Gwrthfechniaw, v. a. (gwrthfechni) To give counter-security.

Gwrthfeiad, s. m. (gwrthfal) A recrimination.

Gwrthfeiauw, v. a. (gwrthfal) To recriminate.

Gwrthfelydd, s. m. (melydd) Counter-representation.

Gwrthfelyddiad, s. m. (gwrthfelydd) A representing contrarily; a contrary description.

Gwrthfelyddu, v. a. (gwrthfelydd) To represent adversely; to make a contrary representation.

Llyrched bod gwir y mawr; ac nos gollir ei wrthodriaw, nac ei wawynaw, nac ei wrthfelyddu o berwydd pwyll.

Let him observe that the praise is just; and that it cannot be plumed, nor opposed, nor adversely represented according to reason.

Barddon.

Gwrthfer, v. a. (mer) To deliver back.

Gwrthferawl, a. (gwrthfer) Being given back.

Gwrthferiad, s. m. (gwrthfer) A restoring back.

Gwrthferu, v. a. (gwrthfer) To deliver back.

Gwrthfin, s. m. (min) Opposite edge; turned edge.

Gwrthfiniad, s. m. (gwrthfin) A counter edging.

Gwrthfiniaw, v. a. (gwrthfin) To counter edge.

Gwrthfiniawg, a. (gwrthfin) Counter-edged.

Gwrthfin, a. (blin) Vexatious, troublesome.

Gwrthfinauw, v. a. (gwrthfin) To vex; to irritate.

Gwrthfinder, s. m. (gwrthfin) Vexatiousness.

*Cofia Dafydd, fy Naw ner,
A'i holl wrthfnder hefyd.*

Remember David, my God Almighty, and also all his tribulations.

B. Prys.

Gwrthfloodd, s. f.—pl. t. au (bloedd) A cry against.

Gwrthflooddgar, a. (gwrthfloodd) Obstreperous.

Gwrthflooddiad, s. m. (gwrthfloodd) An exclaiming against; a counter-shouting.

Gwrthfodd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (bodd) Displeasure.

*Gwr a wneuth gwrthfodd Dewi,
Gwrthfynob Llŷgr, heb eu llochi.*

A person who did reject the displeasure of Dewi, the opponent of the English, giving them no quarters.

Cynddelw, m. Cadwallon.

Gwrthfoddawg, a. (gwrthfodd) Being displeased.

Gwrthfoddawl, a. (gwrthfodd) Displeasing.

Gwrthfoddidiad, s. m. (gwrthfodd) A displeasing.

Gwrthfoddiauw, v. a. (gwrthfodd) To displease.

Gwrthfrad, s. m.—pl. f. au (brad) A counter-plot.

Gwrthfradiad, s. m. (gwrthfrad) A counter-plotting; a counter-treachery.

Gwrthfradu, v. a. (gwrthfrad) To counter-plot.

Gwrthfrawd, s. f. (brawd) An adverse sentence.

Gwrthfrodawl, a. (gwrthfrawd) Prejudicial.

Gwrthfrodidi, a. a. (gwrthfrawd) To prejudice.

Ne'm gwrthfrawd o'm gwawd, o'm gwarwch.

Do not prejudice me with respect to my mass, nor my forbearance.

Cynddelw.

Gwrthfrwydr, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwydr) A counter-buff.

Gwrthfrwydraw, v. a. (gwrthfrwydr) To battle in opposition.

Gwrthfrwydriad, s. m. (gwrthfrwydr) A battling against; a counterbattling.

Gwrthfur, s. m.—pl. f. iau (mur) A contramure.

Gwrthfwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwriad) A contrary casting; a contrary design.

Gwrthfwrw, v. a. (bwrw) To cast contrarily.

Gwrthfyn, v. a. (myn) To take back; to receive.

*Cas a'i holl ammod dy fod i'm herbyn,
A Dew gwyn yn gwrthod,
Oudd lawruch i fyndu fod
I'm gwrthfyn nog i'm gwrthod.*

Since there should be no covenant for thy being against me, and the blessed Dely knowing that, it were more just for the monk to be to receive me than to reject me.

Cynddelw, i fynach Ystradmarcell.

Daw, gwrthfyn i'fneid ban ei o'm cawd.

God, receive my soul when it goes from my flesh.

Rin ab Gwalchmai.

Gwrthfynag, s. f. (mynag) A counter recital.

Gwrthfynawl, a. (gwrthfyn) Being received.

Gwrthfynegi, v. a. (gwrthfynag) To recite contrarily; to counter declare.

Gwrthfynegiad, s. m. (gwrthfynag) A reciting, or relating contrarily.

Gwrthfyniad, s. m. (gwrthfyn) A taking back.

Corddawr gwrthfyniad gwrthfyniad.

A minstrel of precious reception.

Cynddelw.

Gwrthfynu, v. a. (gwrthfyn) To receive back.

All yrth gyrrh ein gwrthfyniad.

Like the push of an onset they snatched us back.

Gwrthgals, s. f. (cals) A counter-attempt.

Gwrthgam, s. m. (cam) A recurve; a retort.

Gwrthgamawl, a. (gwrthgam) Recurved.

Gwrthgamiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (gwrthgam) Recurvation; a bending adversely.

Gwrthgamu, v. a. (gwrthgam) To recurve.

Gwrthgan, s. f.—pl. t. au (can) A counter song.

Gwrthganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthgan) A counter singing, a repeating a song; recantation.

Gwrthgannu, v. a. (gwrthgan) To sing against, or in opposition to; to repeat a song.

Cowydd—

Un a'i cant, arall a'i cant;

Euw gwrthgas, au a'i gwrthgas.

A poem, one gets it, another sings it; perverse is the name, another sings it again.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwrthgas, a. (cas) Perverse, froward, obstinate.

Gwrthgasawl, a. (gwrthgas) Of a perverse nature.

Gwrthgasedd, s. m. (gwrthgas) Perverseness.

*Llawenau yn fawr a orag holl leuonctid llys Arthur o debygu
cafedd brwydr a gwyrr Rhufein; ac sanog a oragym i Walchmai
wneuthur gwrthgasedd yn llys yr emherawdr.*

All the young men of the court of Arthur rejoiced greatly in thinking to have a battle with the men of Rome; and they exhorted Gwalchmai to commit some perverseness in the court of the emperor.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gwrthgasiad, s. m. (gwrthgas) An acting perversely; a becoming perverse.

Gwrthgasrwydd, s. m. (gwrthgas) Perverseness.

Gwrthgau, v. a. (can) To shut adversely.

Gwrthgaedig, a. (gwrthgau) Closed adversely.

Gwrthgaedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthgaedig)

The act of shutting contrarily.

Gwrthgefn, s. m. (cefn) A counter-support; a support. *Mae iddo wrthgefn da*, he has got a good support.

Gwrthgefnawl, a. (gwrthgefn) Supporting.

Gwrthgefniad, s. m. (gwrthgefn) Supportation.

Gwrthgefnu, v. a. (gwrthgefn) To support.

Gwrthgeisiad, s. m. (gwrthgals) An attempting in opposition to.

Gwrthgeisiaw, v. a. (gwrthgals) To attempt an opposition to, to make a counter effort.

Gwrthgemi, s. m. (gwrthgam) Recurvedness.

Gwrthgerdd, s. m. (cerdd) A retrograde course.

Gwrthgerddawl, a. (gwrthgerdd) Retrograde.

Gwrthgerdded, s. m. (gwrthgerdd) A walking in a contrary direction; a retrogradation.

Gwrthgerdded, v. a. (gwrthgerdd) To walk adversely, or in a contrary direction.

- Gwrthgerddediad, s. m. (gwrthgerdded)** Retrogradation; a walking back.
- Gwrthgerydd, s. m. (cerydd)** Recrimination.
- Gwrthgeryddawl, a. (gwrthgerydd)** Recriminating.
- Gwrthgeryddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthgerydd)** A counter-chiding; recrimination.
- Gwrthgeryddu, v. a. (gwrthgerydd)** To counter-check; to recriminate.
- Gwrthgil, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cil)** A revolt.
- Gwrthgiliad, s. m. (gwrthgil)** A receding, or going back; a backsliding; a revolting.
- Gwrthgiliaw, v. a. (gwrthgil)** To recede; to revolt; to apostatize.
- Gwrthgiledig, a. (gwrthgiliad)** Being revolted.
- Gwrthgiledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrthgiliad)** One who revolts, a backslider, an apostate.
- Gwrthgillwr, s. m.—pl. gwrthgilwyr (gwrthgil—gwr)** A seceder; a revolter; an apostate.
- Gwrthgilydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrthgil)** Apostate.
- Gwrthgis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cis)** A counter-buff; a retort courteous.
- Gwrthgisiad, s. m. (gwrthgis)** A retorting upon.
- Gwrthgisiaw, v. a. (gwrthgis)** To counter-buff.
- Gwrthglawdd, s. m.—pl. gwrthgloddiau (clawdd)** Contravallation, or a counter dyke.
- Gwrthgloch, s. f. (cloch)** Echo, or reverberation.
- Llary Fadaug brif enwag brwydr,
Llew gwrthgloch bur-goch baladr.
The gentle Madawg the most famed in battle, a lion with a red
sounding shaft most red. Pryddd Dycheu.*
- Gwrthglochedd, s. m. (gwrthgloch)** Resonancy.
- Ni ddwyetel y wrach wrthynat namyn gwrthglochedd.
The hag would not speak to them save a repitition.
Br. Rhonabwy—Mabynogion.*
- Gwrthglochi, v. a. (gwrthgloch)** To reverberate.
- Gwrthgloddiad, s. m. (gwrthglawdd)** A making a counter-trench, or contravallation.
- Handid o meindd gwrthgloddiad byd
Hyd Frydain hwygryn yn mhwyllad.
If of stone-work the world's opposing wall, may the countenance
of Britain be boldly gleaming in bursting through. Taliesin.*
- Gwrthgloddiaw, v. a. (gwrthglawdd)** To make a counter-trench, or dike; to countermine.
- Gwrthgloddiedig, a. (gwrthglawdd)** Counter-trenched.
- Gwrthgred, s. f. (cred)** A counter-belief; opposition to faith.
- Gwrthgredawl, a. (gwrthgred)** Of divine faith.
- Gwrthgrediad, s. m. (gwrthgred)** A holding a contrary belief.
- Gwrthgredydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrthgred)** An opposer of revelation, or who derives his religion from nature; a freethinker.
- Gwrthgri, s. f. (cri)** A counter crying.
- Gwrthgriad, s. m. (gwrthgri)** A clamoring against.
- Gwrthgriawl, a. (gwrthgri)** Clamorous against.
- Gwrthgrif, s. f. (crif)** A counter cry; clamour.
- Gwrthgrifiad, s. m.—pl. gwrthgrifiad (gwrthgrif)** One who clamours against.
- Trethaudd ber i burw canid
Rhaug gorrddod cythrudd cythruddid,
Cythruddau gwrthgrif gwrthgrifiad.
A sweet discourse to purify a soul from the over-larding assaults
of demons, repugnantly hateful, the perverse, the clamorous ones.
Cyniddeu.*
- Gwrthgrifiaw, v. a. (gwrthgrif)** To clamour.
- Hir cil ymad a wrthgrif.
Long is the eye of him who clamours. Adage.*
- Gwrthgrist, s. m. (Crist)** Antichrist, a false Crist.
- Gwrthgristiawl, a. (gwrthgrist)** Antichristian.
- Gwrthgristiolaeth, s. m. (gwrthgristiawl)** Antichristianism.

- Gwrthgrwydr, s. m. (crwydr)** A counter-stray.
- Gwrthgrwydraw, v. a. (gwrthgrwydr)** To wander adversely, to stray in a contrary direction.
- Gwrthgrwydrawl, a. (gwrthgrwydr)** Adversely straying; wandering back.
- Gwrthgrwyddiad, s. m. (gwrthgrwydr)** Retrogradation; a wandering adversely.
- Gwrthgrych, a. (crych)** Adversely rough.

*Gwalechmal, atelion gwrthgrych,
Gwrthgrychawl can rhych,
Minnau af i'r lle mynych.*

*Gwalechmal of cross-grained answers, let the shaver cut
hundred trenches, I will also go to mine ever thou shalt find
Yadd. Trytiau a Gwalech.*

- Gwrthgrychiad, s. m. (gwrthgrych)** A being rough in a contrary direction.
- Gwrthgrychu, v. a. (gwrthgrych)** To roughen in a contrary direction; to become cross-grained.
- Gwrthgur, s. m. (cwr)** A counter-stroke.
- Gwrthguraw, v. a. (gwrthgur)** To beat adversely, to beat back; to reverbate; to repulse.
- Gwrthgurawl, a. (gwrthgur)** Repercussive.
- Gwrthguredigaeth, s. (gwrthgur)** Repercussion.
- Gwrthguredigawl, a. (gwrthgur)** Repercussive.
- Gwrthguriad, s. m. (gwrthgur)** Repercussion, a beating against.
- Gwrthgwymp, s. m. (cwyp)** An apostacy.
- Gwrthgwympai, s. c.—pl. gwrthgwympieion (gwrthgwymp)** An apostate.
- Gwrthgwympaw, v. a. (gwrthgwymp)** To apostatize, or to fall adversely.
- Gwrthgwympawl, a. (gwrthgwymp)** Apostate.
- Gwrthgwympiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthgwymp)** An apostatizing, a falling off.
- Gwrthgwyn, s. f. (cwyn)** Counter complaint.
- Gwrthgwynaw, v. a. (gwrthgwyn)** To make counter complaint.
- Gwrthgwyniad, s. m. (gwrthgwyn)** A complaining in opposition to; a making a counter plan.
- Gwrthgyfarch, s. m. (cyfarch)** A rencounter.
- Gwrthgyfarch, v. a. (cyfarch)** To rencounter.
- A'm gwrthgyfarch yn glawr,
Et gynnoddolau neud nhar?
Wedi Cadwaladr idwal.
He that comes before me mildly, his principles are law and
less! After Cadwaladr comes idwal. Cyfion Mr. J.*
- Gwrthgyfarchawl, a. (gwrthgyfarch)** Tending come in opposition to.
- Gwrthgyfarchiad, s. m. (gwrthgyfarch)** A meeting, or coming in opposition to.
- Gwrthgyfeiriad, s. m. (gwrthgyfer)** A contrast.
- Gwrthgyfeiriaw, v. a. (gwrthgyfer)** To contrast.
- Gwrthgyfeiriawl, a. (gwrthgyfer)** Contrastive.
- Gwrthgyfer, s. m. (cyfer)** A contrast.
- Gwrthgyfle, s. m. (cyfle)** A counter-position.
- Gwrthgyflead, s. m. (gwrthgyfle)** A placing in position, a contrasting; anteposition.
- Gwrthgyfleadawl, a. (gwrthgyfle)** Counter-positional; placed adversely.
- Gwrthgyfieu, v. a. (gwrthgyfle)** To put in opposition; to contrast.
- Gwrthgyfnewid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfnewid)** counterchange.
- Gwrthgyfnewid, v. a. (cyfnewid)** To make counterchange.
- Gwrthgyfnewidiad, s. m. (gwrthgyfnewid)** counterchanging.
- Gwrthgyfnewidiawl, a. (gwrthgyfnewid)** Relating to counterchange.
- Gwrthgyfraith, s. f.—pl. gwrthgyfreithiau (raith)** A contradictory law.
- Gwrthgyhuddaw, v. (cyhuddaw)** To recrimi-

Gwrthgyhuddawl, *a.* (cyhuddawl) Recriminatory.
Gwrthgyhudded, *s. f.* (cyhudded) A counter-accusation, or counter charge; recrimination.

Gwrthgyhuddiad, *s.* (cyhuddiad) A recriminating.
Gwrthgyhuddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthgyhuddwyr (cyhuddwr) One who recriminates.

Gwrthgylych, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylych) A counter-circle.
Gwrthgylychawl, *a.* (gwrthgylych) Circulating adversely.
Gwrthgylychiad, *s. m.* (gwrthgylych) A forming an adverse circle, or a counter circle.

Gwrthgylychsaf, *s. f.* (gwrthgylych—saf) The antiperistasis.

Gwrthgylychu, *v. a.* (gwrthgylych) To form an adverse or counter circle.

Gwrthgynllwyn, *s. m.* (cynllwyn) A counter-plot.

Gwrthgynnal, *v. a.* (cynnal) To counter-support.

Gwrthgynniad, *s. m.* (gwrthgynnal) A giving a counter-support.

Gwrthgynneiliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthgynneiliaid (gwrthgynnal) One who supports against.

Gwrthgynghor, *s. m.* (cynghor) Dehortation.

Gwrthgynghorawl, *a.* (cynghor) Dehortatory.

Gwrthgynghori, *v. a.* (gwrthgynghor) To advise to the contrary.

Gwrthgynghoriad, *s. m.* (gwrthgynghor) An advising to the contrary: dehortation.

Gwrthgyrch, *s. m.* (cyrch) An adverse, or hostile approach. *a.* Hostile.

D'gwel lawer o'r gwrthgyrch blaidd
Yn chyma am f'fawd rhedid,
Nid oes—waredydd iddo.

Many of the hostile throng would say sally now of my soul,
There is no deliverer for him. *B. Prys.*

Gwrthgyrchawl, *a.* (cyrch) Adversely coming.

Gwrthgyrhiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthgyrch) A making a counter attack.

Gwrthgyrchu, *v. a.* (gwrthgyrch) To make a counter attack; to approach in opposition to.

Gwrthheintus, *a.* (heintus) Antipestilential.

Gwrthhawl, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrthholion (hawl) A counter-claim; a counterplea.

Gwrthhoel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (hoel) A plug; rivet.

Gwrthhoeliad, *s. m.* (gwrthhoel) A rivetting.

Gwrthhoeliaw, *v. a.* (gwrthhoel) To rivet.

Gwrthhoeliedig, *a.* (gwrthhoeliad) Rivetted.

Gwrthholi, *v. a.* (gwrthhawl) To examine in opposition to; to lay counter-claim.

Gwrthholiad, *s. m.* (gwrthhawl) A counter-examination; a claiming in opposition.

Gwrthhwrdd, *s. m.* (hwrdd) Repulse, repulsion.

Gwrthhyrddawl, *a.* (gwrthhwrdd) Repulsive.

Gwrthhyrddiad, *s. m.* (gwrthhwrdd) A repelling.

Gwrthhyrddu, *v. a.* (gwrthhwrdd) To repulse.

Gwrthiad, *s. m.* (gwrth) An opposing; opposition.

Gwrthiaith, *s. f.* (iaith) A contradiction.

Na chynnyddid i hi o Mr. Obeth;
Na chyma wrtho a dan wrthiaith.

Be not reconciled to her on account of long expectation; accept
not as answer under a contradiction. *Cynddeira, i Elyf. Madawg.*

Gwrthias, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fas) What pervades, or gives a shock contrarily.

Gwrthiasawl, *a.* (gwrthias) Tending to give a counter-shock.

Gwrthiasiad, *s. m.* (gwrthias) A pervading in opposition to; a giving a counter-shock.

Gwrthiasu, *v. a.* (gwrthias) To give a counter-shock; to return a shock.

Gwrthiaw, *v. a.* (gwrth) To oppose, to resist.

Gwrthiawl, *a.* (gwrth) Opposing, resisting.

Gwrthieithedd, *s. m.* (gwrthiaith) A gainsaying; opposition.

Gwrthieithu, *v. a.* (gwrthiaith) To gainsay.

Gwrthladd, *s. m.* (lladd) Oppugnancy, resistance.

Yn lladd dy wrthladd i wrth lys Rheiddia.

Cutting off thy resistance from the court of Rheiddia.

Ein. ab Gegan.

Gwrthladd, *v. a.* (lladd) To oppugn, to oppose, to resist; to prevent; to drive off. *Gwrthladd* *cywilydd*, to ward off disgrace.

Gwrthlefu ffrifa, frais, benladur byd,
Gwrthleddu o'm bryd yd pechadur!
Gwrthlys nefodd nfyd eglur.
Gwrthfni bo trist Crist crôdar!

Supreme king, the mighty governor of the world, may he drive
away from my mind the finger of being a sinner! The regulator
of the heavens of clear ether, to me let not Christ the created one
seem to be mad! *L. P. Moch.*

Gwrthladdawl, *a.* (gwrthladd) Tending to oppose.

Gwrthladdedig, *a.* (gwrthladd) Being opposed.

Gwrthladdiad, *s. m.* (gwrthladd) An oppugning, opposing, or resisting; a driving off.

Oni bair cerdd annogad ar ddolau, a dedwyddid, a gwyfied, a
gwrthladdad ar ddyfion ac anybodaeth, a godd, ni ddylid ei
goddef ar fad a chof.

If a poem does not cause an excitement to goodness, and dis-
cretion, and happiness; and a *repugnancy* to wickedness, and ig-
norance and misery, it ought not to be in existence
and remembrance. *Burdas.*

Gwrthladdwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthladdwyr (gwrthladd—gwr) One who resists, or opposes.

Gwrthlais, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthleisiau (llais) A counter voice, an opposition voice.

Gwrthlam, *s. m.* (llam) A rebound.

Gwrthlamawl, *a.* (gwrthlam) Rebounding.

Gwrthlamiad, *s. m.* (gwrthlam) A rebounding.

Gwrthlamm, *v. a.* (gwrthlam) To rebound.

Gwrthlef, *s. m.* (llef) An exclaiming against.

Gwrthlefaen, *v. a.* (gwrthlef) To exclaim against.

Gwrthlefaen, *a.* (gwrthlef) Adversely vociferous.

Gwrthlefiad, *s. m.* (gwrthlef) A calling, or crying against; an exclaiming against.

Gwrthleisiad, *s. m.* (gwrthlais) An uttering a voice in opposition to.

Gwrthleisiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthlais) To utter a counter voice; to make a counter cry.

Gwrthlewych, *s. m.* (llewych) Reflection of light.

Gwrthlewychawl, *a.* (gwrthlewych) Reflective.

Gwrthlewychiad, *s. m.* (gwrthlewych) A reflecting.

Gwrthlewychu, *v.* (gwrthlewych) To reflect light.

Gwrthlid, *s. m.* (llid) Anger in return.

Gwrthliad, *s. m.* (gwrthlid) A being angry, or wrathful in opposition to.

Gwrthlidiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthlid) To return anger.

Gwrthlif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (llif) A counter current.

Gwrthlifaw, *v. a.* (gwrthlif) To reflow; to ebb.

Gwrthlifawl, *a.* (gwrthlif) Refluent; ebbing.

Gwrthlifiad, *s. m.* (gwrthlif) A reflowing.

Gwrthlifant, *s. m.* (gwrthlif) A refuency.

Gwrthlithr, *s. m.* (llithr) A counter slide.

Gwrthlithraw, *v. a.* (gwrthlithr) To slide back.

Gwrthlithrawl, *a.* (gwrthlithr) Backsliding.

Gwrthlithriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthlithr) A backsliding.

Gwrthlun, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (llun) Antitype.

Gwrthluniad, *s. m.* (gwrthlun) A reflecting an object; a forming a counter image.

Gwrthluniaw, *v. a.* (gwrthlun) To represent the image of an object.

Gwrthluniawl, *a.* (gwrthlun) Tending to reflect, or to represent an object.

Gwrthlys, *s. m.* (llys) That refuses a contact. *a.*

Forbidding; also the herb colt's foot; other-
wise called *Llan carn yr ebawl*, *psychlys*, and
alan bychan.

Dwys maffion Cyman cyn bu llyrd yr aw
 Arwyddiadau mlynnauwyd!
 Esgrodd cydol gwrthlys amswyd,
 Angau! anghyfuriol wyd!

Taking the case of Cyman before one was become gray, wrathfully in the conflict! With ardent striden and forbidding disposition, death! (those art without an equal!)
Lt. F. Nich.

Gwrthlysawl, *a.* (gwrthlys) Tending to reject.
 Gwrthlysu, *v. a.* (gwrthlys) To shew repugnance.
 Gwrthlyw, *s. m.* (llyw) A counter guide.
 Gwrthlywiad, *s. m.* (gwrthlyw) A guiding adversely or in opposition.
 Gwrthlysiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthlyw) To guide adversely.
 Gwrthlysiawl, *a.* (gwrthlyw) Tending to guide, or to direct adversely.
 Gwrthnald, *s. f.* (nald) A leap backward.
 Gwrthnaws, *s. f.* (naws) An antipathy; dislike.
 Gwrthneidiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthnald) To leap back.
 Gwrthneidiawl, *a.* (gwrthnald) Resilient.
 Gwrthneidiolder, *s. m.* (gwrthneidiawl) Resiliency.
 Gwrthneidiolrwydd, *s.* (gwrthneidiawl) Resiliency.
 Gwrthnerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (nerth) An opposing, or contrary power.
 Gwrthnerthawl, *a.* (gwrthnerth) Tending to strengthen in opposition to.
 Gwrthnerthiad, *s. m.* (gwrthnerth) A strengthening in opposition to.
 Gwrthnerthu, *v. a.* (gwrthnerth) To strengthen in opposition to, to strengthen against.
 Gwrthneu, *v. a.* (neu) To reject, to disallow; to object; to protest against.

Ni wrthneud hi er y brenin yr hyn a ddwydd.

She did not object to the king as to what he said.
H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Gwrthneud, *s. m.* (gwrthneu) An objecting against; a protestation.
 Gwrthneudawl, *a.* (gwrthneu) Being rejected, or disallowed; abhorrent, repugnant.
 Gwrthneugar, *a.* (gwrthneu) Apt to reject; apt to loath, or abhor.
 Gwrthneugarwch, *s. m.* (gwrthneugar) Aptness to reject; aptness to loath.
 Gwrthneuw, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthneuwyr (gwrthneu—*gwr*) One who rejects; a protester.
 Gwrthneuydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwrthneu) One who rejects; a protestant.
 Gwrthnewid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (newid) A counter-change; the antiparastasis, in rhetoric.
 Gwrthnewid, *v. a.* (newid) To counterchange.
 Gwrthnewidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthnewid) A counterchanging.
 Gwrthnewidiawl, *a.* (gwrthnewid) Counter-changing; apt to change adversely.
 Gwrthnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nod) A counter-mark, a check.
 Gwrthnodawl, *a.* (gwrthnod) Serving as a check.
 Gwrthnodi, *v. a.* (gwrthnod) To counter-mark.
 Gwrthnodiad, *s. m.* (gwrthnod) A counter-marking; a checking.
 Gwrthnysig, *a.* (gwrthnaws) Refractory, obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.
 Gwrthnysigrwydd, *s.* (gwrthnysig) Refractoriness.
 Gwrthod, *s. m.* (gwrthawd) A refusal, a rejection.
 Gwrthod, *v. a.* (gwrthawd) To refuse, to reject.
 Gwrthodadwy, *a.* (gwrthod) Rejectable, repudiable; that may be refused.
 Gwrthodal, *s. m.* (gwrthod) The ablative case.
 Gwrthodawl, *a.* (gwrthod) Tending to rejection.
 Gwrthodedig, *a.* (gwrthod) Being refused.
 Gwrthodedigaeth, *s. m.* (gwrthodedig) Rejection.
 Gwrthodedigaethydd, *s. m.* (gwrthodedigaeth) One who causes a rejection; the ablative case.

Gwrthodedigawl, *a.* (gwrthodedig) Of a rejecting tendency; apt to reject.

Gwrthodedigrwydd, *s. m.* (gwrthodedig) Rejection, a rejected state.

Gwrthodi, *v. a.* (gwrthod) To refuse, to reject.

Gwrthodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthod) A rejecting; a disowning, or disclaiming; rejection.

Gwrthodiaeth, *s. m.* (gwrthod) A rejection.

Gwrthodist! Fawyl! wyt oedd.

He was the cast off of my dear husband one. *H. ab Gwilym.*

Gwrthodiant, *s. m.* (gwrthod) A rejection.

Gwrthodig, *a.* (gwrthod) Being rejected.

Gwrthodigaeth, *s. m.* (gwrthodig) Rejection.

Gwrthodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthodwyr (gwrthod—*gwr*) One who refuses, or rejects.

Gwrthodwrdd, *s. m.* (godwrdd) Counter-clamour.

Gwrthodwrdd, *v. a.* (godwrdd) To clamour against.

Gwrthodyrddiad, *s. m.* (gwrthodwrdd) A clamouring in opposition.

Gwrthodyrddu, *v. a.* (gwrthodwrdd) To clamour in opposition.

Gwrthodyrddus, *a.* (gwrthodwrdd) Being adversely clamorous.

Gwrthol, *s. m.* (ol) A posterior part, or place; a rear.

prep. Behind.

Noddais yn awrth i'm gwrthol

i'r drws, a'r ci mws i'm ol.

I leaped hastily to my rear out of doors, the shaggy dog following me. *H. ab Gwilym.*

Gwrtholdeb, *s. m.* (gwrthawl) Contrariety.

Gwrtholi, *v. a.* (gwrthawl) To make adversely.

Gwrtholiad, *s. m.* (gwrthawl) A making contrary.

Gwrtholwg, *s. m.* (golwg) A retrospect.

Gwrtholygawl, *a.* (gwrtholwg) Retrospective.

Gwrtholygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrtholwg) A retrospection.

Gwrtholygu, *v. a.* (gwrtholwg) To take a retrospect, to look back; to look contrarily.

Gwrthorwedd, *s. m.* (gorwedd) A lying in a contrary way; a lying adversely.

Gwrthorwedd, *v. a.* (gorwedd) To lie contrarily.

Gwrthorweddawl, *a.* (gwrthorwedd) Being lying adversely.

Gwrthorweddliad, *s. m.* (gwrthorwedd) A lying contrarily, or opposite.

Gwrthosawd, *s. m.* (gosawd) To put in opposition.

Gwrthosawd, *v. a.* (gosawd) To place in opposition, to set opposite, to contrast.

Gwrthosodadwy, *a.* (gwrthosawd) That may be put in opposition, or contrasted.

Gwrthosodawl, *a.* (gwrthosawd) Being in opposition; counter-positional.

Gwrthosodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthosawd) placing in opposition; a contra position; opposition; antithesis.

Gwrthosodiaeth, *s.* (gwrthosawd) Contraposition.

Gwrthosodiant, *s. m.* (gwrthosawd) A putting in opposition.

Gwrthosodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthosodwyr (gwrthosawd—*gwr*) One who puts in opposition.

Gwrthraith, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrthraithian (rhaith) contrary law or rule.

Gwrthran, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (rhan) Counter-part a counter-share.

Gwrthranawl, *a.* (gwrthran) Being counter-share.

Gwrthraniad, *s. m.* (gwrthran) A sharing again.

Gwrthranu, *v. a.* (gwrthran) To share against.

Gwrthrawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrthrodion (rhawd) adverse, or hostile troop; an enemy's army.

Gwrthred, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (rhed) A contrary course, a run backwards; a recurrence.

Is mab y gwrthred araf ni t araf.

Notwithstanding the heat back which I am under I will stay.
H. O. Urien—Mabingion.

Gwrthredawl, a. (gwrthred) Apt to run contrarily; apt to run back; recurrent.

Gwrthredeg, v. a. (gwrthred) To run counter.

Gwrthrediad, s. m. (gwrthred) A running contrarily; a running back.

Gwrthreithiad, s. m.—pl. gwrthreithiald (gwrthraith) An antinomian.

Gwrthreithiaw, v. a. (gwrthraith) To set up a contrary law.

Gwrthreithiawl, a. (gwrthraith) Antinomian. *Gwrthreithiulsion, antinomians.*

Gwrthres, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhes) An adverse row.

Gwrthresawl, a. (gwrthres) Adversely ranged.

Gwrthresiad, s. m. (gwrthres) A placing in contrary rows; a making an opposite row.

Gwrthresa, v. a. (gwrthres) To range against.

Gwrthrif, s. m. (rhif) A counter-reckoning.

Gwrthrifad, s. m. (gwrthrif) A counting against.

Gwrthrifaw, v. a. (gwrthrif) To count against.

Gwrthrifawl, a. (gwrthrif) Being counter-reckoned, adversely counting.

Gwrthrifad, s. m.—pl. gwrthrifaid (gwrthrif) One who counts in opposition; one who is reckoned in contrast.

Saf yw gwrthrifad othod cyweth i gaffael dadanbudd.

A counter-party is a principal inheritor for obtaining an investigation of a claim.
Welsh Laws.

Gwrthrimyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhimyn) Placers.

Ruth yw pethol neu llo dyddion yn fyw; tyas y cnaud yn darddu i gwrthrimynod hysiaur—wrth an o'r rhai hyn!

What is the impaling, or sawing of men alive; the tearing of the flesh in places with iron placers, compared with one of these?
Ellis Wyn, B. Cwg.

Gwrthrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trin) Contest opposed to contest; a counter-ferment.

Toral Caeirfddin y'gwrthrin gwy.

Caeirfddin was broken in the hostile contest of men.
Gwalchmai.

Gwrthrinaw, v. a. (gwrthrin) To contravene.

Gwrthrinawl, a. (gwrthrin) Contravening.

Gwrthringar, a. (gwrthrin) Apt to contravene.

Gwrthringarwch, s. m. (gwrthringar) Aptness to contravene, or fight against.

Gwrthrinad, s. m. (gwrthrin) A contravening.

Gwrthrinwr, s. m.—pl. gwrthrinwyr (gwrthrin—gwr) A contravener.

Gwrthrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rith) A counter appearance; a reflected object.

Gwrthrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthrith) A reflecting an appearance, or object.

Gwrthrithial, s. m.—pl. gwrthrithielion (gwrthrith) That gives a counter-appearance; a reflector.

Gwrthrithiaw, v. a. (gwrthrith) To make an appearance in opposition.

Gwrthrithiawl, a. (gwrthrith) Tending to reflect as object.

Gwrthroch, a. (rhoch) Adversely harsh.

Gwenhwyfar oiw gwrthroch,

Doeduch iwl, an gwyddoch,

Y'mha is cym bys i'm gwrthoch!

Counterparty of forbidding eye, relate to me, if you know, where before this you have seen me! Yndd. Arthur a Gwenhwyfar.

Gwrthrochi, v. (gwrthroch) To act adversely harsh

Gwrthrod, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhod) A counter-wheel;

a counter turn.

Gwrthrodiaid, s. m. (gwrthrawd) A retrocession.

Gwrthrodiaw, v. a. (gwrthrawd) To retrocede.

I-llan, or yn cawherod, a wrthrodies o'r fydd yn Nghrist.

Jesus, though being emperor, apostatized from the faith in Christ.
Lt. G. Morgan.

Gwrthrodiawl, a. (gwrthrawd) Retroceding.

Gwrthrodiawr, s. m.—pl. gwrthrodwyr (gwrthrawd—gwr) One who walks back.

Gwrthrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhodd) Counter-gift.

Gwrthroddi, v. (gwrthrodd) To give in opposition.

Gwrthroddiad, s. m. (gwrthrodd) A giving in opposition.

Gwrthrus, a. (gwrth—rhas) Repulsive.

Gwrthrwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyrf) A counter impulsion or direction.

Gwrthrwyfaw, v. a. (gwrthrwyf) To impel in a contrary direction; to row by back strokes.

Gwrthrwyfiad, s. m. (gwrthrwyf) A rowing in a contrary direction.

Gwrthrwym, s. m. (rhwym) A counterbond.

Gwrthryd, s. m. (rhyd) A counter-passage. *a. Of an adverse course.*

Addellaw gwyn gorchyrr cyd mynnan' Ringi, eddy! gwrthryd.

To destroy supreme felicity is the aim of the Angles, a hostile crew.
Taliesin.

Gwrthryfel, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhyfel) Rebellion

Gwrthryfela, v. a. (gwrthryfel) To rebel.

Gwrthryfelaidd, a. (gwrthryfel) Rebellious.

Gwrthryfelawg, a. (gwrthryfel) Rebellious.

Gwrthryfelgarwch, s. m. (gwrthryfelgar) Rebelliousness.

Gwrthryfeliad, s. m. (gwrthryfel) A rebelling.

Gwrthryfeln, v. a. (gwrthryfel) To rebel.

Gwrthryfelus, a. (gwrthryfel) Rebellious.

Gwrthryfeluswydd, s. m. (gwrthryfelus) Rebelliousness.

Gwrthryfelwr, s. m.—pl. gwrthryfelwyr (gwrthryfel—gwr) A rebel.

Gwrthryfus, a. (rhyfus) Controverting.

Gwrthryfusedd, s. m. (gwrthryfus) A controversy.

Gwrthrym, s. m.—pl. t. iau (grym) A contrary energy, or power; a disabling effect.

Tri gwrthrym defodd: bonedd anghogant, of gwrthrynder, an anghruth ddrwy.

The three disabling effects in a custom: uncertain origin, its oppressiveness, and bad example.
Triodd Dynawl.

Gwrthrymiad, s. m. (gwrthrym) A strengthening in opposition; a counteracting.

Gwrthrymu, v. a. (gwrthrym) To give a contrary energy, or power; to counteract.

Gwrthrymus, a. (gwrthrym) Having adverse energy; having a counter power.

Gwrthryn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhyn) Oppugnancy; resistance; disparte.

Llywelyn—

Law orluch wrth rwyho mordwy,

Lloegr wrthyn tra llyn Llymawr.

Llywelyn with vanquishing hand is traversing the sea, Lloegr's opposition beyond the lake of Llymawr.
LL. P. Mech.

Gwrthryn, v. a. (rhyn) To oppugn, to impugn; to resist, to oppose, to repugn.

Gwrthrynawl, a. (gwrthryn) Resisting.

Gwrthrynder, s. m. (gwrthryn) Resistency.

Gwrthrynedig, a. (gwrthryn) Being resisted.

Gwrthrynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthrynedig) The act of resisting, or opposing.

Gwrthrynedigawl, a. (gwrthrynedig) Of a resisting tendency.

Gwrthrynedd, s. m. (gwrthryn) Resistance.

Gwrthryngar, a. (gwrthryn) Apt to resist.

Gwrthryngarwch, a. (gwrthryngar) Aptness to resist or to contravene.

Gwrthryniad, s. m. (gwrthryn) A resisting.

Gwrthrynoledb, s. m. (gwrthrynawl) Resistibility, the state or quality of resisting.

Gwrthrynoledr, s. m. (gwrthrynawl) Resistibility.

Gwrthynolrwydd, *s. m.* (**gwrthynawl**) Resist-
bleness, resistibility, oppugnancy.
Gwrthynrwydd, *s. m.* (**gwrthryn**) Resistibility.
Gwrthryau, *v. a.* (**gwrthryn**) To oppugn.
Gwrthrynwr, *s. m.—pl.* **gwrthrynwyr** (**gwrthryn**
—**gwr**) One who resists.
Gwrthrynydd, *s. m.—pl.* *t. ion* (**gwrthryn**) One
who resists, a resister.
Gwrthryw, *s. m.—pl.* *t. iau* (**rhyw**) A contrary
kind, a contrary nature.
Gwrthrywiad, *s. m.* (**gwrthryw**) A rendering hete-
rogeneous.
Gwrthrywiaeth, *s. m.* (**gwrthryw**) Heterogeneity.
Gwrthrywiaw, *v. a.* (**gwrthryw**) To render hete-
rogenous, to debase a kind.
Gwrthrywiawl, *a.* (**gwrthryw**) Heterogeneous.
Gwrthrysaf, *s. f.* (**saf**) A counter-position.
Gwrthsafadwy, *a.* (**gwrthsaf**) That may be with-
stood, or opposed.
Gwrthsafawl, *a.* (**gwrthsaf**) Withstanding.
Gwrthsafad, *s. m.—pl.* *t. an* (**gwrthsaf**) A stand-
ing against, or opposing; opposition.
Gwrthsafwr, *s. m.—pl.* **gwrthsafwyr** (**gwrthsaf**—
gwr) An opposer, an antagonist.
Gwrthsafydd, *s. m.—pl.* *t. ion* (**gwrthsaf**) An op-
ponent, or antagonist.
Gwrthsain, *s. f.—pl.* **gwrthseiniau** (**sain**) A coun-
ter-sound; a reverberated sound.
Gwrthsefyll, *s. m.* (**gwrthsaf**) A withstanding.
Gwrthsefyll, *v. a.* (**gwrthsaf**) To withstand.
Gwrthseiniaid, *s. m.* (**gwrthsain**) A making a con-
trary sound; a resounding.
Gwrthseiniaw, *v. a.* (**gwrthsain**) To make a sound
in opposition; to oppose sound to sound; to re-
verberate.
Gwrthseiniawl, *a.* (**gwrthsain**) Reverberating.
Gwrthsen, *s. f.—pl.* *t. au* (**sen**) A rebuke returned.
Gwrthsenawl, *a.* (**gwrthsen**) Recriminating.
Gwrthseniad, *s. m.* (**gwrthsen**) A giving a counter
rebuke; recrimination.
Gwrthseni, *v. a.* (**gwrthsen**) To oppose rebuke to
rebuke, to retort a chide.
Gwrthsyniad, *s. m.* (**syniad**) A counter purpose.
Gwrthsyniaw, *v. a.* (**syniaw**) To maintain a con-
trary purpose, or design.
Gwrthsyniawl, *a.* (**syniawl**) Of a contrary design.
Gwrthsynied, *v. a.* (**synied**) To design adversely.
Gwrthsythiad, *s. m.* (**sythiad**) A falling in a con-
trary direction.
Gwrthsythiaw, *v. a.* (**sythiaw**) To fall adversely.
Gwrthsythiawl, *a.* (**sythiawl**) Adversely falling.
Gwrthun, *a.* (**gwrth—un**) Unseemly, illfavoured.
Gwrthunaw, *v. a.* (**gwrthun**) To disfigure.
Gwrthunawl, *a.* (**gwrthun**) Tending to deform.
Gwrthuni, *s. m.* (**gwrthun**) Deformity, ugliness.
Gwrthuniad, *s. m.* (**gwrthun**) A disfiguring.
Gwrthus, *a.* (**gwrth**) Repugnant, repulsive.
Gwrthwad, *s. m.* (**gwad**) A counter denial.
Gwrthwadawl, *a.* (**gwrthwad**) Controversial.
Gwrthwadiad, *s. m.* (**gwrthwad**) A making a
counter denial.
Gwrthwadu, *v. a.* (**gwrthwad**) To make a counter
denial; to controvert.
Gwrthwahan, *s. m.* (**gwhan**) A counter separa-
tion, or division.
Gwrthwahaniad, *s. m.* (**gwrthwahan**) A contra-
distinguishing.
Gwrthwahaniaeth, *s. m.—pl.* *t. an* (**gwrthwahan**) A
contradistinction.
Gwrthwahanred, *s. m.* (**gwrthwahan**) A contra-
distinction.

Gwrthwahanredawl, *a.* (**gwrthwahanred**) Tend-
ing to contradistinguishing.
Gwrthwahanredoldeb, *s. m.* (**gwrthwahanredawl**)
The state or quality of contradistinction.
Gwrthwahanredoli, *v. a.* (**gwrthwahanredawl**) To
contradistinguish.
Gwrthwahanu, *v. a.* (**gwrthwahan**) To contradis-
tinguish; to separate contrarily.
Gwrthwaith, *s. m.* (**gwaith**) Retroaction.
Gwrthwal, *s. f.—pl.* *t. iau* (**gwål**) A contramure.
Gwrthwan, *s. f.* (**gwan**) A contravention.
Gwrthwanawl, *a.* (**gwrthwan**) Contravening.
Gwrthwaneg, *s. f.—pl.* *t. au* (**gwrthwan**) A coun-
ter-course; an adverse wave.
Gwrthwanu, *v. a.* (**gwrthwan**) To contravene.
Gwrthwe, *s. f.—pl.* *t. oedd* (**gwe**) A lining.
Gwrthweid, *s. m.* (**gwrthwe**) A counter-weaving.
Gwrthweidawl, *a.* (**gwrthwe**) Being counter-woven.
Gwrthweidawl, *a.* (**gweidawl**) Contradictions.
Gwrthweidiad, *s. m.—pl.* *t. au* (**gweidiad**) A con-
tradicting; contradiction.
Gwrthwedyd, *v. a.* (**gwedyd**) To gain say; to unsway

Ni ddylid amgen nwy an anawdd, nwy an amra, nwy an re
gais ar gerid—cas y byddant y pethau byn fal gwrthweid yd
wedyd yr un peth.

There ought to be but one form, but one design, and but one re-
sult, in a composition, since such things would be like having but
unswaying the same thing.

Gwrthwedd, *s. f.* (**gwedd**) An opposing aspect.
Gwrthweddawl, *a.* (**gwrthwedd**) Contrasting.
Gwrthweddad, *s. m.* (**gwrthwedd**) A contrasting.
Gwrthweddau, *v. a.* (**gwrthwedd**) To contrast.
Gwrthweithiad, *s. m.* (**gwrthwaith**) A retroacting.
Gwrthweithiaw, *v. a.* (**gwrthwaith**) To retroact.
Gwrthweithiawl, *a.* (**gwrthwaith**) Retroactive.
Gwrthweithred, *s. f.—pl.* *t. ion* (**gwrthwaith**) A
adverse action; retroaction.
Gwrthweithredawl, *a.* (**gwrthweithred**) Tending
to counteract.
Gwrthweithrediad, *s. m.* (**gwrthweithred**) A coun-
teracting; a working adversely.
Gwrthweithredoldeb, *s. m.* (**gwrthweithredawl**)
the state of counteracting.
Gwrthweithredoli, *v. a.* (**gwrthweithredawl**) To
render retroactive.
Gwrthweithredn, *v. a.* (**gwrthweithred**) To coun-
teract; to work adversely.
Gwrthwel, *s. m.* (**gwel**) A retrospect.
Gwrthweled, *v. a.* (**gwrthwel**) To see contrarily,
to take a retrospect.
Gwrthwelediad, *s. m.* (**gwrthweled**) A seeing
contrarily; a retrospection.
Gwrthweledig, *a.* (**gwrthwel**) Retrospective.
Gwrthwenwyn, *s. m.* (**gwenwyn**) Counter poison.
Gwrthwydd, *s. m.* (**gwrth—gwydd**) Absence.

Tri dyn a gwyddant faint llys yn agwrthwydd y llys—ma
llis, golychwydder llys, a rhaglaw.

Three persons who maintain the privilege of a court—the
judge of the king, the judge of the court, the judge of the
ward.

Gwrthwyneb, *s. m.—pl.* *t. ion* (**gwyneb**) A con-
trary face, front, or side; contrariety; a wrong
side; a nausea, or vomiting. *a.* Contrary, ad-
verse. *Yn agwrthwyneb*, in opposition, &
against; *tu gwrthwyneb*, wrong side.

Goren gwrthwyneb gwrthwyneb cwy.

The best inversion is the inversion of the furrow. *do.*

Gwrthwynebadwy, *a.* (**gwrthwyneb**) That may
be opposed; oppugnable, resistible.
Gwrthwynebadwl, *a.* (**gwrthwyneb**) That may be
opposed; oppugnable, resistible.

Gwrthwynebawl, s. (gwrthwyneb) Tending to be adverse, or contrary; repugnant.
Gwrthwynebedig, s. (gwrthwyneb) Opposed.

Nal yd oeddyt y gwrthwynebedigion fyddionedd yn cymysgu, a ddawysu trwy y dygodion cyfarfod Nysio ag Afarwy heb liall.

As the hostile ranks were mixing together, it happened through the decree of fate that Nysio met with Afarwy the son of Liodd.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Gwrthwynebedd, s. m. (gwrthwyneb) Contrariety; oppugnancy, resistance; repugnance.

Gwrthwynebiad, s. m. (gwrthwyneb) A presenting a contrary side; a rendering, or becoming adverse; a resisting, or oppugning; opposition.

Gwrthwyneblyd, s. (gwrthwyneb) Nauseous.

Gwrthwynebrwydd, s. m. (gwrthwyneb) Oppositeness.

Gwrthwynebu, v. a. (gwrthwyneb) To make contrary; to become adverse; to resist; to confront.

Gwrthwynebus, s. m. (gwrthwyneb) Tending to turn against; disgusting, nauseous.

Gwrthwynebusrwydd, s. m. (gwrthwynebus) Repugnancy; nauseousness.

Gwrthwynebwyr, s. m.—pl. gwrthwynebwyr (gwrthwyneb—gwr) An opposer.

Gwrthwynt, s. m. (gwynt) Adverse wind.

Gwrthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrth) An opposite.

Tri pheta nis gallint fod heb eu gwrthyddion: gwynt, gwir, a gwysbod.

Three things, which cannot exist without their opposites: happiness, truth, and knowledge.
Triodd.

Gwrthf, pronomial preposition (gwrth) To me; by me, or close to me. **Gwrthyd, to thee, by thee: gwrtho, to him, by him; Gwrthym, to us, gwrthych, to you; gwrthynt, to them;** by them.

Gwrthf ni bo trist Crist creadur.

To me let not Christ the created one be sad. *LL. P. Moch.*

Gwrthymchwel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymchwel) A turn to the contrary.

Gwrthymchwel, v. a. (ymchwel) To revert.

Gwrthymchwelliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gwrthymchwel) A returning to the contrary; a returning back; a discontinuing an apostrophe.

Gwrthymchweir, v. a. (gwrthymchwel) To return to the contrary; to revert.

Gwrthymchwelyd, v. a. (gwrthymchwel) To return to the contrary; to resume a counter-position; to return back; to apostrophize from the third to the second person.

Gwrthymdrech, s. f. (ymdrech) Oppugnancy.

Gwrthymdrech, v. a. (ymdrech) To strive in opposition; to counteract.

Gwrthymdrechawl, s. (gwrthymdrech) Of a counteracting tendency.

Gwrthymdrechiad, s. m. (gwrthymdrech) A striving in opposition; a counteracting.

Gwrthymdrin, s. m. (ymdrin) Oppugnancy.

Gwrthymdrin, v. a. (ymdrin) To toil against.

Gwrthymdriniad, s. m. (gwrthymdrin) A toiling in opposition.

Gwrthymdriniawl, s. (gwrthymdrin) Having a tendency to toil against.

Gwrthymdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymdro) A self-inversion; a turning one's self against.

Gwrthymdrôad, s. m. (gwrthymdro) A turning one's self contrarily; a becoming inverted.

Gwrthymdrôawl, s. (gwrthymdro) Apt to become inverted, or to turn one's self back.

Gwrthymdroi, v. a. (gwrthymdro) To turn one's self contrarily; to become inverted.

Gwrthymdynawl, s. (ymdynawl) Apt to be contending in opposition.

Gwrthymdyniad, s. m. (ymdyniad) A being pulling adversely; a contending against.

Gwrthymdynu, v. a. (ymdynn) To be pulling adversely; to contend against.

Gwrthymddail, s. f.—pl. gwrthymddadian (ymddadl) An adverse disputation.

Gwrthymddadawl, s. (gwrthymddadl) Apt to be disputing against.

Gwrthymddadliad, s. m. (gwrthymddadl) A being disputing in opposition.

Gwrthymddadln, v. a. (gwrthymddadl) To be disputing against.

Gwrthymddangaws, v. a. (ymddangaws) To shew one's self against; to appear in opposition.

Gwrthymddangosawl, s. (gwrthymddangaws) Apt to appear in opposition.

Gwrthymddangosiad, s. m. (gwrthymddangaws) A shewing one's self contrarily; an appearing in opposition.

Gwrthymddwyn, s. m. (ymddwyn) A contrary illation, or inference; the antihypophora, in rhetoric.

Gwrthymddwyn, v. a. (ymddwyn) To demean one's self contrarily; to advert back.

Gwrthymddygawl, s. (ymddygawl) Bringing one's self contrarily; adversely inferring.

Gwrthymddygiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ymddygiad) A conducting one's self adversely; a being of a contrary demeanour.

Gwrthymegniad, s. m. (ymegniad) A counter exertion of one's self.

Gwrthymegniaw, v. a. (ymegniaw) To exert one's self contrarily.

Gwrthymegniawl, s. (ymegniawl) Tending to counter exertion of one's self.

Gwrthymgyrch, s. m. (ymgyrch) A counter repetition; the antaclsis, in rhetoric.

Gwrthymgyrchawl, s. (gwrthymgyrch) Apt to recur contrarily; apt to recur back.

Gwrthymgyrchiad, s. m. (gwrthymgyrch) A recurring contrarily; a recurring back.

Gwrthymgyrchu, v. a. (gwrthymgyrch) To recur contrarily, to recur back.

Gwrthymladd, s. m. (ymladd) Oppugnancy.

Gwrthymladd, v. a. (ymladd) To fight against.

Gwrthymladdgar, s. (gwrthymladd) Apt to fight in opposition.

Gwrthymladdiad, s. (gwrthymladd) Oppugnancy.

Gwrthymluniad, s. m. (ymluniad) A being reflected as to form or figure.

Gwrthymluniaw, v. a. (ymluniaw) To cause one's self to be reflected as in a mirror.

Gwrthymluniawl, s. (ymluniawl) Tending to be reflected, or delineated in a mirror.

Gwrthymosawd, v. a. (ymosawd) To set one's self in opposition; to become set in opposition.

Gwrthymosodawl, s. (gwrthymosawd) Tending to be adversely placed.

Gwrthymosodiad, s. m. (gwrthymosawd) A setting one's self in opposition.

Gwrthymranawl, s. (ymranawl) Tending to become adversely separated.

Gwrthymraniad, s. m. (ymraniad) A separating one's self contrarily.

Gwrthymrann, v. a. (ymrann) To separate one's self contrarily; to be divided contrarily.

Gwrthymrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymrithiad) A shewing one's self in opposition.

Gwysiad, s. m. (gwrys) A being fervid, or ardent.

Rhy wrys wrysiad,
Rhyw iwr iuchiad,
Gad gyffangor.

Rhy of ardent emulation, Rhyw the leader of tumult in the com-
pactly curving battle. *Seleptii Bryff-florch.*

Gwysiad, s. a. (gwrys) To act violently, or
with ardour; to be ardent, or fervid.

A Rhy amlid gwrys aw gwysiad o'i phaid,
A llawr enaid yn dircwidiad.

With a court of profuse fervency they act with zeal on its part,
And a host of souls become mischievous.

D. Scutras, i uffern.

Tenir Rhy! iwlwng gwrys, gwysiadwch;
Gwys arlwr dircwidiad iwr iuchiad;
Chw! gwys! gwysiadwch, sefuch;
Ni Gwysiadwch a gwynnau genuch.

You family of Rhy! zeal is meritorious, be zealous; zeal for
the shining name do you invoke: you opponents to me, stand for-
ward: I Gwysiadwch will oppose myself to you.

Cynddelw, Dodel. yr argl. Rhy.

Gwysiadw, a. (gwrys) Of a fervid tendency.

Gwysiadw, s. m. —pl. gwysiadwyr (gwrys—gwr) One
who acts with ardour; an emulator.

Gwys, s. m. (gwr) A male. A Male, masculine.

Gwysyd, s. m. (gwrys—cyd) Pederasty.

Gwysyd, s. a. (gwrys—cyd) To commit sodomy.

Gwysiadw, a. (gwrys) Of a male nature.

Gwysiadw, a. (gwrys) Masculine, or male.

Gwst, s. f. —pl. gystion (wat) Au humour; a dis-
temper, disease, or malady; any humoral pain.

Can gwst gan heneid.

Old age has a hundred disorders.

Adaga.

Gwst, a. (wat) Humid, moist, fluid.

Gwst, a. (gwst) Distempered, diseased.

Gwst, a. (gwst) Tending to distemper.

Gwst, a. (gwst) A becoming diseased.

Gwst, a. (gwst) To become distempered.

Gwst, s. m. (wth) A push, or thrust. *Mae efe
necw gwth o oedran, he is stricken in years.*

Gwst, s. m. (wth) A push, or thrust. *Mae efe
necw gwth o oedran, he is stricken in years.*

I achieved with a push of a spear the task of honour, between
the chief of Powys and fair Gwynedd. *H. ab Owain.*

Gwth, a. (gwth) Apt to push, press, or impel.

Gwth, s. m. —pl. t. au (gwth) A pushing.

Gwth, s. a. (gwth) To push, to thrust, to press,

or to squeeze forwards; to obtrude. *Na wthia
mai, do not push her.*

Gwth, a. (gwth) Pushing, pressing, impelling.

Gwth, a. (gwthiad) Pushed, or obtruded.

Gwth, s. m. —pl. gwthwyr (gwth—gwr) One
who impels, a pusher, a thruster.

Gwth, s. m. (gwth) That pushes or drives off.

Gwth, s. a. (gwth) Repulsive, or offensive. *Gair
rthrus, an offensive word.*

Gwth, s. m. (gwth—gryn) Impulsive force.

Gwth, s. m. —pl. t. oedd (gwth—gwynt) A
gale of wind.

Gwth, s. m. —pl. t. ion (all) Flowerets; flowers.

Caeaf y rhos o'r cloydd,
Gwll dda, a blodau gwylld—
Ar fedd llor.

I will collect the roses from the lawns, and the flowerets of the
lawn, and the blossoms of the wood, and lay them on the grave
of the. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwll, s. m. (gwll) A bearing flowers.

Gwll, s. m. (gwll) To bear flowers.

Gwll, a. (gwll) Floriferous, floriferous.

Gwll, s. m. —pl. t. on (gw) A fluid, or liquid; wa-

ter. This word, and *Ar*, are in the composi-

tion of a great number of terms, which relate

to fluidity; and especially the names of rivers;

Uffernwyr, Edwyr, Efyrrwyr, Elyr, Llugwyr,

eddwyr, Mynwyr, and Trydonwyr.

Gwyach, s. f. —pl. t. od (gwy) A water-fowl, the
grebe. *Gwyach gorniauw, or tindred, the
great crested grebe; gwyach glustiauw, the les-
ser crested grebe; gwyach leiaf, the white, or
dusky grebe.*

Gwyach rudd gorfudd gorniauw;
Ar donlar gwyar gonolau.

The blood-stained grebe called aloud for a glut of food; on a
swelling wave of gore she swam with toll. *Cynddelw.*

A gwyach hylf, hylfith,
A gwyddfa blaidd yn ei bllith.

And a ready-voiced grebe, scately scenting the prey, surrounded
by the haunt of a wolf. *Cynddelw.*

Gwyad, s. m. (gwy) A yielding a fluid; liquifying.

Gwyal, s. f. —pl. t. au (gwy—al) A goal, or mark;
also the temple of the head.

Hwy! mae-dan tra was trwy wyal,
Hwdd adwyfr mae hir-ddwfr bowal.

Of the course of ardent fire when piercing through a mark, an
impetuous free from feebleness like the long whirling water.
Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Gwyalen, s. f. dim. (gwyal) A goal, or mark.

Gyda pherchen bwa balch
Annel's 'u' wyalen,
A saetha fwrch a saeth wyal.

With the owner of a proud bow, aiming at the same mark, and
shooting the roe with a white arrow. *L. G. Colli.*

Gwyalfan, s. f. —pl. t. au (gwyal—man) A place
that is marked as a goal.

Mae gwr cadwri wyalfan.

Like a man he would guard a goal.

Aneurin.

Pan ddyfud Dudwch, dud perthydd,
Oedd gwaelodan gwalitha fab Elydd.

When Tudwch came, the supporter of the land, the marked
station of the son of Elydd was a plain of blood. *Aneurin.*

Gwyalu, v. n. (gwyal) To set a goal, or mark.

Gwyar, s. m. (gwy) Gore, congealed blood.

Gwyarawg, a. (gwyar) A bounding with gore.

Gwyarlled, a. (gwyar) Drenched in gore.

Gwyarllyd, a. (gwyar) Drenched in gore.

Gwyarllys, s. m. (gwyar—llys) Grasspoly.

Gwyaru, v. n. (gwyar) To drench in gore.

Gwyaw, v. n. (gwy) To produce a fluid.

Gwyawl, a. (gwy) Tending to liquify.

Gwyb, s. m. (gwy) That is thought, or known.

Gwybad, s. m. (gwyb) A perceiving, or knowing.

Gwybedig, a. (gwybad) That is known.

Gwybedydd, s. m. —pl. t. ion (gwybad) One who
knows, one that is initiated. *Gwybedyddion,
Gnostics.*

Gwybedydd gwybodaeth y gorachaf.

One initiated in the knowledge of the Most High.
Numbers 24. 16.

Gwybod, s. m. —pl. t. au (gwyb) Knowledge.

Tri pheth nte gellir angen no'n bob ar bob byw, gan gyflawnder
Dew: cydymodder yu sbred, can heb hyn yu chaelid heb gyflawnder
wybod ar ddim: cydran cydfrainst y'ng hartiad Dew; a chyd-ddiw-
edd, gan alla Dew with a fo cyflawnder a threugar.

Three things cannot but exist towards every animated being, by
the justice of God: co-sufferance in the circle of inaction, be-
cause without that none could attain to the perfect knowledge of
any thing; co-participation in the love of God; and co-utility
through the power of God, as being just and merciful.

Boridas.

Mae Iwan, myn fy mywyd!
Llaw ddos gwybodaeth y byd.

Iwan is, upon my life! the right hand of the science of the
world. *L. G. Colli.*

Gwybod, v. n. (gwyb) To know, to have percep-
tion. *Dyn yn gwybod ei dda, a man knowing
his interest; Bu yno heb yn wybod iti, he has
been there without its being known to thee.*

Nid cyflawnder ond a wydd.

No one is intelligent but who knows.

Adaga.

Can nis gwyddo se wis dygo.

Despicable is he who does not know and who would not learn.
Adaga.

an epithet for a ship.
Gwyddlech tan brynt yn orrol;
Gwythur awnol tan ym bryntol.

over the six days of the week against the greed of man &
Etc. at Gwal.

Gwydding, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (gwydd) A quickset hedge.

Gwyddlan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwydd—llan) A plantation of trees.

Gwyddle, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwydd—lle) A place covered with wood.

Gwydden, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (gwydd—llen) A veil of wood; a wooden covering.

Nid llawen fy mwyd yn mro Gynghen,
Ar lary llaw bygod gwelod gwydden,
Gwydden a'i gorbo, gorthaw driallaw;
Gwyddlan a'i gwerchyr, gorchudd gwythlawn!

My mind is not happy in the country of Cynghen, upon the mild
roe of liberal hand to see a veil of wood; a veil of wood does
over him, mournful the covering; a woody plain encloses him, a
woody stream.

Cynddaleu, m. Rhyd.

Gwyddlwn, *s. m.*—*pl. gwyddlydnod* (gwydd—lwn) A wild beast.

Gwyddwyn, *s. m.* (gwydd—llwyn) Common burnet, or pimpernel; also called *gwydd* mair, and *llysiau y cryman*.

Gwyddon, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwydd) One possessed of knowledge; a philosopher, a man of science, or learning. *Gorsedd bryn gwyddon*, or *llyr*, was one of three primary places of meeting of the bards of the Isle of Britain.

Pan ydoedd ein Rhen,
Byd droe ei ddwyen,
Yn awfr Urdonon,
Yn nirweith,
Pedwar enghyllon,
A druddog gwyddon,
Danfonas Lelion
I lys Efa.

When our Lord was immersed over his lips in the water of Jordan, during his fasting, four of the angels, and twelve witnesses, in formal seat to the mansion of Eve.

Ion. Myrdd.

Gwyddonawl, *a.* (gwyddon) Philosophical.

Gwyddoni, *v. a.* (gwyddon) To gather knowledge

Gwyddor, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* (gwydd—or) A gate.

Gwyddorawl, *a.* (gwyddawr) Rudimental.

Gwyddori, *v. a.* (gwyddawr) To investigate principles of knowledge; to form a rudiment.

Gwyddorig, *s. f. dim.* (gwyddawr) A rudiment of knowledge. *a. Rudimental.*

Need adwen ar fy awen
Yn hanfod can achwen
Tri gwyddorig a'w gwel!

Do I not recognize in my muse, proceeding from a sublime
morn, three rudiments of fair delineation! *Llywarch Hen.*

Rhaid yw gwyddon donbarth wyddorig ar yr iaith.

It is necessary to know the rudimental analysis of the language.

Berddas.

Gwyddrun, *a.* (gwydd—rhun) Of awful presence.

Gwyddwal, *s. f.*—*pl. gwyddweli* (gwydd—gwal)

A woody fastness; a thicket.

Ed caned rhag ei ofn, a'i arwyd, oer-gerdd;
Cyn be dalar dogu ei ddiwedd,
Haid haid am wyddwal gwn ebrwydd.

For fear of him, and his dread, a dismal song was sung; before
he can see his measure of earth, like a swarm were the swift dogs
round the thicket couch.

Morwedd Cynwedd.

Another dylion has alamed eis gweli, namyn gwyddweli a
llyd.

Neither the footstep of men nor of deer could he perceive, but
thicket and herds.

Hi. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Gwyddwalch, *s. m.*—*pl. gwyddweilch* (gwydd—gwalch) A wild falcon.

Gwyddwaled, *s. f.* (gwyddwal) The state of being surrounded with wilds; a place full of thickets; a wooded boundary; a limitation; a limit.

Nid a hawl yn llwyr gwyddwaledd yn erbyn dylwedawg nes taw
yr achwyddon achod.

A claim shall not go under limitation against one who is entitled,
until the above mentioned causes are ended. *Welsh Laws.*

Dwy wyddwaledd y wydd, yn nghyfraith Hywel—gwyddwaledd
cynid, ac yn nghyfraith—Gwylt hi yn wyddwaledd, am fod
wyddwaledd rhwng dyn ac ei hawl.

There are two interventions in the law of Hywel:—an intervention of a border-country, and one not of a border-country.—It is called an intervention on account of there being *thicket interventions* between the person and his right. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwyddwalu, *v. a.* (gwyddwal) To form a woody fastness or intervention.

Gwyddwell, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyddwal) Thicket.

Gwyddwg, *s. m.* (gwydd) Knowledge, perception.

Gwyddwig, *s. f.* (gwydd—gwig) An angle, or fastness in a wood; wit's end; embarrassment.

Gwas si fy mod yn achaw yr wyddwig hon o wyr Ynys y Cedd-
dra!

Woe to me, that I should be the cause of this embarrassment to
the men of the Isle of the Mighty! *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Gwyddwydd, *s. m.* (gwydd—gwydd) The honey-suckle.

Gwyddyd, *s. m.* (gwydd) Knowledge.

Gwyedig, *a.* (gwy) Liquified, being made to flow.

Gwyedigaeth, *s. m.* (gwyedig) Liquefaction.

Gwyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gwy) That yields, that runs out, that draws out; that is smooth.

Gwyfaw, *v. a.* (gwyf) To run out; to become smooth, or flat.

Gwyfawl, *a.* (gwyf) Of a yielding tendency.

Gwyfen, *s. f. dim.* (gwyf) A moth, an insect that destroys woollen cloth.

Gwyfenawg, *a.* (gwyfen) Abounding with moths.

Ei giodd a'i faner wr gwyfenawg,
Gwrach hen-gest aren, a gwas torawg.

His sword, and his banner, the moth breeding fellow, were a
shrivel-breasted hag, and a tun-bellied chap.

B. ab Ien. Ddn.

Gwyfon, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyf) The gooseberries.

Gwyfon barfawg, rough gooseberries.

Gwyfyn, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t. od* (gwyf) A moth.

Gwyfynawg, *a.* (gwyfyn) Having moths, moth.

Gwyfynog, moth mallein.

Gwyfynu, *v. n.* (gwyfyn) To generate moths.

Gwyfr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyfr) Wire.

Gwŷg, *s. m.* (gwy) That is flaccid, flabby; vetch.

Gwŷg y mor, sea weed, wrack.

Gwygawl, *a.* (gwyg) Of a flaccid tendency.

Gwygbya, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyg—pys) Tufted vetch; otherwise called *Pys y llygod*.

Gwyglyd, *a.* (gwyg) Flaccid; void of energy.

Gwyglyd im' rhod goplyd mawr,
Gwariodd, ar seddian gwygbyawr.

A futile thing to me to place great dependence upon wonder
working saints, and scoundrels.

M. ab H. Llew.

Gwygydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwŷg) A flabby one.

Gwygyl, *a.* (gwŷg) Tending to flaccidity; sultry.

Gwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ian* (gwel) A sight; a show; a holiday, or festival. *Gwyl arbenig*, a high festival; *gwyl y milfeibion*, or *gwyl y gwirioniaid*, childermas-day; *gwyl y meirw*, or *gwyl yr eneidiau*, all soul's day; *gwyliau gwyl bentan*, the keeping of the fireside vigil.

Nid oes gwyl rhag elusen.

There is no holiday from almsgiving.

Adagr.

Gwyl, *a.* (gwel) Modest, or bashful, diffident.

Gwyl yw hanes.

A narrative is modest.

Adagr.

Gwylad, *s. m.* (gwyl) A beholding; a keeping a festival.

Gwylaeth, *s. m.* (gwyl—laeth) Lettuce. *Gwyl-
aeth yr yd*, *gwylaeth yr oen*, *gwylaeth gwyllt*,
corn-salad; *gwylaeth chwern*, bristly ox-tongue,
gwylaeth y fagwyr, ivy-leaved lettuce; *gwyl-
aeth y moch*, swine's succory.

Gwylan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (gwyl) A gull, or sea mew, *Gwylan ddu a gwyn*, the great black and white gull; *gwylan rudd a gwyn*, the brown and white gull; *gwylan frech*, the brown spotted gull.

term in Welsh for a native of Ireland, because the tribes, of which the name is descriptive, appeared predominant to those who imposed it. There is a tradition of Wales's being once inhabited by the *Gwythelians*; or, more properly, its first inhabitants were so called; and the common people in speaking of it, ascribe some ruins about the country, under the name of *Cytiau y Gwyddelod*, to them; and the foxes are said to have been their dogs; and the polecats their domestic cats, and the like.

Gwyddelaldd, *s. (gwyddel)* Gwythelian-like.
Gwyddelain, *s. (gwyddel)* Abounding with brakes.
Gwyddelawg, *s. (gwyddel)* Abounding with bushes, or brakes. *Tir gwyddelawg*, land overrun with brambles. *Sil*.
Gwyddeleg, *s. f. (gwyddel)* The Irish tongue.
Gwyddeles, *s. f. (gwyddel)* An Irish-woman.
Gwyddeli, *s. pl. aggr. (gwyddel)* Brakes, bushes.

Pam yr wyd—
 Dda y dŷgwl gwyddeli
 Heb fod neb yn d'atib ddi!

Why art thou beneath the solitary brakes without any one being answering thee?
D. ab Gwilym, Pr. Bl.

Gwyddeliaith, *s. f. (gwyddel—ialth)* The Irish language.

Gwyddelig, *s. (gwyddel)* Sylvan, savage. Gwythelian, or Irish. *Llysias gwyddelig*, parsnips.
Gwythelin, *s. (gwyddel)* Gwythelian, Irish.

Pan ddol y cyrn gwyddelin
 O'r dr draw, a'r barw i'r drin—
 Rhylfel sawar yndaraw
 A fydd.

When the gwythelian horns shall come from yonder land, and the bull to the conflict, war of furious toil shall rage. *Rhwng.*

Gwyddelrwydd, *s. m. (gwyddel)* An extent of thickets, or brakes.

Gwyddelwern, *s. m. (gwyddel—gwrn)* A moor or meadow overgrown with bushes.

Gwyddelyn, *s. m. dim. (gwyddel)* A Gwythelian.

Gwydden, *s. f.—pl. t. i (gwydd)* A standing tree.

Gwyddenig, *s. f. dim. (gwydden)* A shrub.

Gwydderbyn, *prep. (gwydd—erbyn)* In presence of, in front of, before.

Gwyddfa, *s. f.—pl. t. au (gwydd)* A place of presence; an eminence where bardic meetings were held; an artificial mound, or tumulus, which served to teach the people from, and also as a sepulchre. All places appropriated for those uses were comprehended in the term *Gwyddfa*; but those constructed of earth were likewise called *Bal* and *Beili*, as were the heaps of stones called *Carn* and *Carnedd*. *Yr Wyddfa*, the place of presence, is the name of the mountain, which in English is called Snowdon.

Arthur, wyddfa llawenydd,
 A'th le beost i'wyr gynnydd.

Arthur, the centre of gladness, with the army thou hast been completely prosperous. *Ymdd. Arthur ac Eborod.*

Y rudd a gefais ar rod
 Onest wyddfa'n cistodod.

The degree I obtained by rotation of an honest publicity in congress. *W. Cymmel.*

Gwyddfaawg, *s. (gwyddfa)* Having a conspicuous seat, or eminence.

Gwyddfawl, *s. (gwyddfa)* Monumental.

Gwyddfan, *s. f.—pl. t. au (gwydd)* A place of presence; a meeting place.

Gwyddfarch, *s. m.—pl. gwyddfeirch (gwydd—march)* A wooden support; a wooden horse; an epithet for a ship.

Gwyddfeirch lon byrnat yn estrai;
 Gwydder nawr fal brau a'u tridai.

The wooden supports of the war; he that is in force as they are like a fury would overthrow them.

Cynddelio, i O. Gwynel

Gwyddfedd, *s. f.—pl. t. i (gwydd—bedd)* A pulchral monument.

Gwyddfedd eu gwyddfa, gwyddid estraw;
 Gwyddwn a'm rhoddes budd-les boddawn.

The tomb their place of meeting, the woodland of straw knew him who freely gave me profitable good.

Cynddelio, m.

Gwyddfid, *s. m. (gwydd—bid)* The wox the honeysuckle, which is also called 'wydd, *gwynwydd*, *llaeth y geifr*, and *gaseg*.

Ni llae bidd uch blaenwyl gwyddfid.

The wolf was not slain above the woodland hedge.

Gwyddfil, *s. m. (gwydd—mil)* A wild

Gwyddfoch, *s. pl. (gwydd—moch)* Wi

Aml yw'ch feirdd yw fadd;

Emys llys nyw ladd;

Emys rhydd rhyddr gwyddfoch.

Frequent to you bards his bounty; courtly withhold; bay steeds also with the wild herd.

Cynddelio, i

Gwyddfochyn, *s. m. (gwyddfoch)* A

Gwyddgi, *s. m. (gwydd—ci)* A wilo

Gwyddid Elogi y'ghladd a'i tryd
 Gwyddgwn coed, colled a'u porth:
 Gwyddwal dyfynnal dyfynnal fy m
 Fy meddiant a gaffal!

The Angles feeble as the woodland, he them is in the grave; the wild dogs of the w to feed them is lost; he that had been laid had made my mind tractable to himself, possal!

Cynddelio

Gwyddgrug, *s. m. (gwydd—cru*

presence; a monumental mon

Gwyddhwch, *s. f.—pl. gwydd*

—hwch) A wild sow; other

coed, or the sow of the wood

Gwyddi, *s. m. (gwydd)* A quick

Gwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (gw*

Gwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. gwyddiad*

Gwyddiadawl, *s. (gwyddiad) >*

Gwyddiadu, *v. s. (gwyddiao*

versed in, or acquainted w

Yn ol Seisyllt y doal Blegwrydd,
 na chynt nog ef na gwedi, ceinied:
 canaf, ac y gwyddiad celfyddyd, y i.

Next to Seisyllt came Blegwrydd, in the age, neither before him nor and from his performing so well, was called the god of music.

Gormes a wyddiad
 Gwre ei fnewyn a f
 Mawr-fach.

A trespasser that knows how hair he will have; a great back

Gwyddiannawl, *s. (gwyd*

ledge, or science.

Gwyddiannawr, *v. s.*

quainted; to possess

Mynach dychnu
 O gyfranc uddy

Monks herd together like them they become instructive.

Gwyddiannu, *v. s. (gw*

essed of knowledge

Gwyddiant, *s. m. (gw*

Gwyddiawg, *s. (gwy*

Gwyddif, *s. m. (gwy*

Bwrn gwydd

To throw the hedge

Gwyddin, *s. (gwyd*

Dy gwg croes

Dyphyrth ebor

Thy crucifixion on t

beat the six ages of th

CVY

190

CVY

will

large-

the finger-

obtained

blanch
throbb
are.
icity;
bation.
eevish.
is nature.
ning vicious
icious; to
ward.

gwyllan y gweunydd, the winter gull; *gwyllan y penwrteig*, the herring gull; *gwyllan lwyd*, or *hutan*, the cob, or great gray gull; *gwyllan gwynaw*, the tarrock; *gwyllan y graig*, the fulmar; *gwyllan benddu*, or *bran y mor*, the pewit gull; *gwyllan fechan*, the small brower gull.

Pan dreiddied yno ynyd oeddynt;
Trwy fenestri gwyrdd ym gwelynt;
Trybellid wylain a wylut araf;
Trai ateb ataf a ddanfonynt.

When I indicated myself there they were together in a group;
through glass windows they saw me: the splendid sea-mews gazed
upon me; a short answer they would send to me. *Cynddelw.*

Gwyllar, s. m. (gwyllar) Coral, a marine plant.
Gwyllaw, v. a. (gwyll) To act bashfully; to weep.
Gwyllawd, v. m. (gwyll) A being bashful; a weeping.
Gwyllawg, a. (gwyll) A guillemot. *Gwyllawg du*, the black guillemot.

Gwyllch, s. m. (gwyll) A seeming, a semblance.
Gwyllchiad, s. (gwyllch) A seeming, or appearing.
Gwyllchu, v. a. (gwyllch) To seem, to appear.

Yng hrethlawn ymwrthryn
Gwyllch y gwyllch gwelch amddiffyn.

In the cruel conflict heroically seem the guardian heroes.
Cynddelw.

Gwylder, s. m. (gwyll) Bashfulness; modesty.

Nid gwiw gwyllter rhag elhau.

Bashfulness is of no avail against want. Adage.

Gwyldy, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyll—ty) A watch-house.
Gwylded, v. a. (gwyll) To behold, or to see.

Ni wyl wr ni welu Wallawg.

He has not seen a hero who has not seen Gwallog. *Talliesin.*

Ni wyl dyn a'i pyrth.

Man saw not who supports him. *Adage.*

Gwyledd, s. m. (gwyll) Bashfulness, timidity.

Rhag newyn nid oes gwyledd.

Against hunger there is no bashfulness. *Adage.*

A ni ddysgogonaf, cyn diwedd byd
Gwyledd heb wyledd a gwyll heb wryd.

And I will foretell, before the end of the world women without
modesty and men without courage. *Myrddin.*

Crist cyflawn anwyd, boed trugarawg,
Wrth Ruffudd, Gwynedd gwyledd foddawg.

May Christ, who is perfect in compassion, be merciful to Gwffudd,
who yields content to the bashfulness of Gwynedd. *Meliyr.*

Gwyleddawg, a. (gwyledd) Full of bashfulness.

Gwyllfa, s. f.—pl. gwyllfeydd (gwyll) A watching place, a place of observation, or exploratory mound; a watch, or watching.

Gwyllfain, s. m.—pl. gwyllfain (gwyll—maen) A watching-stone.

Gwyllfalch, a. (gwyll—balch) Bashfully proud.
Gwyllfalch wrth gerddawr, bashfully proud with the minstrel.

Gwyllfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwyll—man) A station of a sentinel.

Gwyllfawr, a. (gwyll) Watchful, or vigilant.

Gwyllforedd, s. m. (gwyllfawr) Watchfulness.

Gwyllfryn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwyll—bryn) A watching eminence.

Gwylliad, s. m. (gwyll) A vision; a watching.

Gorwyn blaen ysbudd; hwyd wylled gorwydd;
(Gwawd serchawg cryniad;
Gwneidd da diwyd gonedd.

Glistening the top of the hawthorn; bold the look of the steer;
the amorous is used to be a partner; let the quick messenger do good. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gwylliadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwylliad) A sentinel.

Tryglant canwr a sef ar ei mar;
Oedd unhawdd ymadrodd a'i gwylriadur.

Three score hundred men stand upon its walls; it was difficult
to converse with its watchman. *Talliesin.*

Amlyg golwg gwylliadur;
Gwneidd sylberwyd segr;
Crai fy mryd, clefyd a'm cor!

Clear is the sight of a sentinel; let the little envious green
ty; cruel is my mind, fever oppresses me. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gwylliadwr, s. m.—pl. gwylliadwyr (gwylliad—gwr) A watchman.

Gwylliadwraeth, s. m. (gwylliadwr) The office, or duty of a watchman.

Gwylliadwrus, a. (gwylliadwr) Watchful, vigilant.

Gwyllaw, v. a. (gwyll) To watch; to be vigilant; to look for, or to expect.

Hawdd yf a wyl ei wely.

He will drink freely who fears his bed. *Adage.*

Gwyllawd, s. m. (gwyll) The act of watching.

Gwyllawdr, s. m.—pl. gwyllidron (gwylliad) One who watches, a watchman.

Gwyllawl, a. (gwyll) Relating to a holiday.

Caswallawn—a ddanfones gwyll tros bob lle yn Ynys Prydain
erchi o'i holl wyrddu ddawed hyd yn Llondain, ac en gwyllaw
gryd a hwynt, i dalu gwyllawl eorhydded dyddiad i en hwynt
ddwywau, trwy yr rhai'r i coystat buddigolwedd.

Caswallawn sent a summons over every place in the Isle of Britain,
to desire that all his men of rank would come to London, and
their wives with them, to pay due festival honour to their
divinities, through whom they had obtained victory. *Gr. ab Irfan.*

Gwyllied, v. a. (gwyll) To watch; to be vigilant.
Gwylliedig, a. (gwylliad) Being watched.

Gwylliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwylliad) One who keeps watch, a sentinel.

Gwyllig, a. (gwyll) Full of watchfulness.

Gwyllion, s. pl. aggr. (gwyll) Seers; watchmen.

A'm dywawd gwyllion, to me seers declare.

Gwyllwr, s. m.—pl. gwyllwyr (gwyll—gwr) A watchman.

Rhaid yw bod y gwyllwr yn foneddig gwlad, canys iddo yd m
ddriedir y brenin.

It is necessary that the watchman should be a noble of the
try, for to him is entrusted the king. *W. R. L.*

Gwyllmabsant, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyll—mabsant)

The feast of a patron saint; a wake.

Gwyllmabsanta, v. a. (gwyllmabsant) To keep a wake, to commemorate a saint's day.

Gwyllmabsantaeth, s. m. (gwyllmabsant) A keeping a wake, or dedication festival.

Gwyllnos, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwyll—nos) A night of watching with the dead.

Gwyllnosawl, a. (gwyllnos) Relating to a watching night with the dead.

Gwyllnosdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyllnos—ty) A night watching house. *Gwyllnosdy gwrach*, an old woman's watching house, a gossip's meeting house.

Gwyllwar, a. (gwyll—gwar) Bashfully gentle.

Gwenhwylfar wylwar a cleir
I drugaredd Daw, draw a gerir.

The bashfully gentle Gwenhwylfar, who is called, to the part
of God, is beloved in yonder region. *Gr. ab M. ab Irfan.*

Gwyllwydd, a. (gwyll—gwylydd) Bashfully mild.

Gwylydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyll) A watchman.

Gwyllys, s. m. (gwyll—llys) The licorice plant licorice.

Gwyll, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gw—yll) Gloom, darkness.

Yn ngwyll y nos, in the dark of the evening; a shade; a fairy, a goblin; a hag, a witch; the nightmare.

Dysgwdr mawl rhwng gwaw i gwyll
Dyryd, sawdd Daw ar d'ngyll.

Teacher of praise between the light and the gloom, 'twixt
may heaven guard thy wings. *D. ab Gwilym, 17c.*

Cad wylion Dafydd du gwyllchad,
Cad wallaw Cadwallawn amhedd.

Dafydd's a successful combatant of the goblins of battle,
scatterer of treasure, of the race of Cadwallawn.

Ll. P. Moed, 1 D. of Owen.

*Gwys yn bwrw ei gwyllyd;
Gwys yn wyllyd ei gwyllyd.*
A crane vomiting up her crop; the shanks of a goblin on the border of the field.
D. ab Gwilym, i'm gŵ-gwyl.
Gwyllyd, s. m. (gwy—yll) An inclination, or bias; the bias of the mind; will, desire.
Gwyllyd, a. (gwy—yll) Gloomy, dusky, or dark.
Rhywogaeth wyllyd a dwyllyd dyn.
A darling brood mislending man.
M. ab Rhys.
Cyll cowed gwyllyd yw cowed Gwyn.
Cross derelictous hazels are the trees of the fair. *D. ab Edmund.*

Gwyllydd, a. (gwyllyd) Somewhat gloomy, or dark.
Gwyllydd, a. (gwyllyd) Of a gloomy appearance.
Gwyllydd, s. m. (gwyllyd) Gloominess, duskiness.
Gwyllyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwyllyd—ci) Dog of darkness; one that prowls about at night.
Gwyllyd, a. (gwyllyd) Having impulse, or bias; trained; cultured.
Gwyllydd, s. m. (gwyllyd) Culture, cultivation.
Gwyllydd, s. pl. aggr. (gwyllyd) Shades, ghosts; hobgoblins; night-walkers.
Gwyllydd, s. pl. aggr. (gwyllyd) Shades, phantoms.

*Saith ugain baclon a seithant yn wyllyd,
Ynghoed Celyddon y darfaent.*
Seven score generous ones became shades, in the wood of Caledonia they came to an end.
Myrddin.

*Et gal—
Echd or gadarn gad wyllyd.*
It is like the mighty Hector of the combat of spirits.
L. F. Moch.

*Disfwrthwa dalar
O'i fod y'ng mharbar;
Aed a'i car' gan wyllyd!*
The earth is become desolate from his being in prison; may not a love him go with the powers of the gloom?
H. F. ab Grifri.

Gwyllyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwyllyd) A wild, a wildness, a place covered with brakes.
Gwyllyd, a. (gwyllyd) Wild, savage; rabid, mad.
Gwyllyd, s. m. (gwyllyd—pwyllyd) A wild, or uncultivated reason.
Gwyllyd, v. a. (gwyllyd) To become of a wild disposition.

Gwyllyd, a. (gwyllyd) Being of a wild reason, giddy-headed.
Gwyllyd, s. m.—pl. t. od (mil) A wild beast.
Gwyllyd, a. (gwyllyd) Like a wild beast.
Gwyllyd, s. m. (gwyllyd—ceirch) Wild oats.
Gwyllyd, s. m. (gwyllyd) A making wild; a scaring.
Gwyllyd, v. a. (gwyllyd) To make wild; to become wild; to become furious; to rage.
Gwyllyd, a. (gwyllyd) Of a wild disposition.
*O'r awr y oeddi beirchlogi ydd aeth hithen y'ng wyllyd, heb
dyfod arodd.*
*From the time she understood being pregnant she became wild,
without so much as seeking a habitation.*
H. Cuthbert—Mabinogion.

Gwyllyd, a. (gwyllyd) Tending to wildness.
Gwyllyd, a. (gwyllyd) Of a wild disposition.
Gwyllyd, s. m. (gwyllyd) Wildness, savageness.
Gwyllyd, s. m.—pl. gwyllydwr (gwyllyd) One who scares or frightens; one who becomes wild.
Gwyllyd, s. f. (gwyllyd—rhad) A wild run, a. Rapid, or of a wild course.
Gwyllyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyllyd) A culture.
Gwyllyd, s. m. (gwyllyd) A giving a tendency to; a culturing.
Gwyllyd, v. a. (gwyllyd) To give a tendency to; to culture.
Gwyllyd, a. (gwyllyd) Being cultured.
Gwyllyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyllyd) The will.

*Af ato, ymwrando'r wyf,
Cae gwyllyd, cynta' gwllyd;
Pond oedd ian a chyfneidd
I'r byd eyn mwyd fr bodd!*

VOL. II.

*I will go to him, (I am looking for it with a hundredfold desire)
as soon as I can: was he not fair and amiable to the world before
he went to the grave!*
L. Mairig, o Ferganawg.

Gwyllysgar, a. (gwyllyd) Willing, or tractable.
Gwyllysgar, s. m. (gwyllysgar) Willingness.
Gwyllysiad, s. m. (gwyllyd) A willing: volition.
Gwyllysiaw, v. a. (gwyllyd) To will; to desire.
Gwyllysiawl, a. (gwyllyd) Willing, or desirous.
Gwyllysu, v. a. (gwyllyd) To will, to desire.

Rhinwedd sydd yn paroddia yr wyllyd i wyllysu yn ddalio.
Virtue does prepare the will to will in the way that is good.
Marchawg Cwmpedd.

Gwym, s. m. (gwy) That is sleek, or glossy.
Gwymon, s. m. aggr. (gwym) Sea-weed, or wrack; any water-weed. *Rhyd Wymon, the Weedy Ford, on the Severn, near Caer Hywel.*
Gwym, a. (gwym) Smart, trim, gairish, fair.

Os ei phryd hi a fernd yn wymaf—eto y llall oedd mwy tiron.
If her countenance was judged the fairest, yet the other was more pleasing.
H. Const. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Cafaf ei wyllyd a'i mynyddodd.
A' gwyllyd gwyllyd, a' gwym wyllyd.

*I love its sea shore and its mountains, and its white sea-mews,
and its beautiful woman.*
H. ab Owain.

Gwypaid, a. (gwym) Somewhat fair.
Gwypaid, s. (gwym) Smartness, gairishness.
Gwypaid, s. m. (gwym) A rendering fair.
Gwyn, s. m. (gwy) White; what is fair, or pleasant; what is desirable, or affords happiness.
Gwyn, s. m. (gwy) White; what is fair, or pleasant; what is desirable, or affords happiness.
Gwyn, s. m. (gwy) White; what is fair, or pleasant; what is desirable, or affords happiness.

Gwyn, a. (gwy) White; fair, pleasant; blessed.
Yr eira gwyn, the white snow; dillad gwynion, white garments: Tad gwyn, a stepfather; gwyn ei fyd, happy his state, or blessed is he. Gwyn y dillad, sweet cicely.

*Gwyn ei fyd, pryd y rhoddir
Carennydd Daw, a hoed hir.*

Blessed is he, to whom is allotted the favour of God, and long life.
Llefnod.

Gwyn, s. m. (gwy—yn) Ecstasy, bliss; violent impulse of the mind; rage; throb, a smart; lust. *Mae o yn ei wyn*, he is in his fit of lust; *pa beth yw y gwynion yna sydd arnat?* what are those mad fits with which thou art troubled? *ni welaft ddim o'm gwyn arni*, I see in her nothing to my desire; *wrth wyn a'i caro y del adref*, may he come home agreeable to the wish of such as love him.—*Gwyn y merched*, or *torllwyd*, wild tansy.

Hir wynna i ddireidd.

Lasting smart to wickedness.

Adaga.

*Ni bu'n ei oes i Foesen,
Na gwyn bys, na gwaen ei ben.*

*There were not, in all his life to Mosca nor ache of the finger,
nor pain to the head.*
L. Moch.

*Lle be rhyw gam llwybr a gaid;
Gwnech iawn er gwyn i'ch euaid.*

*Where there has been some error a path has been obtained;
make amends for the happiness of your soul.*
T. Alrd.

*Gwladwyr hy a wyr hirath;
Gwyn gwen o Ferganawg aeth!*

*Bold patriots experience regret; the gentle's happiness is de-
parted from Morgannwg!*
Icu. Dylwyn.

Gwynad, s. m. (gwyn) A whitening, a blanching
Gwynad, s. m. (gwyn) A smarting, a throbbing
a lusting. *Caseg wynad*, a proud mare.
Gwynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyn) Felicity; bliss.
Gwynad, s. m. (gwyn) A fretful disposition.
Gwynafaw, a. (gwynaf) Vicious, peevish.
Gwynafawl, a. (gwynaf) Of a vicious nature.
Gwynafad, s. m. (gwynaf) A becoming vicious.
Gwynafn, v. a. (gwynaf) To be vicious; to act peevishly; to be peevish, or froward.

Gwynain, *a.* (gwyn) Teeming with whiteness.
Gwynaint, *s. m.* (gwyn) The empyrean.

Hael Rodri, ryddres ednalet,
Hawl groddfael tra gwael, tra gwynaint.

The generous Rodri, enterprising as the feathered host, he occasionally perches beyond the sphere of light, beyond the empyrean.
Lt. P. Mach.

Gwynâu, *v. n.* (gwyn) To become white, to whiten
Gwynawd, *s. m.* (gwyn) Milk porridge.
Gwynawg, *a.* (gwyn) Full of rage; froward.

A march trest Morial
Rith gar rhallu gwynawg.

And Morial's steed of tamsel shall appear before the fiercely
impetuous host. *Taliesin.*

Gwynaw, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyn) White dry sticks.
Gwynblwm, *s. m.* (gwyn—plwm) White lead.
Gwyndawd, *s. m.* (gwyn) Felicity; blessing; a state of happiness; also an appellation for Gwynedd, or the greatest part of North Wales.

A'm gwael—
I foil gwyndawd gwyndawd wera
Gwynedd bendefg fynedig an.

May he incline me to praise the felicity of the people of a happy land, the Venedocian chieftain of prosperous boundary.
D. Benfras, i Llynclyn I.

Gwyndeb, *s. m.* (gwyn) Whiteness, brilliancy.
Gwynder, *s. m.* (gwyn) Whiteness; brightness.
Gwyndodeg, *s. f.* (gwyndawd) The Venedocian dialect.

Mae geiriau gofus gwyi Wyndodeg;
Mi a wyr mudi hili rhi hael roeg.

Mine the perspicuous words of the modest Venedocian tongue;
I know how to estimate the progress of a chief of handsome gifts.
Cunedog.

Gwyndodes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwyndawd) A Venedocian woman, a North Wales woman.

'Hogul fod, fy ngwyndodes,
Dy liw yn crynau fy lla.

Beware, my Venedocian fair, lest thy complexion should be against thy advantage.
R. Ddu.

Gwyndodiaith, *s. f.* (gwyndawd—iaith) The Venedocian language, the North Wales dialect.

—Dywedwn Wyndodiaith;
Yno awn ni yn an iaith.

We will speak the Venedocian tongue; then we shall become of one speech.
D. Llwyd.

Gwyndodig, *a.* (gwyndawd) Venedocian, belonging to North Wales.

Baenor—
Lle deheuol bodd, lle deheuol gwyn,
Lle a gwin da dwys lle gwyndodig.

Baenor, the most convenient place of profit, a rightly situated solemn place, a place with good wine without failure for the Venedocian host.
Gro. Gyrlewg.

Gwyndodydd, *s. m.* (gwyndawd) A Venedocian.
Gwyndodyn, *s. m.* (gwyndawd) A Venedocian.
Gwyndra, *s. m.* (gwyn) Whiteness; brightness.
Gwyndraw, *s.* (gwyn—traw) Stupor; numbness.
Gwyndud, *s. m.* (gwyn—tud) An epithet for Gwynedd, or Venedocia.

Gwyndwn, *s. m.* (gwyn—twn) A white surface; lay land; lay hay. *a.* Of a white surface.
Gwair gwyndwn, lay hay.

Gwyndy, *s. m.—pl. gwyndal* (gwyn—ty) A blessed house; an episcopal residence.

Ys amser Garmen stat y deuchrithd gwyndal gwyndal idd yr asgobion.

In the time of Saint Garmen were episcopal houses first allotted to the bishops.
Aelion y Saint.

Gwynddas, *s. m.* (gwyn—das) That is peevish, or fretful. *a.* Of a peevish disposition.

Braw a fu i'm gredas—
Braw fydd am wendydd wynddas.

It was hasty in me to have believed the friar respecting the faithful Gwyndydd.
Llwydd.

Gwynddasawg, *a.* (gwynddas) That is peevish.

Gwynddasad, *s. m.* (gwynddas) A rendering peevish, a becoming fretful; an acting peevishly.
Gwynddasu, *v. a.* (gwynddas) To make peevish; to become peevish.

Gwynddig, *a.* (gwyn—dig) Peevishly angry.
Gwyneb, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyn) A face, aspect, or a countenance.

Dyn ni wna ddadoni i neb
Ydyw un a dan wyneb.

A person that will do good to nobody is one with two faces.
O. Gwynedd.

Gwynebawg, *a.* (gwyneb) Having a face.
Gwynebawl, *a.* (gwyneb) Facing, fronting.
Gwynebedig, *a.* (gwyneb) Being faced, or fronted.
Gwynebedd, *s. m.* (gwyneb) A superficiality.
Gwynebiad, *s. m.* (gwyneb) A facing, a frosting.
Gwyneblas, *a.* (gwyneb—glas) Pale-faced.
Gwyneblasu, *v. n.* (gwyneblas) To become pale-faced; to turn pale.

Gwynebu, *v. a.* (gwyneb) To face, or to front.
Gwynebwarth, *s. m.* (gwyneb—gwarth) Shame of face; It is also called *gwynebwarth*.

Gwynedd, *s. m.* (gwyn) A throbbing, smarting, or aching state; a lusting impulse; the being proud, or in heat.

Gwynedd, *s. f.* (gwyn) Venedocia; North Wales, exclusive of Powys; also all North Wales, in a lax sense. *Gwynedd uch Conwy*, Gwynedd above Conwy; *Gwynedd is Conwy*, Gwynedd below Conwy. The name is on a Roman-British altar of A. D. 154.

Hael yw ef—
A'i ddan win i ddwy Wynedd.

He is liberal, with his two sorts of wine for each Gwynedd.
Gala y Glyn.

Gwyneddig, *a.* (gwynedd) Venedocian, North Wallian. *Gwyneddigion*, Venedocians.

Gwyne, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwyn) A throb; a spasm, a stitch; rheumatism. *Dyfed.*

Gwyneawl, *a.* (gwyne) Throbbing; spasmodic.
Gwynebiad, *s. m.* (gwyne) A throbbing, or is inflammatory pain; a pricking pain.

Gwynegrwydd, *s. m.* (gwyne) A throbbing state.
Gwynegu, *v. n.* (gwyne) To throb, to ache.

Gwyneithaid, *s. m.* (gwynaeith) That is blessed.

Dylly yr ysgardd llys dyngar y cyr, ac ar yr altar, ac i'n
neithid a ddolir ar yr altar, na farne gair fawr byth byt
gwyne.

The judge of the palace is bound to swear by the rock, not the altar, and to the consecrated things which shall be set on the altar, that he shall never judge a false sentence, on his wife's oath.
Wlad Llan.

Gwyneithiad, *s. m.* (gwynaeith) A rendering blessed; a consecrating.

Gwyneithawl, *a.* (gwynaeith) Beatified, happy.

Gwyneithu, *v. a.* (gwynaeith) To beatify; to consecrate; to administer a sacrament.

Gwynfa, *s. f.* (gwyn) Paradise, or a place of happiness; also an appellation for a part of the ancient principality of Powys.

Llanegdd lla arf, llawennu fy mard
Fy mardd, fy mardd, fy mardd,
Mab Ddu byn, fy llyw a'm ien,
O'm lle drwg c'm dyddwg i'm da.

Thou joy of the host of heaven, gladden my mind from the
till state, from thy roof of bliss: the son of the bright God,
leader, who dost shed me a place, from my place of evil to
bring me to my good. *Cynedd.*

Gwynfardd, *s. m.—pl. gwynfeirdd* (gwyn—bard) A white bard, or one of the druidic order.

Gwynfryd, *s. m.* (gwyn—bryd) A happy mind.

Gwynfryn, *s. m.* (gwyn—bryn) The hill of felicity, the eminence of bliss.

A'i rhodde o gwynu gwynfrynau arb ar.

May he give him the fair region of the eminence of bliss.
A. D. 154.

Gwynfyd, s. m. (gwyn—byd) The world of beatitude, a happy state; felicity, happiness, bliss.

Tu'r cefnau gwynfyd: goddod o foddolauwydd, gobaith y daw, a chred y bydd.

The three foundations of *felicity*: suffering with resignation, hope of its coming, and belief that it will be. *Barddas.*

Tri adfer cyrch y gwynfyd: awen gwynia; a gared gwynia; a chaf cynefin; am na's geillir gwynfyd bobdynt.

The three restorations of the circle of *felicity*: restoration of original genius and character; of all that was primarily beloved; of remembrance from the origin of existence, as without these perfect *felicity* cannot subsist. *Barddas.*

Gwynfydawl, a. (gwynfyd) Felicitous, happy.

Gwynfydedig, a. (gwynfyd) Beatified; blessed.

Gwynfydedigrwydd, s. m. (gwynfydedig) Felicitousness, blessedness.

Gwynfydiad, s. m. (gwynfyd) A becoming enthusiastical, or fanatic.

Gwynfydig, u. (gwynfyd) Enthusiastic, fanatic.

Gwynfyddoldeb, s. m. (gwynfydawl) Felicitousness, blessedness.

Gwynfydu, v. n. (gwynfyd) To become enthusiastical; to act fanatically.

Gwynfydwr, s. m.—pl. gwynfydwyr (gwynfyd—gwr) An enthusiastic man, an enthusiast.

*Gwell i wrraig y pygodwr
Nog i wrraig y gwynfydwr.*

It is better for the wife of the fisherman than for the wife of the fanatic man. *Adage.*

Gwyngalch, a. (gwyn—calch) White-washed.

Gwyngalchaid, a. (gwyngalch) White-washed.

Gwyngalchwag, u. (gwyngalch) Whitewashed.

Gwyngalchiad, s. m. (gwyngalch) A white-washing.

Gwyngalchn, v. a. (gwyngalch) To white-wash.

Gwyngoch, s. m. (gwyn—coch) A whitish red, a pale red. a. Of a whitish, or pale red.

Gwyniad, s. m.—pl. gwyniaid (gwyn) A whitening, the name of various fishes; a mearling. *Gwyniad y mor*, the sea whitening; *gwyniad y gog*, a salmon trout; *gwyniad pendew*, a quab.

Gwyniaeth, s. m. (gwyn) The act of blessing; the state of being blessed.

Dreul pob an or a allai goddod parth a'r eglwys, i edrych ar y gwyniaeth, a ddarododd i Ddew wneuthur ar ei was.

Every one that could walk came towards the church, to behold the blessed act, which God had performed upon his servant. *Cydyu. Eulyn ac Amc.*

Gwyniaeth, s. m. (gwyn) The act of blessing; the state of being blessed.

Dreul pob an or a allai goddod parth a'r eglwys, i edrych ar y gwyniaeth, a ddarododd i Ddew wneuthur ar ei was.

Every one that could walk came towards the church, to behold the blessed act, which God had performed upon his servant. *Cydyu. Eulyn ac Amc.*

Gwyniaeth, s. m. (gwyn) A smarting, a throbbing; vehemency. v. a. To act with ardour.

Neb Bodgad, gwneuth gwyniaeth gwrailth ei law.

The son of Bodgad, the energy of his hand did cause a throbbing. *Ancurin.*

Goreu gwrith gwyniaeth a'i gyweithydd.

The best act to strive with its auxiliary. *Meigr.*

Gwyniaid, a. (gwyn) Abounding with white, splendid.

Cas aegon ywgn ywgydd Fell;

Cod ywgn gw'nid, gw'n ei goll!

Frightful the blow from the rising of the shield of Beth: he that covered splendid gifts, I know his loss! *Cynddelu, m. Cadwallo.*

Gwynias, a. (gwyn—ias) Of a glowing heat.

Gwyniasedd, s. m. (gwynias) The state of being red hot; a glowing heat.

Gwyniasiad, s. m. (gwynias) A heating red hot; a becoming red hot.

Gwyniasu, v. a. (gwynias) To make red hot; to become red hot.

Gwyniaw, v. n. (gwyn) To throb, to have a tormenting pain; to burn with desire; to just.

Gwyniawg, a. (gwyn) Full of throbbing, or convulsive motion; having incitement to lust.

Gwyniedyn, s. m. dim. (gwyniad) A whitening; a salmon trout.

Gwynieuthedd, s. m. (gwyniaeth) Blessedness; hallowedness, sanctitude.

Gwynieuthiad, s. m. (gwyniaeth) A rendering blessed; a hallowing; consecration; sanctification.

*Cryd a gwerth
Rling o'f'u mawrwrth,
Mawr gwynieuthiad.*

He was seized with trembling with dread at the wonderfulness of the rect of *sanctification*. *Carnedyn.*

Gwynieuthu, v. a. (gwyniaeth) To render happy, or blessed; to consecrate; to administer a sacrament; to sanctify.

Gwynig, a. (gwyn) Of a white or fair appearance.

Gwynin, a. (gwyn) Of a white, or sappy nature.

Gwyning, s. m. (gwyn) The outside, or sappy part of timber.

Gwynlas, s. m. (gwyn—glas) Pale blue. a. Of a whitish blue, of a light blue.

*Ac yn hwl arwydd, er yb was edmyg.
Y llaw oedd debyg gwngw gwynlas.*

And on me it has been a sign, no longer being the honoured youth, the complexion is like the pale blue waves. *H. ab Owain.*

Gwynlasu, v. n. (gwynlas) To become of pale blue.

Gwynlesni, s. m. (gwynlas) Pale bineness.

Gwynllad, s. m. (gwyn—llad) A blessed gift; a blessing.

Gwynllwyd, a. (gwyn—llwyd) Of a white gray.

Gweel wr gwynllwyd teledw yn statodd ar ystlys y nrudd.

He could see a venerable *hermy* person sitting on the side of the hall. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Gwynnaeth, s. m. (gwynt) Flatulency.

Gwynnawg, a. (gwynt) Flatulent, or windy.

Gwynniar, s. m. (gwynt) A gust of wind.

Gwynnod, s. m. (gwyn—nod) A mark, or butt.

Gwynnogrwydd, s. m. (gwynnawg) Windiness.

Gwynnon, s. m. aggr. (gwyn) Dry sticks.

Ni thagwaf gwynon i goddodth.

Dry sticks will not be at peace with the flame. *Adage.*

*Yd llyg fy nghlon y'ng hof malth,
Meth y llyg gwynon gan oddaith!*

My heart burns with painful memory, as *dry sticks* burn in the flame! *D. Llwg. M. w.*

Gwynrew, s. m. (gwyn—rheu) Numbness from the cold, or the being frost-bitten.

Gwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwyn) Wind; also odour or scent. *Diffyg gwynt*, a being out of breath; *mae e'n gwneyd gwael o'r gwynt*, he is drawing blood out of the wind, or he is building castles in the air.

Meth rhwymaw gwynt y'ngwden.

Like binding the wind in a with. *Adage.*

Gwynt a lyf da gwrail weddw.

The wind will lick up the widow's goods. *Adage.*

Gwyntawg, a. (gwynt) Full of wind, windy.

Gwyntawl, a. (gwynt) Relating to the wind.

Gwyntell, s. f.—pl. t. l (gwynt) A basket. *Dyfed.*

Gwyntollt, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwynt—holt) A wind-crack.

Gwyntolltawg, a. (gwyntollt) Having wind-cracks.

Gwyntollti, v. a. (gwyntollt) To cause wind-cracks; also to break one's wind.

Gwyntiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwynt) Ventilation.

Gwyntiaw, v. a. (gwynt) To wind, or to blast.

Gwyntiedig, a. (gwyntiad) Being winded.

Gwyntogrwydd, s. m. (gwyntawg) Windiness.

Gwyntyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwynt) A ventilator, a van for winnowing.

Gwyntylliad, s. m. (gwyntyll) A ventilating.

Gwyntylliaw, v. a. (gwyntyll) To ventilate.

Gwynain, *a. (gwyn)* Teeming with whiteness.
Gwynaint, *s. m. (gwyn)* The empyrean.

Hael Rodri, ryndres adnaint,
Hawl gredidawl tra gwawl, tra gwynaint.

The generous Rodri, enterprising as the feathered host, he con-
suetudinally pursues beyond the sphere of light, beyond the empyrean.
Et. P. Mach.

Gwynâu, *v. n. (gwyn)* To become white, to whiten
Gwynawd, *s. m. (gwyn)* Milk porridge.
Gwynawg, *a. (gwyn)* Full of rage; froward.

A march trwt Morial
Rhith gar rhithllis gwynawg.

And Morial's stood of tumult shall appear before the fiercely
impassioned host. *Talliesin.*

Gwynawn, *s. pl. aggr. (gwyn)* White dry sticks.
Gwynblwm, *s. m. (gwyn—plwm)* White lead.
Gwyndawd, *s. m. (gwyn)* Felicity; blessing; a
state of happiness; also an appellation for
Gwynedd, or the greatest part of North Wales.

A'm gwael—
I foil gwyndawd gwyndd werin
Gwynedd bendog fynyddig ffa.

May he incline me to praise the felicity of the people of a hap-
py land, the Venedocian chieftain of prosperous boundary.
D. Benfras, i Llywelyn I.

Gwyndeb, *s. m. (gwyn)* Whiteness, brilliancy.
Gwynder, *s. m. (gwyn)* Whiteness; brightness.
Gwyndodeg, *s. f. (gwyndawd)* The Venedocian
dialect.

Man geirias golau gwyf Wyndodeg;
Mi a wyr moli mli rhi hael reg.

Mine the perspicuous words of the modest Venedocian tongue;
I know how to celebrate the progeny of a chief of beauteous gift.
Carnedyn.

Gwyndodes, *s. f.—pl. t. an (gwyndawd)* A Vene-
docian woman, a North Wales woman.

'Hogel fod, fy ngwyndodes,
Dy llw yn erbyn dy las.

Beware, my Venedocian fair, lest thy complexion should be
against thy advantage. *R. Ddu.*

Gwyndodiaith, *s. f. (gwyndawd—iaith)* The Ve-
nedocian language, the North Wales dialect.

—Dywedwn Wyndodiaith;
Yno awa ni yn an iaith.

We will speak the Venedocian tongue; then we shall become of
one speech. *D. Llywd.*

Gwyndodig, *a. (gwyndawd)* Venedocian, belong-
ing to North Wales.

Baagor—
I do deheuf bodd, lle deheuf giwys,
Lle a gwin da dwys lle gwyndodig.

Baagor, the most convenient place of profit, a rightly situated
solemn place, a place with good wine without failure for the Vene-
docian host. *Gros. Gyrllawg.*

Gwyndodydd, *s. m. (gwyndawd)* A Venedocian.
Gwyndodyn, *s. m. (gwyndawd)* A Venedocian.
Gwyndra, *s. m. (gwyn)* Whiteness; brightness.
Gwyndraw, *s. m. (gwyn—traw)* Stupor; numbness.
Gwyndud, *s. m. (gwyn—tud)* An epithet for
Gwynedd, or Venedocia.

Gwyndwn, *s. m. (gwyn—twn)* A white surface;
lay land; lay hay. *a. Of a white surface.*
Gwair gwyndwn, lay hay.

Gwyndy, *s. m.—pl. gwyndai (gwyn—tŷ)* A bles-
sed house; an episcopal residence.

Yn amser Garmen stat y doebarthid gwyndai gystafid yr es-
gobion.

In the time of Saint Garmen were episcopal houses first allotted
to the bishops. *Achon y Sain.*

Gwynddas, *s. m. (gwyn—das)* That is peevish, or
fretful. *a. Of a peevish disposition.*

Rhwng a fo i'm gwrdd—
Brawd fydd am wenddydd wryddas.

It was hard in me to have believed the friar respecting the
fruitful Gwynedd.

Gwynddasawg, *a. (gwynddas)* That is peevish.

Gwynddasiad, *s. m. (gwynddas)* A rendering
peevish, a becoming fretful; an acting peevishly.
Gwynddasu, *v. a. (gwynddas)* To make peevish;
to become peevish.

Gwynddig, *a. (gwyn—dig)* Peevishly angry.
Gwyneb, *s. m.—pl. t. an (gwyn)* A face, aspect,
or a countenance.

Dyn ni wna ddaloni i neb
Ydyw un a dau wyneb.

A person that will do good to nobody is one with two faces.
O. Gwynedd.

Gwynebawg, *a. (gwyneb)* Having a face.
Gwynebawl, *a. (gwyneb)* Facing, fronting.
Gwynebedig, *a. (gwyneb)* Being faced, or fronted.
Gwynebedd, *s. m. (gwyneb)* A superficies.
Gwynebiad, *s. m. (gwyneb)* A facing, a frosting.
Gwyneblas, *a. (gwyneb—glas)* Pale-faced.
Gwyneblasu, *v. n. (gwyneblas)* To become pale-
faced; to turn pale.

Gwynebn, *v. a. (gwyneb)* To face, or to front.
Gwynebwarth, *s. m. (gwyneb—gwarth)* Shame
of face; It is also called *gwynebwarth*.

Gwynedd, *s. m. (gwyn)* A throbbing, smarting, or
aching state; a lasting impulse; the being
proud, or in heat.

Gwynedd, *s. f. (gwyn)* Venedocia; North Wales,
exclusive of Powys; also all North Wales, in a
lax sense. *Gwynedd uch Conwy*, Gwynedd
above Conwy; *Gwynedd is Conwy*, Gwynedd
below Conwy. The name is on a Roman-British
altar of A. D. 154.

Hael yw ef—
A'i ddau wrin i ddwy Wynedd.

He is liberal, with his two sorts of wine for each Gwynedd.
Guto y Glyn.

Gwyneddig, *a. (gwynedd)* Venedocian, North
Wallian. *Gwyneddigion*, Venedocians.

Gwynege, *s. f.—pl. t. an (gwyn)* A throb; a spasm,
a stitch; rheumatism. *Dyfed.*

Gwynegeawl, *a. (gwynege)* Throbbing; spasmodic.
Gwynegiad, *s. m. (gwynege)* A throbbing, or in
inflammatory pain; a pricking pain.

Gwynegrwydd, *s. m. (gwynege)* A throbbing state.
Gwynegu, *v. n. (gwynege)* To throb, to ache.
Gwyneithald, *s. m. (gwynege)* That is blessed.

Dyl y rymagid llys dygwau ar y creir, ac ar yr allor, ac i w
neithald a dderat ar yr allor, ac farno gam farno byth hyl
gwynege.

The judge of the palace is bound to swear by the rock, and
the altar, and to the consecrated things which shall be set up
at altar, that he shall never judge a false sentence, as long as he
knows. *Wlad Llan.*

Gwyneithiad, *s. m. (gwynege)* A rendering ble-
sed; a consecrating.

Gwyneithiawl, *a. (gwynege)* Beatified, happy.

Gwyneithu, *v. a. (gwynege)* To beatify; to con-
secrate; to administer a sacrament.

Gwynfa, *s. f. (gwyn)* Paradise, or a place of
happiness; also an appellation for a part of the
ancient principality of Powys.

Llawenydd llyd nef, llawens fy mryd
Ith wnydd, i'th wnydd;
Mab Daw byw, fy llyd a'm llyd,
O'm lle drwg a'm dyddig i'm dd.

Thou joy of the host of heaven, gladden my mind from the
hale estate, from thy seat of bliss; O the Son of the living God,
leader, who dost allot me a place, from my place of evil to
bring me to my good. *Cynedda.*

Gwynfardd, *s. m.—pl. gwynfeirdd (gwyn—bard)*
A white bard, or one of the druidic order.

Gwynfryd, *s. m. (gwyn—bryd)* A happy mind.

Gwynfryn, *s. m. (gwyn—bryn)* The hill of felici-
ty, the eminence of bliss.

A'i rhodde o gwynfro gwynfryn uch wr.

May he give him the fair region of the eminence of bliss on
the stars. *Ahn. o't Gwyn.*

Gwynfyd, s. m. (gwyn—byd) The world of beatitude, a happy state; felicity, happiness, bliss.

Tu cefn gwynfyd: goddef o foddleuwydd, gobalch y daw, a chred y byd.

The three foundations of *felicity*: suffering with resignation, hope of its coming, and belief that it will be.

Tri adfer cyrch y gwynfyd: awen gwynedd; a gared gwynedd; a chof cynefn; am na's gwlir gwynfyd hobbddat.

The three restorations of the circle of *felicity*: restoration of original genius and character; of all that was primarily beloved; of remembrance from the origin of existence, as without these perfect *felicity* cannot subsist.

Gwynfydawl, a. (gwynfyd) Felicitous, happy.

Gwynfydedig, a. (gwynfyd) Beatified; blessed.

Gwynfydedigrwydd, s. m. (gwynfydedig) Felicitousness, blessedness.

Gwynfydiad, s. m. (gwynfyd) A becoming enthusiastic, or fanatic.

Gwynfydig, a. (gwynfyd) Enthusiastic, fanatic.

Gwynfyddoldeb, s. m. (gwynfydawl) Felicitousness, blessedness.

Gwynfyda, v. n. (gwynfyd) To become enthusiastic; to act fanatically.

Gwynfydwr, s. m.—pl. gwynfydwyr (gwynfyd—gwr) An enthusiastic man, an enthusiast.

*Gwell i wrang y pygodwr
Nog i wrang y gwynfydwr.*

It is better for the wife of the fisherman than for the wife of the fanatic man.

Gwyngalch, a. (gwyn—calch) White-washed.

Gwyngalchaid, a. (gwyngalch) White-washed.

Gwyngalchawg, a. (gwyngalch) Whitewashed.

Gwyngalchiad, s. m. (gwyngalch) A white-washing.

Gwyngalcha, v. a. (gwyngalch) To white-wash.

Gwyngoch, s. m. (gwyn—coch) A whitish red, a pale red.

Gwyniad, s. m.—pl. gwyniadaid (gwyn) A whitening, the name of various fishes; a mearling.

Gwyniad y mor, the sea whitening; gwyniad y gog, a

salmon trout; gwyniad pendew, a quab.

Gwyniaeth, s. m. (gwyn) The act of blessing; the state of being blessed.

Deud pob un o'r a llinall gorridd parth a'r egiwys, i edrych ar y rymuach, a ddarodd i! Lldew wreathar ar ei was.

Every one that could walk came to wards the church, to behold the blessed act, which God had performed upon his servant.

Gwyniaeth, s. m. (gwyn) A smarting, a throbbing; vehemency. **v. a. To act with ardour.**

Hub Bodgad, gwaneth gwyniaeth gwrailth ei law.

The son of Bodgad, the energy of his hand did cause a throbbing.

Gwen gwaith gwyniaeth a'i gwaithydd.

The best act to strive with its auxiliary.

Gwyniaid, a. (gwyn) Abounding with white, splendid.

*Cas saen ywyrn ysgwyd Fell;
Cad ysgulid gwyniaid, gwa ei goill!*

Frightful the blow from the rim of the shield of Bell: he that covered splendid gifts, I know his loss!

Gwynias, a. (gwyn—ias) Of a glowing heat.

Gwyniasedd, s. m. (gwynias) The state of being red hot; a glowing heat.

Gwyniasiad, s. m. (gwynias) A heating red hot; a becoming red hot.

Gwyniasu, v. a. (gwynias) To make red hot; to become red hot.

Gwyniau, v. n. (gwyn) To throb, to have a tormenting pain; to burn with desire; to just.

Gwyniawg, a. (gwyn) Full of throbbing, or convulsive motion; having incitement to lust.

Gwyniedyn, s. m. dim. (gwyniad) A whitening; a salmon trout.

Gwynieuthodd, s. m. (gwyniaeth) Blessedness; hallowedness, sanctitude.

Gwynieuthiad, s. m. (gwyniaeth) A rendering blessed; a hallowing; consecration; sanctification.

*Cryd a gwyneth
Rhaed o'yn mawrwrth,
Mur gwynieuthiad.*

He was seized with trembling with dread at the wonderfulness of the rock of sanctification.

Gwynieuthu, v. a. (gwyniaeth) To render happy, or blessed; to consecrate; to administer a sacrament; to sanctify.

Gwynig, a. (gwyn) Of a white or fair appearance.

Gwynin, a. (gwyn) Of a white, or sappy nature.

Gwyning, s. m. (gwyn) The outside, or sappy part of timber.

Gwynlas, s. m. (gwyn—glas) Pale blue. **a. Of a whitish blue, of a light blue.**

*Ac ym bal arwydd, er ym was edmyg,
Y llw oedd debyg gwynig gwynias.*

And on me it has been a sign, no longer being the honoured youth, the complexion is like the pale blue waves.

Gwynlasu, v. n. (gwynlas) To become of pale blue.

Gwynlesni, s. m. (gwynlas) Pale blueness.

Gwynllad, s. m. (gwyn—llad) A blessed gift; a blessing.

Gwynllwyd, a. (gwyn—llwyd) Of a white gray.

*Gwelai wr gwynllwyd taledti yn statodd ar ystlys y mudd.
He could see a venerable heavy person sitting on the side of the hall.*

Gwynnaeth, s. m. (gwynt) Flatulency.

Gwynnawg, a. (gwynt) Flatulent, or windy.

Gwynniar, s. m. (gwynt) A gust of wind.

Gwynnod, s. m. (gwyn—nod) A mark, or butt.

Gwynnogrwydd, s. m. (gwynnawg) Windiness.

Gwynon, s. m. aggr. (gwyn) Dry sticks.

*Ni thanguaf gwynon & goddith.
Dry sticks will not be at peace with the same.*

Gwynrew, s. m. (gwyn—rheu) Numbness from the cold, or the being frost-bitten.

Gwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwyn) Wind; also odour or scent.

Diffyg gwynt, a being out of breath; mae e'n gwynted gwaed o'r gwynt, he is drawing blood out of the wind, or he is building castles in the air.

*Mai rhwymaw gwynt y'ngwden.
Like binding the wind in a with.*

Gwyntawg, a. (gwynt) Full of wind, windy.

Gwyntawl, a. (gwynt) Relating to the wind.

Gwyntell, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwynt) A basket.

Gwyntollit, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwynt—holt) A wind-crack.

Gwyntollitawg, a. (gwyntollit) Having wind-cracks.

Gwyntolliti, v. a. (gwyntollit) To cause wind-cracks; also to break one's wind.

Gwyntiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwynt) Ventilation.

Gwyntiaw, v. a. (gwynt) To wind, or to blast.

Gwyntiedig, a. (gwyntiad) Being winded.

Gwyntogrwydd, s. m. (gwyntawg) Windiness.

Gwyntyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwynt) A ventilator, a van for winnowing.

Gwyntylliad, s. m. (gwyntyll) A ventilating.

Gwyntylliaw, v. a. (gwyntyll) To ventilate.

Gwyntylliwr, s. m.—*pl.* **gwyntyllwyr** (gwyntyll—*gwr*) One who ventilates.

Gwynu, v. a. (gwyn) To whiten, to bleach; to blanch; to become white.

Gwynwelw, s. m. (gwyn—*gwelw*) A whitish paleness, pale blue. *a.* Of a white paleness.

Gwynwelwi, v. a. (gwynwelw) To become of a pale white.

Gwynwg, s. m. (gwyn) Whiteness; splendour.

Gwynwlydd, s. m. (gwyn—*gwylydd*) Bedstraw.

Gwynwy, s. m. (gwyn—*wy*) White of an egg.

Gwynwydd, s. pl. aggr. (gwyn) Woodbine.

*Pa ddrychleth gath geithiw
Y dydd yn y gwlydd gwiw!*

What phantom intruded in chains is there in the tender wood-
bine? *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwynygawd, s. m. (gwynwg) A radiency, or glare.

Gwynygawl, a. (gwynwg) Glittering, shining.

Gwynyglad, s. m. (gwynwg) A causing to glitter, a glittering, a shining.

Gwynyglaw, v. a. (gwynwg) To cause to glitter; to glitter, to shine, to glare.

*Llew Cadwallon ar Delf,
Cyngylt wael a heli;
Augeud Gwynedd gwynyglad.*

The camp of Cadwallon upon Telf, blood would be commixed
with brine; the vehemency of Gwynedd would gleam. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gwynygu, v. n. (gwynwg) To glitter. **Gwynyg-
odd dy glod,** thy fame has thrown a radiency.

Bradawg walth gwynneth gwynygu.

The destructive work of vehemency would shine forth. *Cynddelw.*

Gwyr, s. m. (gwy—*yr*) A pure element; a pure state; ether; freshness; a green tinge.

Gwyr, a. (gwy—*yr*) That is pure; fresh; lively, vigorous; luxuriant, verdant. **Gwyr glawr,** a verdant covering.

*Iddo fo mae—
Perlynydd a gwynydd gwyr;
Derw llesinc byd awyr.*

To him belong orchard trees and luxuriant vines; young oaks
also towering to the sky. *L. G. Cwâl.*

Gwyr, v. (*third person pres. of gwyraw*) He turns, he doth bias; also, anomalously used for the verb **Gwybod**, he knows.

*E dyr dyn pan ei
Ac bi wyf pan ddol.*

A person knows when he goes, and he knows not when he comes. *Adage.*

Gwyr, a. (gw—*wyr*) Oblique, slant, slanting, bending. **Yn wyr,** obliquely, askew, awry.

Gwyr, a. (gwyr) That is pure; fresh; lively. **Dwfr gwyr,** fresh water.

Gwyrad, s. m. (gwyr) A making oblique, or awry; a becoming oblique; deviation.

Gwyrag, s. m. (gwyr) That bends; a bow.

Gwyradd, a. (gwyr) Somewhat oblique, or slant.

Gwyrain, s. pl. aggr. (gwyrain) Barnacles.

*Afar gwar ydyw'r gwyrain
A dyfo'r coed a'r dwfr caln.*

The barnacles are gentle birds that grow out of the wood and
the fair water. *Osato y Glyn.*

Gwyrain, v. a. (gwyr) To sublimate; to exalt; to elevate; to become elevated.

Gwyrain, a. (gwyrain) Sublime, elevated; rising.

Gwyrain, s. m. (gwyrain) That is sublimated, exalted, or elevated.

Gwyrneth, s. m. (gwyr) The art of sublating.

Gwyrain, s. m. aggr. (gwyr) That rises, or towers; a stoloniferous grass.

*Yno mae—
Dolydd glan gwyrain a gwair.*

There are the fair dale of pasture and hay. *Iolo Goch.*

Gwyr, v. a. (gwyr) To make crooked, or oblique, to bend; to turn, to turn aside; to become oblique; to swerve, to deviate; to bias. **Gwyraddiwrth y gwir,** to swerve from the truth; **gwyradd barn,** to pervert judgement.

*—Cyrhaist rhydd gwdd,
Yn goddwy teyrnodd;
Ogryf gwyr gwyrdd y'gweidd on
Oer bron brŷnneidd.*

Thou didst repair to the fierce conflict, in opposing prince: for
spears of warriors, they did bend in contact with the sails that
in the presence of kings. *Ll. P. Moeh, i. Gr. ab H. ab Owain.*

Gwyr, a. (gwyr) Having obliquity; devions.

*Y gwyrddiwrth y'gweidd on
The perverre and crooked generation has corrupted itself in op-
position to him. *Deut. 32.**

Gwyr, a. (gwyr) Of an oblique tendency; slanting; bending; devions.

Gwyr, s. m. aggr. (gwyr) The privet; otherwise called **ysgwydd**.

*Gwyr, gwyr ei fyd,
Tarw trin, teyrn byd.*

The privet, happy its state, the bull of conflict, the lord of the
world. *Taliesin, Cad Godan.*

Nid unawg gwyrain a gwyr.

Privet and alders are not of the same nature. *Adage.*

Gwyrblyg, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (gwyr—*plyg*) An oblique fold or double. *a.* Being obliquely folded.

Gwyrblygawl, a. (gwyrblyg) Obliquely folding.

Gwyrblyglad, s. m. (gwyrblyg) A doubling obliquely; a folding awry.

Gwyrblygu, v. a. (gwyrblyg) To fold obliquely.

Gwyrda, s. pl. aggr. (gwyrda) Gentlefolks.

Gwyrch, s. m. (gwyr) A rising over. *a.* Over-

*Haerwyd fy mod (nig-gled ai
Wyrch naid) (ai merch anwdd).*

It was asserted that I was (poor and sick to the tune of no war
topping leap) like a shillib horn. *W. Cyman.*

Gwyrda, s. m. (gwyr) Freshness; greenness.

Gwyrddraw, a. (gwyr—*traw*) Obliquely thwart.

Gwyrddro, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (gwyr—*tro*) An oblique turn; contortion, perversion.

Gwyrddroad, s. m. (gwyrddro) A contortion.

Gwyrddroadwy, a. (gwyrddroad) Pervertible.

Gwyrddroadwl, a. (gwyrddro) Tending to pervert.

Gwyrddroadig, a. (gwyrddroad) Being perverted.

Gwyrddrol, v. a. (gwyrddro) To contort, to pervert.

Gwyrddrowr, s. m.—*pl.* **gwyrddrowyr** (gwyrddro—*gwr*) A perverter.

Gwyrddroydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (gwyrddro) A per-

verter.

Gwyrddyn, s. m. (gwyr—*ty*) An oblique tentation.

a. Having a slanting tentation.

Gwyrddynawl, a. (gwyrddyn) Apt to draw awry.

Gwyrddyniad, s. m. (gwyrddyn) A drawing askew.

Gwyrddynu, v. a. (gwyrddyn) To draw obliquely.

Gwyrdd, s. m. (gwyr) A green colour. *a.* Green

verdant. **Gwyrdd-lystiau,** green plants; *on*

gwydd or gwyrdd y coed, gwyrdd y gwaf, ni

ter-green.

Gwyrddain, a. (gwyrdd) Abounding with green.

Gwyrddedd, s. m. (gwyrdd) Greenness, verdant.

Gwyrddfaen, s. m.—*pl.* **gwyrddfeini** (gwyrdd-*maen*) An emerald.

Gwyrddiad, s. m. (gwyrdd) A making green.

Gwyrddin, a. (gwyrdd) Of a green colour.

Gwyrddlas, s. m. (gwyrdd—*glas*) A greenish blue

a. Of a greenish blue.

Gwyrddlassidd, a. (gwyrddlas) Of a greenish blue

Gwyrddlassawg, a. (gwyrddlas) Verdurous.

Gwyrddlasu, v. n. (gwyrddlas) To become of

greenish blue; to become verdant.

Gwyrdleuni, *s. m.* (gwyrdleuni) Blueness with a green cast of colour.

Gwyrdliw, *s. m.* (gwyrd—lliw) A green colour.

a. Of a green colour.

Gwyrdon, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* (gwyrd) A green spot.

Gwyrdonig, *a.* (gwyrdon) Of a greenish or verdant hue; greenish with a cast of blue.

Twythl wyr tywyll o oedd,
Teron gwyrdonig lliedd.

It would deceive men, being dark of aspect, the ovalous man-
tle of the plume. *D. ab Gwilym, f'r nini.*

Gwyrdau, *v. a.* (gwyrd) To make green; to be-
come green; to become verdant.

Gwyrdwag, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gwyrd—gwag) A
green covering, a green garment.

Gwyrdyn, *s. m.* (gwyrd) One arrayed in green

Gwyredig, *a.* (gwyrd) Being made oblique; biased

Gwyredd, *s. m.* (gwyrd) Obliquity; a bias.

Gwyreindardd, *s. m.* (gwyran—tardd) A luxur-

iant growth. *a.* Of vigorous growth.

Gwyreiniad, *s. m.* (gwyran) A sublimating, or

elevating; sublimation, exaltation.

Gwyreiniaw, *v. a.* (gwyran) To sublimate; to be-

come elevated; to become vigorous.

Gwyreiniaw, *a.* (gwyran) Tending to subli-

nate; elevating; enervating.

Gwyrenig, *a.* (gwyran) Of a vigorous growth; of
a stately growth.

Fy nyn wyrenig ddigawn.

My fair one tolerably stately. *Ll. Goch.*

Teg yw'r pren, a gwyrenig
Y tyf yr aur lew o'i frig.

Fair is the tree, and luxuriantly grows the thick load of gold
from its branches. *D. ab Gwilym, f'r banai.*

Gwyrenigwydd, *s. m.* (gwyrenig) Exaltedness;
stateliness; freshness; luxuriance.

Gwyryf, *a.* (gwyrd) Pure, fresh, void of saltiness.

Moerwyn wyrd, miralo fyrd fydd.

A pure virgin, the splendid pattern of faith. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dwr gwyrd yr dir a gwyn;
Dwr hollt ni'n dawl i o hys.

Fresh water on land I should love; as to salt water I care not
about it. *D. Llew.*

Gwyrfaid, *a.* (gwyrd) Somewhat fresh.

Gwyrfawl, *a.* (gwyrd) Tending to make fresh.

Gwyrfedd, *s. m.* (gwyrd) Purenness, freshness.

Gwyrdad, *s. m.* (gwyrd) A making fresh or pure.

Gwyrdiaw, *v. a.* (gwyrd) To purify; to freshen.

Gwyrgam, *a.* (gwyrd—cam) Obliquely crooked.

Mi a af o'ch faen di ac a unioaf y gwyrgamion.

I will go before thee and I will make straight the crooked place.
Isaiah 43. 2.

Gwyrgamder, *s. m.* (gwyrgam) An oblique crook-
edness; wryness.

Gwyrgamdra, *s. m.* (gwyrgam) Wryness.

Gwyrgamedd, *s. m.* (gwyrgam) Distortedness.

Gwyrgamiad, *s. m.* (gwyrgam) A turning awry.

Gwyrgamo, *v. a.* (gwyrgam) To turn awry.

Gwyrgemi, *s. m.* (gwyrgam) Wryness, crookedness

Gwyriaws, *s. m.* *aggr.* (gwyraws) The privet.

Ceraf yn fawr ar wyriaws wydd,
Y Nghymerer Deudwyfyr, dyfyrat lloedd.

I love the nightingale upon the privet wood, in Cymmer Deu-
dwylt a celebrated vale. *H. ab Owain.*

Gwyrin, *a.* (gwyrd) Of a pure nature, chaste.

Cesawr a'm cwyra a'm cynawys y'mbith
Plwyf gwyrin gwrin Eall.

The Creator, who formed me, will give me room amongst the
pure community of the inhabitants of Eall. *Melior.*

Gwyrion, *s. m.* *aggr.* (gwyrd) Ignoble persons.

Gwyrilawd, *s. f.* (gwyrd—llawd) A meadow, or
grass land; also called *porfeldir*. *Gwent.*

Gwyrilen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (gwyrd—llen) A gariand.

Gwyriling, *s. m.* (gwyrd) Sweet gale, also called
heilig mair.

Gwyrilawd, *s. f.* (gwyrd—llawd) A meadow, or
grass land; also called *porfeldir*. *Gwent.*

Gwyrn, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyrn) Bots, or worms;
a kind of maggots which breed under the skin
on the back of a cow.

Gwyrni, *s. m.* (gwyr) Obliquity, wryness.

Gwyrnogrwydd, *s. m.* (gwyrn) Obliqueness.

Gwyrros, *s. m.* *aggr.* The privet.

Gwyrth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ian (gwyr) A pure essence,
or quality; virtue; that is essentially new, or
fresh; a wonder, a miracle.

Ac o wyrth Duw ya grallth deg
—Yr uch y bwl.

And by the grace of God a fair scar the wound became.
L. G. Colah.

Gwyrth, *a.* (gwyr) Essentially pure, or fresh;
precious, virtuous, gracious; miraculous.

Gwilla of yr uchellon,
Mor, a thir, am wyrth ion.

He contemplates the heavens, sea, and land for the wonderful
work of the Supreme. *Gra. Owain, f'r Morris.*

Gwyrthfawr, *a.* (gwyrth) Greatly pure, precious,
gracious; miraculous.

Gwyrthfawr yw'r gar mawr i mi,
Gwyrthiaid i'r uchellon.

Gracious is the great Supreme to me, as in the miracles of the
swan of Gwrthell. *D. ab Ieuan. Ddu.*

Gwyrthfawredd, *s. m.* (gwyrthfawr) Essential
purity, virtuousness; graciousness, miracu-
lousness.

Gwyrthiad, *s. m.* (gwyrth) A conferring a virtue,
or grace; a rendering miraculous; a working
a miracle.

Gwyrthiannawl, *a.* (gwyrthiant) Of, or tending
to some peculiar virtue, miraculous.

Gwyrthiannu, *v. a.* (gwyrthiant) To endue with
a peculiar virtue, to render miraculous.

Gwyrthiannus, *a.* (gwyrthiant) Of a peculiar vir-
tue, of a miraculous quality.

Gwyrthiannusaw, *v. a.* (gwyrthiannus) To render
of peculiar virtue, to render miraculous, or
wonderful; to become miraculous.

Gwyrthiant, *s. m.* (gwyrth) The endowment of a
peculiar virtue, or grace; a miraculous work.

Gwyrthiaw, *v. a.* (gwyrth) To endue with a vir-
tue; to confer a grace; to render miraculous;
to work a miracle; to become virtuous, or gra-
cious, to become miraculous.

Gwyrthiawg, *a.* (gwyrth) Abounding with virtue,
or grace; miraculous.

Gwyrthiawl, *a.* (gwyrth) Of a virtuous nature;
of a gracious nature; miraculous.

Darth y'n bysffawdd yr amser rhagderfawdd, ac a gwylltodd
ei buan mewn modd gwyrthiawl wrth ein hysbaid ni.

He came in the fulness of the time predetermined, and united
himself in a miraculous manner with our nature. *Ier. Owain.*

Gwyrthioldeb, *s. m.* (gwyrthiawl) Miraculousness

Gwyrthiolder, *s. m.* (gwyrthiawl) Miraculousness

Gwyrthioledd, *s. m.* (gwyrthiawl) Miraculousness

Gwyrthioli, *v. a.* (gwyrthiawl) To render mira-
culous, to become miraculous.

Gwyrthiolrwydd, *s. m.* (gwyrthiawl) Miraculous-
ness, wonderfulness.

Gwyrthiolus, *a.* (gwyrthiawl) Of a miraculous
nature or tendency.

Gwyrdd, *s. m.* (gwyrd) Purity, freshness, chastity

Gwyrdd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (gwyrd) That is pure, or
chaste, that is fresh.

Gwedi eni o Fair fwyn,
Yr hon oedd forwyn wyrdd.

Being born of the gentle Mary, who was a chaste maid.
H. T. Phyllip.

Gwryf, s. f.—pl. t. on (gwyr) A virgin, a maid.
Gwryf, a. (gwyr) Fresh, pure, untainted. *Ym-cwyn gwryf*, fresh batter.

Gwryfald, a. (gwryf) Of a pure, or chaste nature; virginal.

Gwryfawl, a. (gwryf) Virgin, virginal, maiden.

Gwryfdawd, s. m. (gwryf) Virginity, chastity.

Gwryfiad, s. m. (gwryf) A purifying; a rendering chaste; a rendering fresh.

Gwryfu, v. a. (gwryf) To purify, to make chaste; to make fresh; to become pure, or fresh.

Gwryrn, s. pl. aggr. (gwern) Worms; a kind of maggots bred under the skin on the backs of cows.

Gwys, s. pl. aggr. (gwas) Inhabitancy; a people; a peopled region; a country.

El ladd a oryw Meirig—a gwedy bynny derchafael mawr mawr a wael yn areydd beddyrallueth yn y wlad a elwir gwedy bynny, o'r enw of Gwys Meirig.

The daving of him was what Meirig did, and after that he raised a great stone as a token of victory, in the country, which is called in consequence, from his name, the Country of Meirig.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gŵys, s. m. (gwy) A bottom; a profundity. *a. Low, deep, or profound.*

Gwys, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gw—ys) Knowledge; notice; a citation, or summons; an invitation. *Trenggu gwys*, to neglect a summons.

Aganllys a safoncy wys droes deyrnas Ffrainc i gynallaw ei farchogion arfawg.

Aganllys sent a summons over the kingdom of France, to assemble his armed knights.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gwysaw, v. a. (gwys) To summon, or to cite.

Gwysedig, a. (gwys) Being cited, or summoned.

Gwysfil, s. m.—pl. t. ed (gwys—mil) A gregarious animal, a gregarious wild beast.

Gwyg, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwys) A tendency downwards, or to a level, as of a fluid; gravity, a stream, or current.

*Od oes prydodd-wyld ddiwyg,
 O Gwynn hon ddigamwys,
 Atchod a—*

If there is a poet, possessed of knowledge without bias, an old Welshman free from perverseness, let him answer me.

Dr. R. Cmt.

Gwysg, a. (gwys) Tending towards a level; falling, precipitate, headlong. *adv. Headlong, forward.* *Dyns fy yn gyrtiaw wysg ei ben*, there he is falling head foremost.

Gwysgawd, s. m.—pl. gwygoddion (gwysg) A tendency downwards, precipitation.

Gwysgi, s. m. (gwysg) A tendency downwards, or to a level, precipitantness.

Gwysgiad, s. m. (gwysg) A precipitation.

Gwysgiaw, v. a. (gwysg) To precipitate.

Gwysgiawl, a. (gwysg) Precipitant, headlong.

Gwysgion, s. m. aggr. (gwysg) Pottage, porridge. *Gwysgion llach*, milk porridge.

Gwysgliys, s. m. (gwysg—llys) Mistletoe; also called *uchel-far*, *uchelawg*, *heonllys*, and *holluach*.

Gwyslad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwys) A summoning, a citation, a summons; an invitation.

Gwyslaw, v. a. (gwys) To summon, to invite.

Gwyslawl, a. (gwys) Citatory, summoning.

Gwysig, a. (gwys) Apt to collect into blisters.

Gwysigen, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwysig) A blister.

Gwyslythyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwys—llythyr) A breve, or writ of citation.

Gwyst, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwys) That is flat; that is shrunk, or low.

Gwystl, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwyst) A pledge, gage, or pawn; surety; hostage. *Gwystl cyfreith-iawl*, a lawful pledge, being the third above

the value of the thing due.

*Hil Rodri gwesti gwystl-fraen,
 Gwasted gryd gwystlon byd boed tan.*

The progeny of Rodri having guests with spears in pledge of innocent warfare, be thine the hastiness of the world.

Cyddfai, l'r argl. Rhys.

Gwystlad, s. m. (gwystl) A pledging, a pawning.

Gwystlair, s. m. (gwystl—gair) A parole.

Gwystlaw, v. a. (gwystl) To pledge, to gage, to pawn, to mortgage. *Gwystlaw swydd i mi*, to deliver an office to one. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwystlawr, s. m.—pl. gwyastlorion (gwystl) One who gives a pledge, or pawn.

Gwystledig, a. (gwystl) Being pledged or pawned.

Gwystledigaeth, s. m. (gwystledig) The act of pledging or pawning, a mortgaging.

Gwystleidiaeth, s. m. (gwystlad) The act of pledging, or pawning; a mortgaging.

Gwystleiriaeth, s. m. (gwystlair) The act of pledging one's word; a parole.

Gwystliad, s. m. (gwystl) A pledging, a pawning.

Gwystloraeth, s. m. (gwystlawr) The act, or state of one who deposits a pledge.

Gwystlwr, s. m.—pl. (gwystl—gwr) A pledger.

Gwystnaw, v. a. (gwystyn) To become dry, to wither.

Gwystyn, a. (gwyst) Flaccid, flabby, withered.

Gwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (gwy) A channel, a drain, a gutter; a vein. *Gwyth melin*, a mill-stream; *yr wyth fawr*, the main channel, a term in draining; *gwythi gwaed*, blood vessels, or veins.

Gwyth, s. m. (gw—wyth) Wrath, indignation.

*Cyd gorphwys, gyfiro gwyth,
 Y fo dalm efo i ddywyth
 Cyfodi a wna—*

He whose motion is wrath, though resting for a while with his family, he will yet arise.

Merod. Llwyd, i O. Glynadur.

*Tori y trell, trwy wyth ac arbolli,
 Tyrcas y tyrcas oll, hyl y Turch Trryth—
 A wael.*

Demolish the towns through wrath and wounds; break down all the towers, like the Turch Trryth, he would do.

L. G. Cmt.

Gwythad, s. m. (gwyth) A making wroth, or irritating, a growing angry; irritation.

Gwythain, a. (gwyth) Abounding with wrath.

Gwythaint, s. m. (gwythain) That abounds with wrath; an epithet for some feigned winged creature; the bird of wrath.

*Gwchle ymladd tawr yn Nant Ffrancois,
 Dym Sul pryd ptyguat, rhwyg gwythaint a Gwydion.*

I saw a fierce conflict in Nant Ffrancois, on Sunday at morn time, between the bird of wrath and Gwydion.

Talarn m.

*Pood gan frein, ac oryr, a gwythaint,
 Afagddu a'i deuba ei gymmaliat.*

May he be possessed by the ravens, and eagle, and the bird of wrath, Afagddu brought to him his equal.

Talarn m.

Gwythaw, v. a. (gwyth) To irritate; to be wroth, or angry; to chafe.

*Mai y mae y cawgennu yn gwythaw am fod gair da i un orall,
 felly y mae o yn llawennu am ddydd colled, oen ddyrgru iddo.*

Like as the cawgennu is irritated on account of another person's having a good word, so he rejoices at any loss of ill report c. mae to him.

Merchawg Cwypdros.

Gwythawd, s. m. (gwyth) The act of irritating; a growing angry, a chafing.

Gwythawg, a. (gwyth) Full of rage, wrathful.

Gwythawl, a. (gwyth) Wrathful, outrageous.

Gwythdudd, s. m. (gwyth—tudd) Water violet.

Gwythen, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwyth) A channel, a vein. *Gwythen yr afn*, the axillary vein.

Gwythenawg, a. (gwythen) Having veins, veiny.

Gwythenawl, a. (gwythen) Belonging to the veins.

Gwythenogrwydd, s. m. (gwythenawg) Veininess.

Gwythfar, s. m. (gwyth—bar) Wrathful indignation. *a. Wrathfully indignant.*

*Yd awgryn eger
Yn wyddu, yn wrthfaldig.
He opposes the foe with wrathful fury, and victoriously.
Gwalchmai.*

Gwythi, s. pl. aggr. (gwyth) Channels, ducts: veins. *Clyman gwythi*, the cramp.

Gwythien, a. f. dim. (gwythi) A vein, a blood-vessel.

Gwythig, a. (gwyth) Infuriate, or wrathful.

Gwythiawn, a. (gwyth) Wrathful, or furious.

*Gorwyn blaen cawn: gwythiawn eiddig,
Yd addid a'i diguan:
Gwelthred call yw care yn iawn.*

*Glimmering the top of straw; the jealous one is wrathful, there is scarcely any with whom he would be satisfied. To love truly is the act of the prudent.
Llywarch Hw.*

Gwythlid, s. m. (gwyth—lid) Wrathful anger. a. Wrathfully angry.

Gwythloes, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwyth—loes) The pang of wrath.

Gwythlondeb, s. m. (gwythlawn) Wrathfulness.

Gwythlonedd, s. m. (gwythlawn) Indignation.

Gwythloni, v. n. (gwythlawn) To become wroth, or angry; to become indignant; to irritate.

Gwythlongar, a. (gwythlawn) Apt to be wrathful, or angry; irritable.

Gwythlwrw, s. m. (gwyth—lwrw) A wrathful course. a. Of a wrathful course.

Gwythred, s. f. (gwyth—rhed) The course, or channel of a current.

Gwythreden, s. f. (gwythred) A rivulet, a brook.

Gwythruthr, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyth—ruthr) A furious onset.

*Bu aruthr gwythruthr yn dydd gweithred trin
Trowe hant-fab Ednyfed.*

*Terrible was the wrathful onset of the generous son of Ednyfed on the day of the toil of conflict.
Llywelyn Fardd.*

Gwythruthraw, v. a. (gwythruthr) To fall upon wrathfully.

Gwythruthrawl, a. (gwythruthr) Of a wrathful onset; furiously rushing.

Gwythrydd, a. (gwyth—rhydd) With wrath let loose

Gruddu a orin rhag iia gwythrydd.

*Gruddu vanquished before a host unretained in wrath.
Millyr.*

Gwythwr, s. m.—pl. gwythwyr (gwyth—gwr) An angry man.

Gwythwyn, a. (gwyth—gwyn) A furious passion.

Gwyw, a. (gwy) Being withered, or faded.

*Ydym—
Yn farwyl drac dithneoli,
Yn wyw iawn, ac yn iail oill.*

*We are devoted to deadly destruction, very feeble, and altogether cold as ice.
D. ab Gwilym.*

*Os marw yw hon—
Gwywon yw'r bedw a'r gwail,
Ac welthian ni ddysgan ddail!*

*If she is dead, the birch and the willows are withered things, and now they bear no leaves!
D. Neumor.*

Gwywaw, v. a. (gwyw) To wither, to fade, to become flaccid; or flabby; to grow languid.

Gwywawl, a. (gwyw) Tending to wither; fading.

Gwywder, s. m. (gwyw) Witheredness.

Gwywedig, a. (gwyw) Withered, faded; palsied.

Gwywedigion, withered ones.

Gwywel, s. m. (gwyw) What is withered; withered vegetation, withered leaves.

Gwywgoch, s. m. (gwyw—coch) Russet colour.

Gwywiad, s. m. (gwyw) A withering; a fading.

Gwywliw, s. m. (gwyw—lliw) Russet colour.

Gwywyydd, s. m. aggr. (gwyw—gwýdd) Withered wood.

Gybain, v. a. (gwb) To wail, or to moan.

*Afon i'm dydd, gwywdd gwl,
A gwlth, lle'r wy'n gwlth.*

*Send me forth of fair increase, and hope, where I now am wailing.
T. Grefydd, o Forgenny.*

Gybawl, a. (gwb) Wailing, or moaning.

Gyda, prep. (mutation of cyda) With, in company with; in contact with. *adv.* Along. *Pwy sy gyda ni? who is with us? Doi gyda mi, thou wilt come with me; ymlusga gyda'r ddaiar, creep thou along the ground.*

Gyddfgam, a. (gwddf—cam) Wry-necked.

Gygawl, a. (gwg) Glancing, lowering, frowning.

Gygiad, s. m. (gwg) A glancing; a lowering.

Gygu, v. a. (gwg) To glance, to look glancingly; to lower, to frown; to look grimly.

Gygus, a. (gwg) Glancing, lowering, frowning.

A gwgam wyd, a gygu.

And awkward art thou, and frowning. D. ab Gwilym.

Agaw ing ym anghof.

Near is the distance of frowning oblivion. Rhys Brydydd.

Gyl, s. m.—pl. t. on (yl) That is edged or sharp.

Gylf, s. m.—pl. t. au (gyl) A bill or a beak.

*Edn a'i gylf o'r iad yn gas—
Yw'r gwial.*

A bird with his beak closely shut from the head is the hawk. T. Alad.

Gylfach, s. m. (gylf) That has a beak.

*Tyllai ylluch
Guryd golurthuch.*

The beaked one would burst through feebly telling meadow. T. Alad.

Gylfant, s. m. (gylf) A bill, or beak.

Gylfawg, a. (gylf) Having a beak, beaked.

Gylfagen, s. f. (gylf—cragen) A scallop-shell.

Gylfhir, a. (gylf—hir) Long-beaked; a curlew.

Gylfin, s. m. (gylf) A beak or bill.

*Yd drwg y deg owin
Ni borthio i'r au gylfin.*

Worthless are the ten claws that will not bring food to the one mouth. Adge.

Gylfinawg, a. (gylfin) Beaked; having a long beak. The curlew.

Gylfinbraff, a. (gylfin—praff) Thick-beaked. The gross beak; a bird so called.

Gylfingam, a. (gylfin—cam) Hook-beaked.

Gylfingroes, a. (gylfin—croes) Cross-beaked.

The cross-beak, the name of a bird.

Gylfinhir, a. (gylfin—hir) Long-beaked. The curlew; *Coeg-ylluch*, the whimbrel.

Gylfinog, s. f. (gylfin) The Daffodil.

Gylu, v. a. (gyl) To make an edge, or rim.

Gylf, s. m.—pl. t. au (gyl) A sickle, a reaping-hook.

Gylf cainwag a dill.

A sickle is worth a penny. Welsh Laws.

Gyllwng, s. m. (llwng) A lapse, a letting go.

Gylllyngawl, a. (gyllwng) Tending to let go.

Gylllyngdwd, s. m. (gyllwng) Relaxation, remission; a setting at liberty.

Gylllyngiad, s. m. (gyllwng) A loosening.

Gylllyngu, v. a. (gyllwng) To loosen, or to relax.

Gynaid, s. m.—pl. gyneldiau (gwn) A capful.

Gynawg, a. (gwn) Wearing a gown, gowned.

Gynell, s. f. dim. (gwn) A close gown.

Gynnau, adv. (gynt) A little while ago, just now.

Pwy oedd yma gynnau? Who was here a little while ago?

Gynt, adv. (mutation of cynt) Primarily; formerly, heretofore, of yore, in time past.

Gyr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (yr) A drive; an impulse, a thrust, a course, an onset, or attack; a drove, a herd of beasts driven together. *Gyrcyfreith-iawl*, a legal process; *gyr o warieth*, a drove of cattle.

Gyrrawd, s. m. (gyr) A driving; impulsion.

Gyrrawl, a. (gyr) Driving, or impulsive.

Gyrddawl, *a.* (gwrdd) Vehement, or arden t.
Gyrdd-der, *s. m.* (gwrdd) Vehemency; hardihood
: Ni allai y Saeson ddydddef gyrdd-der y Prydeiniad.

The Saxons could not withstand the ardour of the Britons.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Gyrddiad, *s. m.* (gwrdd) An acting vehemently.
Gyrddu, *v. a.* (gwrdd) To act vehemently.
Gyrddwynt, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gwrdd—gwynt) A violent gust of wind; a hurricane.

Gyrfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* gyrfeydd (gyr) A drive, a race, or course; a running.

Gyrfarch, *s. m.*—*pl.* gyrfeirch (gyr—march) A race-horse.

Gyrferth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gyr—merth) Utterance; the sending out the breath; expiration.

Gyrferthawl, *a.* (gyrferth) Expiring, exhaling.

Gyrferthiad, *s. m.* (gyrferth) A breathing out.

Gyrferthus, *v. a.* (gyrferth) To expire, to exhale.

Gyrfeydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gyrfa) A driver.

Gyrfeydd gorau fuost.

The best racer had thou been. *Iolo Goch, i farch.*

Gyriad, *s. m.* (gyr) A driving; a forcing, or impelling, a making an attack; a racing.

Gyriedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gyriad) A driver.

Gyrn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gyr) That is imperious; that is imperial, or supreme.

Gyrn, *a.* (gyr) Imperious, imperial; supreme.

Od ei'n uwch mab y dyn, wyd

for gym o Ddofyr i Gernyw.

If thou shouldst go higher, son of man, thou art lord supreme from Dover to Cornwall.

Gut. Owain, i Edward IV.

Gyrth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gyr) A contact; a touch; a dash; a hit, a push, a thrust, a combat.

Twr cynfael yn cwyddaw—

A gwyr gyrth am byrth yn burthiaw gorwlad,

A bragad yn briwaw.

The tower of Cynfael falling, and men of conflict round the gates repelling the marches, and the front of the battle dealing wounds.

Cynaddeu, i H. ab Owain.

Gyrthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gyrth) A touching; a dashing against, a hitting, a pushing.

—Godrows ei anwyd,

Crculaer gawr gyrthiad,

Garw gymwyd gywlad,

Yn cynhadd yn mhilymawyd.

Stubborn his disposition, with a gory path in the shout of combat, dreadful the social sin of a common country, destroying in the ghastly toil.

Cynaddeu, i H. ab Owain.

Gyrthiaw, *v. a.* (gyrth) To come in contact, to touch, to dash, to hit, to push, or to thrust; to run against; to fall upon; to combat.

Ni chaff llaw yrthiaw wrthi,

Nac ymasfael a'i hael hi.

A hand shall not touch against it, nor meddle with her brow.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gyrthiawl, *a.* (gyrth) Tending to come in contact, touching; dashing, pushing.

Gyrthiedig, *a.* (gyrth) Being touched; dashed.
Gyr, *v. a.* (gyr) To drive, to impel, to thrust; to race; to run, to ride; to drive forward; to enforce, to press; to prosecute, to carry on; to send. *Gyr arni*, drive on, or go on; *gyr arn*, go on with it; *mae yn gyrru yn arn*, he drives furiously; *gyrru ar*, to run down, to detract.

Bedyddlaw y nab a wnaethpwyd a gyrru Calhwech arn.

The baptizing of the infant was accomplished, by imposing Calhwech upon him.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Gyr Meirion yn Minion mor

Uch'neidion trymlon tramor.

Meirion on the skirts of the ocean sends heavy sighs across the sea.

W. W. G.

Gyrwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gyrwyr (gyr—gwr) A driver; a racer, a rider; one who enforces, or presses; one who carries on; a sender.

Gyrwynt, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gyr—gwynt) A tornado, a hurricane.

Gyrynt, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gyr) A current.

Gysp, *s. m.* (ysp) The staggers, a disease incident to horses; also a long black beetle.

Gysplys, *s. m.* (gysp—llys) Hemlock water dropwort.

Gyst, *a.* (yst) Humid, moist, or damp.

Gystlys, *s. m.* (gwst—llys) Common tansy.

Gystawg, *a.* (gwst) Abounding with humidity.

Gystawl, *a.* (gwst) Of a humid nature.

Gystig, *a.* (gwst) Of a humid tendency.

Gystwng, *s. m.* (twng) The act of lowering.

Gystwng, *v. a.* (twng) To lower, to bring down, to take, or put down; to abase, to subject; to become low; to submit.

Gystyngadwy, *a.* (gystwng) That may be lowered, abased, or subjected.

Gystyngawl, *a.* (gystwng) Tending to lower.

Gystyngedig, *a.* (gystwng) Lowered; abased.

Gystyngedigath, *s. m.* (gystyngedig) The act of lowering, humbling, or abasing; subjection.

Gystyngiad, *s. m.* (gystwng) A lowering; an abasement, subjection.

Gystyngu, *v. a.* (gystwng) To lower; to humble, to abase, to subject, to become low.

Gystyngwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gystyngwyr (gystwng—gwr) One who brings down, a subjector.

Gyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (yth) A murmur, a grumble.

Gythawl, *a.* (gyth) Murmuring, or grumbling.

Gythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gyth) A murmuring, grumbling, or repining.

Gythu, *v. a.* (gyth) To murmur, or to repine.

Gythus, *v. a.* (gyth) Apt to be grumbling.

Gythwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gythwyr (gyth—gwr) A murmurer, a grumbler.

H.

HA, *s. m. r.* Aptness to rise; scorn, haughtiness, disdain, hate.

Elen—

Yr hon a heris yr ha

A thrio rhwng Groeg a Throla.

Helen the which caused the hate and the war between Greece and Troy.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ha, *a.* (ha, *s.*) Haughty, proud, arrogant.

Pan gŵer mi hi ni cheir mi ha.

When I shall be found like her I shall not be found scornful.

Adage.

Ni bydd im un farn arn.

O beiddwyf hyn ni byff ha.

There shall not be one remark on me, if I venture this way I not be scornful.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ha, *interj.* (ha, *s.*) It is mostly used to denote exultation: Ha! heyday! welldone! hey.

Ha! Nab, py liwy di! Py ddwng y ddol arnat!

Heyday! Young man, why dost thou blush! What is there amiss with thee?

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Hab, *s. m.* (hy—ab) That comes, or passes abruptly; chance; luck, fortune, good fortune.

Hab, *interj.* denoting surprise. (hy—ab) Ha!

Hac, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ian* (hag) A notch, a back.
Haciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (hac) A hacking.
Haciaw, *v. a.* (hac) To cut, to hack, to notch.
Hacraad, *s. m.* (hagr) A making ugly, or unsightly; a disfiguring; a becoming unsightly.
Hacraawl, *a.* (hagr) Tending to disfigure.
Hacraa, *v. a.* (hagr) To render ugly, or unsightly; to disfigure.

*Tractatus Gildas yn eglur o'r terfysg hwan; with hygy ei peld-
 iv iauas rhag; hwrda, o'm tyhawl hwrda i, ymadrawd gur
 moel gyfnewt hwrda i hwrda.*

*Gildas has treated periphrastically of that commotion; I have on
 that account devoted, for fear of disfiguring, by my poor talent,
 the discourse of a man so skilled and eloquent as he was.*
Gr. ab Arthur.

Hacriad, *s. m.* (hagr) A making ugly or unsightly; a disfiguring; a becoming ugly.
Hacrywdd, *s. m.* (hagr) Ugliness; unsightliness.
Hacra, *v. a.* (hagr) To make ugly; to disfigure; to become ugly; to become disfigured.
Had, *s. m. aggr.*—*pl. t. au* (hy—ad) That is apt to produce or to renovate; seed. *Diagyn i'r hadau*, to fall to the state of living atoms, or to fall to the lowest point of existence. *Bardism.*
Had, *a.* (hy—ad) Easily yielding, or producing; yielding, pliant, complying.
Hadaffer, *s. m.* (had—adfer) Restoration of seed, an epithet for harvest.
Hadaidd, *a.* (had) Like seed; running to seed.
Hadawg, *a.* (had) Abounding with seed, seedy.
Hadawl, *a.* (had) Seminal, pertaining to seed.
Hadedig, *a.* (had) Being run to seed; seminefic.
Haden, *a. f. dim.* (had) A single seed; a small seed or a seedling.

Coel can-haden.

A hundred seeds are a sign.

Adage.

Hadfa, *s. f.*—*pl. haddfeydd* (had) A seed-place.
Hadfan, *s. m.* (had) A seedling; semination.
Hadl, *a.* (had) In a state of change; decayed; rotten, corrupt.

*Genarthol gwylt twm twn cynnwl; cynnyga Cynnygiol, id
 be hadl.*

*Then had made shattered castles in the land of contention; the
 adversary then didst dare, and it did not prove abiding.*
L. P. Mech.

Hadlaidd, *a.* (hadl) Tending to a state of change; somewhat decayed, or corrupt.
Hadlan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (had—lan) Seed-plot.
Hadlawg, *a.* (hadl) Having a tendency to change; abounding with decay; corrupted.
Hadle, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (had—le) A seed-place.
Hadled, *a.* (*f. of* hadlyd) Full of decay; ruinous; rotten; corrupted; corruptible.
Hadledig, *a.* (hadl) Decayed; ruined; corrupted.
Hadledd, *s. m.* (hadl) Decayedness; rottenness.

*A'm be, udd cedawl, cyfod i thi;
 A'th fo hwy'r hadledd, a hwrdaidd.*

*I have experienced, bounteous chief, concord with thee; late
 may thy state of change take place, and be length of days to thee.*
L. P. Mech.

Hadlestr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (had—lestr) A seed-ves-
 sel, a seedlip.
Hadliad, *s. m.* (hadl) A tending to a change, or
 renovation; a decaying; corruption.
Hadlif, *s. m.* (had—lif) A seminal gleet.
Hadlifaid, *a.* (hadlif) Like a seminal gleet.
Hadlifaw, *v. a.* (hadlif) To run as a gleet.
Hadlifiad, *s. m.* (hadlif) A running as a gleet.
Hadlu, *v. a.* (hadl) To decay; to corrupt, to pu-
 trify, to become rotten.

Maenau—

*Deu yr ydodd yn dryddol,
 Byd laur wedi hysgu o'i.*

*Maenau yesterday became a shattered heap, being all ruined to
 the ground.*
L. Llewellyn Brydydd.

VOL. II.

Hadlyd, *a.* (hadl) Full of decay; ruinous; rot-
 ten; corrupted; corruptible.

Y drych—

*Hadlyd i'r, hadawl a diwe;
 Hadolion a'i hadleth.*

*The mirror of decayed colour, is a deceiving toy; deceivers
 have invented it.*
D. ab Gwilym.

Hadlydedd, *s. m.* (hadlyd) Decayedness; cor-
 ruptedness; rottenness.

Hadogawl, *a.* (hadawg) Seminefic, seminifical.

Hadogi, *v. a.* (hadawg) To produce seed.

Hadolaeth, *s. m.* (hadawl) Seminality.

Hados, *s. pl. dim.* (had) Small seeds; atoms of
 life; seedlings.

Hadred, *s. m.* (had—rhed) A gonorrhoea.

Hadredliad, *s. m.* (hadred) A seminal running.

Hadredu, *v. a.* (hadred) To run in a seminal gleet.

Hadu, *v. a.* (had) To seed; to run to seed; to
 produce seed.

Hadwr, *s. m.*—*pl. hadwyr* (had—gwyr) A seeds-
 man, or a dealer in seeds.

Hadyd, *s. m.* (had—yd) Seed-corn.

Hadd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hy—add) A centre of mo-
 tion, or impulse; a source; a focus.

Haddef, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (hadd) An abode, a dwell-
 ing; a home *Gwedi ydd ei yr haul yn ei
 haddef*, after the sun is gone down.

Symudaw haddef rhag drwg.

To remove a dwelling for fear of evil.

Adage.

*Goreu tridyn a dau uel,
 A warchetwyn eu haddef,
 Fyhl, hylf, a Sudddef.*

*The best three persons under heaven, who defended their dwell-
 ing, were Fyhl, hylf, and Sudddef.*
Llywarch Hen.

Haddefiad, *s. m.* (haddef) An inhabiting.

Haddefu, *v. a.* (haddef) To inhabit, to dwell.

Haddfa, *s. f.*—*pl. haddfeydd* (hadd) A dwelling.

*Gorau dau ffrwyn cyflawn en da;
 Ffrwynau gwyr yn awyr, a haul yn ei haddfa.*

*He created two fountains, complete in blessing; the fountain of
 heat in the air, and the sun in its orbit.*
Taliesin.

Haearn, *s. m.*—*pl. hieiryn* (haiarn) Iron.

Haech, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ydd* (ha—ech) A skirt; a hem.

Haedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ha—edd) A reach; an
 attainment; a hold; merit, desert.

*Hynaf fydd dyn pan mwr,
 A'au iau bob mwr;
 Ydd o prydwr
 O'r breich haedd!*

*Man is oldest when he is born, and is younger and younger con-
 stantly: what is there to be anxious about of the present attain-
 ment?*
Taliesin.

Haeddad, *s. m.* (haedd) A reaching, or attaining,
 a laying hold of; a meriting, or deserving.

Haeddadwy, *a.* (haeddad) That may be reached;
 attainable, or obtainable.

Haeddawl, *a.* (haedd) Tending to reach, or lay
 hold of; meritorious, deserving.

Haeddbarch, *a.* (haedd—parch) Deserving honour

Haeddedig, *a.* (haedd) Being reached, or attain-
 ed; merited, deserved.

Haeddedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (haeddedig) Desert

Haeddedigawl, *a.* (haeddedig) Meritorious.

Haeddel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (haedd) A plough handle.

Haeddel fawr, or *corn gwydd arad*, the plough-
 tall; *haeddel fach*, or *haeddel gam*, the smaller
 plough handle, also called *llawgw*.

Haeddglo, *a.* (haedd—clod) Deserving applause.

Haeddgloel, *a.* (haedd—coel) Deserving credit.

Haeddiad, *s. m.* (haedd) A reaching, or attaining;
 a laying hold of; a meriting.

Haeddiannawl, *a.* (haeddiant) Meritorious.

Haeddiannoleb, *s. m.* (haeddiannawl) Merito-
 riousness, deservedness, condignness.

Haeddiannoli, v. n. (haeddiannawli) To become meritorious; to render deserving.
Haeddiannu, v. n. (haeddiant) To become a merit.
Haeddiannus, a. (haeddiant) Meritorious.
Haeddiannusaw, v. n. (haeddiannus) To become meritorious; to become deserving.
Haeddiant, s. m. (haedd) Attainment; merit.
Haeddu, v. a. (haedd) To reach, to attain; to lay hold of; to merit, to deserve. *Heuddit dy grogi, thou deservest to be hanged.*

Haeddu ar nyth y cacwn.

To lay hold of a wasp's nest.

Adage.

Mal haeddu awyr & buch.

Like reaching the sky with a hook.

Talisain.

Haeddu anerch yw cara.

To deserve a salutation is to love.

Adage.

Ni lwydd iad ni heudder.

A blessing that is not deserved will not prosper.

Adage.

Hael, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy—ael) A bounteous, or liberal person. *Hael byrlawiauw, a prodigal without means.*

Nid ellir hael ar ni bo.

I'e cannot be a liberal one who has nothing.

Adage.

Dilya hael onid ei yn gi.

Following the liberal until he becomes a dog.

Adage.

*Brawd yw hael, iswn afael ion,
Berw fyniant, i brif fynon,
Llaen o'r hoew-siwer, ll'u rhoddi;
Lia a'i hyf, ni bydd lliat hi.*

The liberal one, possessing the true attribute of the Supreme, is a brother, in ample prosperity, to a primary fountain, full of brisk water, satisfying a host; a host drinks of it, yet it is not diminished.

Gr. Gryn.

Hael, a. (hy—ael) Bounteous, generous, liberal. *Dyna fod yn ddynion haelion, that is being generous people: Dyn hael! Gracious me!*

*Na Gweirydd nid oedd neb glawach yn yr ymladd a'r rhyfel;
neb gwarach yn yr heidwch; nid oedd neb haelach yn rhoddi da.*

Then Gweirydd there was no one more skilful in the battle and the war; there was no one more gentle in peace; there was no one more liberal in bestowing bounty.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Haelder, s. m. (hael) Bounty, liberality.
Haeledig, a. (hael) Endued with liberality.
Haeledd, s. m. (hael) Liberality, munificence.
Haelfalch, a. (hael—balch) Generously proud.
Haelfron, s. f. (hael—bron) That is of a generous breast. *a. Generous-hearted.*
Haelfudd, s. f. (hael—budd) A liberal profit, or advantage. *a. Of liberal advantage.*
Haelgar, a. (hael) Disposed to be generous.
Haelgarwch, s. m. (haelgar) Bountifulness.
Haelged, s. f. (hael—ced) A liberal treasure.
Haeliad, s. m. (hael) A becoming liberal.
Haelion, s. pl. aggr. (hael) Liberal ones.
Haelioni, s. m. (haelion) Generosity, liberality.

Nid oes son am haelioni.

I'n tir, ond am ddaud ti.

There is no mention of liberality in our land, because of thy loss.

T. Pryg.

Haelionu, v. n. (haelion) To become generous; to act liberally; to practice generosity.

*Oa hir ei gorff, mal syr Gal,
Hwy, o lin, y'r haelionol.*

If his figure is extended, like Sir Gal, more extended congenial to his race, would he do generous acts.

Irn. Dylwyn.

Haelionus, a. (haelion) Disposed to liberality.
Haelionusaw, v. n. (haelionus) To become bounteous, or generous.
Haelionusarwydd, s. m. (haelionus) Bountifulness.
Haelion, s. pl. aggr. (hael) Generous, or free ones.

Tri meib Cadwallon—

Tri chysarf rhag tarr, rhag torf haelion.

The three sons of Cadwallon, three with opposing weapons to prevent defeat, in the front of the host of generous men.

Cynddelw.

Haelonaeth, s. m. (haelon) A generous act.

Gwrawi hawl haelonaeth gorodd.

The manly claim of the liberality of the seat of justice. Cynddelw.

Haelonedd, s. m. (haelon) Generosity, liberality.
Haeloniaeth, s. m. (haelon) A generous act.

Neb o haeloniaeth ni ddololawr.

No one will be banished from liberality. Myddu.

Haelryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (hael—rhyw) A generous kind. *a. Of a generous sort.*

Haelu, v. n. (hael) To become liberal, or bounteous; to act generously.

Haelus, a. (hael) Of a liberal disposition.

Haelusaw, v. n. (haelus) To become bounteous.

Haelusarwydd, s. m. (haelus) Bounteousness.

Haelwyth, a. (hael—gwyth) Liberally splendid.

Haen, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ha—en) A stratum; a thin sprinkling; a lay, or row; a plait, or fold.

Nid yw on haen ond rhy fychan o achles,

Heb haen yn sath-faen syth-few.

One covering is but too little of shelter, without another rowing of stiff hairs like arrow points.

Iolo Goch.

Haenawl, a. (haen) Disposed in layers, sprinkled.

Haenlad, s. m. (haen) A laying a stratum; a disposing in layers, or rows; a sprinkling over.

Haenu, v. a. (haen) To lay a stratum; to place in layers, or rows; to sprinkle over.

Haer, s. f.—pl. t. au (ha—er) A stubbornness of opinion, positiveness. *Mac dfe ar rih aer yn fawr, he is very positive. Sil.*

Haer, a. (ha—er) Stubborn; positive; urgent.

A draig Mon, mor ddard ei eallwydd yn aer,

Y bu terfys i'w haer holl.

Against the dragon of Mon, whose progeny is so bold in the conflict, there were vehement tumult and urgent claims.

Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynedd.

Haerawl, a. (haer) Affirmative, assertive.

Haeredig, a. (haer) Being asserted, or affirmed.

Haeredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (haeredig) Assertion; affirmation; avouchment.

Haeredigawl, a. (haeredig) Affirmative.

Haeredd, s. m. (haer) Stubbornness of opinion.

Haerfa, s. f. (haer) An affirmation; an assertion.

Haerlad, s. m. (haer) A being positive; allegation.

Haerlannawl, a. (haeriant) Affirmative.

Haerlannu, v. a. (haeriant) To make an assertion.

Haeriant, s. m. (haer) An avouchment; assertion.

Haeriator, ger. (haer) In asserting positively.

Haeritor, sup. (haer) To be asserting positively.

Haerllug, a. (haer—llug) Positively urgent; importunate, malapert, impudent, saucy.

Haerllugaw, v. a. (haerllug) To urge stubbornly.

Haerllugawl, a. (haerllug) Disposed to be saucy.

Haerllugedd, s. m. (haerllug) Stubbornness.

Haerllugrwydd, s. m. (haerllug) Importunity, impudence, sauciness.

Haerllugyn, s. m. dim. (haerllug) A saucy one.

Haerllyd, a. (haer) Importunate, stubborn.

Haerllydrwydd, s. m. (haerllyd) Importunity.

Haeru, v. a. (haer) To assert positively, to affirm, to avouch, to assert; to be positive, to insist.

Haerwr, s. m.—pl. haerwyr (haer—gwr) One who asserts stubbornly; an assertor.

Haerydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (haer) One who insists.

Haf, s. m.—pl. t. an (ha) That is apt to overspread, or to spread out; fullness; the summer.

Ni af—

I'f fched welod y wlog:

A hoesawr haf, o'i stafell,

A'm dengys a'i bys o bell.

Mal dangaws draw lle daw'r dydd.

I will go, for girls to see the dress: and summer, arrive: gladness, shall show me with her finger from afar, like a dew: tender whence the day does come.

Irn. Ddu y Bllwy, fr gwaen a.

Hafod, s. m. (haf) A summering; estivation.
Hafaidd, a. (haf) Summer-like, summer.
Hafal, a. (ha-mal) Semblable, resembling, like.

Tuadd, a thirodd, a thi neod hafal!
Neod hyfawli dy weiti.

Regions and lands, are they not like thee! Do not thy founts merit praise? *Cynddelw.*

Rodri haol, o hafal ni wnaid.

Rodri the generous, his equal has not been formed.

Ll. P. Moeh.

Hafar, s. m. (haf-ar) A summer tillage.
Hafarch, s. m. (haf-arch) That overwhelms. *a.*
 Listless, dispirited; restive.

Hafarchawl, a. (hafarch) Tending to make listless, or dispirited; apt to be restive.

Hafarchedd, s. m. (hafarch) Listlessness; restiveness.

Hafarchiad, s. m. (hafarch) A rendering listless; a becoming dispirited; a becoming restive.

Hafarchu, v. a. (hafarch) To cause listlessness; to make restive; to become listless.

Hafawg, a. (haf) Abundant, luxuriant; bounteous; universal, common. *Yn hafawg i bawb,* a common strumpet; *hysyn hafawg,* a hermaphrodite; *tir hafawg,* common land; *gwneydd yn bar hafawg,* to act very bountifully.

Hafawl, a. (haf) Appertaining to summer.

Hafdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (haf-ty) A summer-house.

Hafgan, s. m. (haf-can) Summer sunshine.

Hafgan, s. f. (haf-can) Summer song, May song.

Hafiad, s. m. (haf) Estivation; a summering.

Hafin, s. m. (haf) Summer time, or days.

Ua yn'f fan a fydd cyfeid,
fo welliant llyw hafin.

One is the maid that shall be pre-eminent, Gwentilient of the haw of the summer days. *H. ab Owain.*

Hafinaw, v. n. (hafin) To become like summer.

Hafinder, s. m. (hafin) Summer calmness.

Hafindra, s. m. (hafin) Summer calmness.

Hafneib, s. m. (hafin) Summer calmness.

Hafing, s. m. (haf-llug) Abundance, plenty. *a.*
 Uberous, abundant.

Malith y rhydd yr hyn n'af addur;
Malith bwing-hir uch brangwrch, hafing.
Malith, myng-gan, hir llem harling.

Largely he gives what he will not deprive me of: sleek fat and long, over the abundant large ears, swift, white-mantled, long-petted, and sunny. *Ll. P. Moeh, & D. ab Owain.*

Hafingaw, v. a. (hafing) To uberate; to render abundant; to become plenteous, to abound.

Hafingder, s. m. (hafing) Uberosity.

Hafingiad, s. m. (hafing) A rendering uberous.

Hafingrwydd, s. m. (hafing) Uberosity.

Hafn, s. m.—pl. hafnau (hy-afn) That extends out, or that is flat, a still place; a haven.

Hafnai, s. f.—pl. hafneiod (hafn) A slattern.

Hafnawl, a. (hafn) Tending to extend out; tending to sluggishness; slatternly.

Hafnen, s. f. dim. (hafn) A trollop, a slattern.

Hafniad, s. m. (hafn) An extending out; a becoming sluggish.

Hafnos, s. f. (haf-nos) A summer night.

Hafnu, v. a. (hafn) To extend out; to become extended; to become sluggish.

Hafod, s. f.—pl. t. au (haf-bod) A summer dwelling; a dairy. *Hafod unnos,* a cot raised on a common in one night, wherein a family were to sleep forty nights, which, according to ancient usage, gave a free title to it, with a certain quantity of land round it, which was to be marked out with a plough.

Nid ai o'f i ch fal gwneyd hafod unnos.

Thou wilt not go about it like making the one night's summer cot. *Adge.*

Pan fytych o'f fyf hared gyfod
O'r byd hwn al beirwn heolod:
Roed yn nef a'f hender, a'f hafod, teyrn
Teyrnas Daw eched.

When thou shalt have run through thy life of fair converse in this world, of which I would not have concern without thee, in heaven may thy permanent mansion be, and thy summer dwelling, a prince of the kingdom of God above. *Ll. P. Moeh.*

Hafodidd, a. (hafod) Relating to summer dwelling; after the manner of a dairy; somewhat rustic.

A gasteu ffrach, gnotawg gwa thron,
A bewch hyllw lom, a bewch baglawg,
Cerdd hafodidd drwg i y cerdd Fodswg,
A choelaw i arban far a chollawg.

With a noisy little bitch, a pert one, dock-tailed and surly, a bare pitch coloured cow, and a waddling buck, a rustic and clumsy song is the song of Hafod, and giving credit to the accent of a hen and cock. *D. ab Iwan Ddw.*

Hafodawg, a. (hafod) Having a summer dwelling.
Hafodawl, a. (hafod) Relating to a summer dwelling; belonging to a dairy.

Hafodi, v. a. (hafod) To live in a summer dwelling; to attend the dairy.

Hafodwr, s. m.—pl. hafodwyr (hafod-gwr) One who lives in a summer dwelling; a dairyman.

Hafodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hafod) One who lives in a summer dwelling, or a dairy.

Hafog, s. m. (haf) A spreading about; waste; devastation, havoc. *Hai hafog,* hollo havoc; a cry used by the Cardiganshire peasants on seeing their neighbour's cattle in the corn-fields.

O gwneir hafog na rhyfel—
El yn y blaen.

If devastation or war be made, he is the foremost. *D. Doff.*

Hafogawl, a. (hafog) Devastating, wasting.

Hafogi, v. a. (hafog) To commit havoc.

Hafoli, v. a. (hafawi) To summerize.

Hafota, v. n. (hafod) To abide in the summer dwelling; to summer.

Gwell fr gath nad eidd i hafota.

Better for the cat if there were no going to abide in the summer-house. *Adge.*

Hafotty, s. m.—pl. t. au (hafod-ty) A summer dwelling-house; a dairy-house.

Caebeth Owain Cyfelliawg: Sesonog mewn hafotty.

The hated thing of Owain Cyfelliawg: English in a dairy-house.

Hafu, s. f.—pl. hafrod (haf) One that is lank, or sluggish; one that is waste, or worthless; a slattern; a gelt goat.

Hafraidd, a. (hafr) Apt to spread out; of a sluggish disposition: sluttish, slatternly.

Hafrawg, a. (hafr) Apt to be sluggish; slatternly. *s. f.* A trollop.

Hafrawl, a. (hafr) Tending to make lank; of a sluggish nature.

Hafren, s. f. (hafr) One that is lank, or sluggish; A loose woman, a trollop; a strumpet.

Hafriad, s. m. (hafr) A rendering lank; a rendering sluggish.

Hafru, v. a. (hafr) To make lank; to render sluggish; to become sluggish.

Hafu, v. n. (haf) To become summer; to summer.

Haff, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ha) A snatch, or catch.

Haffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (haff) A snatching.

Haffiaw, v. a. (haff) To snatch, to seize hastily.

Haffiawl, a. (haff) Snatching, apt to snatch.

Haffiwr, s. m.—pl. haffwyr (haff-gwr) Snatcher.

Hag, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy-ag) A gash, a cut.

Hagen, conj. (ha-cen) Yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, however.

Hagen, adv. (ha-cen) Yet, after all, still.

Tra fu fy nghyfoeth, a chlu reddid o honof, pawb a'm cerdd:
ac nid mi hagen a gwrn, namya fy rhoddion, a'm doinau; a
phen gllaw y ddiel hyn y cyhoeddwyd hysnau.

Whilst my wealth remained, and I was able to bestow benefits, every one loved me; and not one after all were they wont to love, but my ribs, and my bowels; and when those disappeared, they also disappeared.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Hagr, a. (hag) Ugly, rough, unseemly, deformed.

*Lower teg drwg ai ddofydd;
Llawer hagr, bygar fydd.*

Many a fair thing is of bad materials; many an ugly thing is amiable.
Adage.

Y neb a ddwyeto yn syberw wrth y bresin, neu yn hagr, taied dri buyn canlwrw yn ddoddybyg am hyn.

Whoever that shall speak haughtily to the king, or roughly, let him pay three kine of compensation—fine doubled for that.
Welsh Laws.

Hagraidd, a. (hagr) Somewhat ugly, or unseemly, somewhat deformed.

Hagrau, v. a. (hagr) To make ugly; to disfigure; to become ugly; to become disfigured.

Hagrawl, a. (hagr) Tending to make ugly; disfiguring.

Hagredd, s. m. (hagr) Ugliness, unseemliness.

Hagriad, s. m. (hagr) A making ugly, or unseemly; a disfiguring.

Hagru, v. a. (hagr) To make ugly, or unseemly; to disfigure; to become ugly.

Hagrwech, s. m. (hagr) Ugliness; deformity.

Haha, s. m. (ha, repeated) A boggle. *a. Boggling.*

Bid haha byddar.

Let the devil be apt to boggle.

Adage.

Haha, interj. (ha, repeated) It is expressive of hesitation, of surprise, and of mirth.

Hai, s. m. (ha) A sudden impulse; excitement; haste.

Yr hai a laddodd yr hwrch.

The hurry has killed the sow.

Adage.

Aeth—

Fowys yn hai heb bion hir.

Powys is become a scene of confusion without tall John.

L. Mon.

Hi a aeth yn hai weithian.

It is become all confusion now.

L. G. Cuth.

Hai, v. a. (imper. of heiau) Hie, quick, make haste. *interj.* Expressive of excitement or setting on. *Hai how heno! Heigho lack-a-day.*

Hai how! hiraeth, 'ow! ni thyrr.

Heigho! regret, ah! it will not outbide.

Hylaw heiau! heiau! heiau!

Hail! hail! hail! at hi yw hou!

Dexterously II. will hunt the luminary of generous ones; hey! hey! hey! to this her!

Dr. ab Edwards.

Haiach, s. m. (hai) An instant; a point of time, a moment. *Ni byddwn haiach yn gwneyd hyn, I would not be a moment doing this; ni byddi haiach yn myned yno, thou wilt not be an instant going there.*

Haiach, adv. (hai) Instantly, almost, most.

Uch wyd m haiach o wyl.

Thou art more exalted than most of men.

O. ab Llywelyn Meir.

Haiachen, s. f. dim. (haiach) A small instant, or moment.

Haiachen, adv. (haiach) Instantaneously; almost.

Haiarn, s. m.—pl. heieirn (hai—arn) Iron.

Gwynwas is Melwas—earthenware 'yr yno a orugyat o'r mor pygyllydd o dan a haiarn.

Gwynwas 'and Melwas, the devastating of the island was what they did from one sea to the other with fire and sword.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Haiarnaldd, a. (haiarn) Ferreous, ferrous.

Haiarnawch, a. (haiarn—awch) Sharpness of iron.

Haiarnawg, a. (haiarn) Ferruginous.

Haiarnawi, a. (haiarn) Partaking of iron, irony.

I rymaw on breiniad mewn cwlodion dyfaw, A's lloeddigion mewn haiarnolou gadwynau.

To bind their kings in hard fetters, and their pobles in chains of iron.

Dr. Llew. Ps. 106.

Haiarnable, a. pl. aggr. (haiarn—ph) The iron scales, such as were used in armour.

Haiarnadd, a. (haiarn) Impregnated with iron.

Haiarnaddu, s. m. (haiarn—du) Iron-black. *a. Of an iron-black, or iron gray.*

Haiarnaddur, s. m. (haiarn—dur) Iron steel.

Haiarngaen, s. f. (haiarn—caen) A covering of iron; iron armour.

Haiarniad, s. m. (haiarn) A doing with iron.

Haiarnuliw, s. m. (haiarn—lliw) Iron colour. *a. Of an iron colour.*

Haiarnllyd, a. (haiarn) Ferruginous, irony.

Haiarnu, v. a. (haiarn) To do with iron.

Haiarnwedd, s. f. (haiarn—gwedd) An iron hue.

Haiarnwr, s. m.—pl. haiarnwyr (haiarn—gwr) An ironmonger, or a dealer in iron.

Haiarnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (haiarn) Ironmonger.

Haib, s. f. (hy—alb) That is excessive, superabundant in the extreme. *Ti a weti haib o ryfeddau yno, Thou wilt see an immensity of a wonder there.* *Sil.*

Haid, s. f.—pl. heiddiau (hy—aid) A swarm. *Haid o weyns, a swarm of bees; y gynthaid, the virgin swarm; y ddeur-haid, the bold swarm; y wran-haid, the weak swarm; y ddyn-haid, the hand-swarm; y syp-haid, the bundle-swarm; awgell-haid, a wing swarm.*

O enghyn ai ddailif haid.

I shall not catch a swarm by a vane.

Adage.

Gwelaie—fyddiaw'r bedydd

Fai haid heb fedrydd.

I have seen the christian legions like a swarm without a vice.

Llywelyn Hen.

Haidd, s. m. aggr.—pl. heiddiau (hy—aid) Barley.

Haiddwellt, s. m. (haidd—gwellt) Barley-grass.

Haif, s. f.—pl. heifion (hy—alf) A drift. *Haif o ddail, a drift of leaves; haif o dŵ, a drift of chaff; haif o loech, a cloud of dust.*

Haig, s. f.—pl. heigion (hy—aig) A shoal; a multitude. *Haig o bysgod, a shoal of fishes.*

Haihow, s. m. (hai—how) A heigho, a cry of alas.

Haihow, interj. (hai—how) Heighho! alas!

Haihwch, s. m. (hai—wch) A cry for help in extreme danger; a cry of murder.

Ha hwch, interj. (hai—wch) Hollo, murder!

Hail, s. f.—pl. heilian (hy—ail) A quantity, profusion, abundance, bounty, service, or what is served at table. *Hailo fwyd, a service of meat; hailo ddiaid, a service of drink; hail o ffreythau, a desert of fruits; heilion o seigiau, courses of victuals.*

Hain, s. f.—pl. heinion (hy—ain) That is apt to pervade, or spread through. *Hain o bryd, a swarm of vermin.*

Dim gobeith weithian;

Nid oes fel y da,

Unid darogan

llyda a drygodd.

No hope is there now; no honey is there spread, but a profusion of plague and evil.

L. G. Cuth.

Haint, s. m.—pl. heintiau (hain) That is profuse, full, or prevalent; a complaint, disease, or sickness. *Haint gwres, a burning fever; haint y galon, heart ache; haint charys, sweating sickness; haint y nodau, the plague; haint y sam, hysterical affection; haint y ddug, hypochondriac affection; haint y marchogion or lledwyr, the hæmorrhoides; haint dygrydd, falling sickness; haint y trythylloch, venereal disorder; haint llyn, epidemical disease.*

Nid cyddys bun a haint.

Sleep and disease are not accordant.

Ad. 1

Halr, a. (hy—air) Apt to be tedious, or long.

*Tost yw trigo newn tywyllwch,
Lle al chaffer dim dyddhawch;
Ynuch trigo yn rhy baf,
Lle al chaffer gwadau'r gair.*

It is severe to dwell in darkness, where no comfort is to be obtained; it is more severe to dwell too long where the word cannot be heard. *Porch. R. Priest.*

Hak, s. m. (hy—ais) That is full of asperities, points, or prickles.

Haith, s. m. (hy—ait) That is apt to reach, touch, or come in contact.

Haiwchw, s. m. (hai—wchw) A cry of murder.

Haiwchw, interj. (hai—wchw) Hollo, murder!

Hal, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (hy—al) A pervading element, essential salt, alkali, a salt marsh.

Hal, a. (hy—al) Saline, alkaline. *Tŷ hal, salt land, or a salt marsh.*

Halad, s. m. (hal) An impregnating with salt.

Haladwy, a. (halad) That may be impregnated.

Habeth, s. m. (hal) Saturation, satority, the state of being pervaded, or saturated, fulness.

Halant, s. m. (hal) A plenum, saturation.

Halar, a. (ha—llar) Apt to incite mirth.

Halawg, a. (hal) Being essentially pervaded, abounding with salt, contaminated, polluted, defiled. *Lle halawg, an unclean place. Pwll Halawg, Rhod Halawg, and Penardd Halawg, places so called in Flintshire, on the borders of the marsh of the Dee.*

Ci chwyrtawg halawg el bala.

The coat of a grinning dog is covered with flavour. Adage.

Halawgdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (halawg—ty) A polluted house, a devoted, or forfeited house, on account of its inhabitant being accessory to a felony. *Welsh Laws.*

Halawglw, s. m. (halawg—llw) A profane oath.

Haledig, a. (hal) Impregnated, saturated.

Haledd, s. m. (hal) An impregnated state.

Halen, s. m. (hal) Salt. *Croth halen, a salt-box.*

Halenai, s. m. (halen) That produces salt; a salt-celler.

Halemaidd, a. (halen) Somewhat salt, or brackish.

Halenawg, a. (halen) Abounding with salt.

Haleniad, s. m. (halen) A turning to salt.

Haleuon, v. a. (halen) To turn to salt; to salt.

Halenwr, s. m.—pl. halenwyr (halen—gwr) A salt-merchant, or dealer in salt.

Halenwyn, s. m. (halen—gwyn) A sharp, penetrating, or acrid principle.

*Gogwa attrefawr
Rhwyg aef a llawr;
Pan yw brith llychwyn,
Pan yw hallt halenwyn.*

I know who the regulator between heaven and earth; whence the deer is spotted; whence the acrid principle is salt. *Taliesin.*

Halenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (halen) Salt-merchant.

Laliad, s. m. (hal) Impregnation, saturation.

Laliw, s. m. (hal) The saliva, or spittle.

Ti eili wybod fod chwast beyd arnal, pan fo gormodd hallw yn llywyddaw fth eua.

Those mayest know that thou art in want of virtue, when an excess of wisdom falls from thy lips. *LL Meddyg.*

Yn ei wyneb rhadlaw y parhau hallw gwenwynig.

In his granitic countenance they spot venomous spittle. *Bradd, Eidd.*

laliwiad, a. m.—pl. t. au (haliw) Salivation.

laliwaw, v. a. (haliw) To salivate, to produce saliva, or spittle.

halogawl, a. (halawg) Tending to contaminate.

halogedig, a. (halawg) Contaminated, defiled.

halogedigath, s. m. (halogedig) Contamination, pollution, defilement, profanation.

Halogedigrwydd, s. m. (halogedig) Pollution.

Halogi, v. a. (halawg) To contaminate, to pollute, to defile, to corrupt, to profane.

Halogiad, s. m. (halawg) A contaminating, polluting, or defiling, contamination, profanation.

Halogrwydd, s. m. (halawg) Pollution.

Halogwr, s. m.—pl. halogwyr (halawg—gwr) A polluter, a defiler, a profaner.

Halu, v. a. (hal) To pervade universally; to impregnate, to saturate; to yearn.

Halus, a. (hal) Tending to impregnate.

Halwyn, s. m. (hal) Brine, salt water.

Pan yw hallt halwyn.

Why the brine is salt.

Taliesin.

Hall, a. (hal) Saline, salt, or brackish, briny.

Hallaid, a. (hall) Somewhat salt, brackish.

Hallfor, s. m. (hall—mor) The salt sea.

Ta goror hallfor holles yagwyddwr

Ar yagwyddau

Towards the coast of the briny sea shields were split upon shoulders. *Lt. F. Moch.*

Hallt, a. (hall) Salt, saline, briny. *Cei dalu yn hallt am dano, thou shalt pay severely for it:*

Dagrau heillion, salt tears.

Halltaidd, a. (hallt) Somewhat salt, saltish.

Halltawg, a. (hallt) Abounding with saltiness.

Halltawl, a. (hallt) Of a saline tendency.

Halltedig, a. (hallt) Saltiness, salineness.

Halltiad, s. m. (hallt) A salting; a making salt, or briny; a becoming salt.

Halltin, a. (hallt) Saline, impregnated with salt.

Halltineb, s. m. (halltin) Saltiness, salineness.

Halltai, s. m. (hallt) Saltiness, salineness.

Halltrwydd, s. m. (hallt) Saltiness, salineness.

Halltu, v. a. (hallt) To salt, to season with salt; to make salt; to become salt.

Halltwr, s. m.—pl. halltwyr (hallt—gwr) A salter.

Halltydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hallt) A salter.

Hallu, v. a. (hall) To salt; to make salt, or briny; to become salt.

Ham, s. m. (hy—am) A cause; a circumstance.

Nid am ei ham y daeth hyn iddo, not without cause did this come to him; gwneddy peth o ham i ham, to do a thing at a venture; ceiff beth am ei ham, he will get a thing for a trifle; eidd am ei ham, he went because he would go.

Anolwyn, dywed—

Hebair o idd, he ryw ham—

A'th nad!

I pray, tell, without a word of delation, what circumstance will obstruct thee! *Edm. Pyg.*

Hambwyll, s. m. (ham—pwyll) Reflection, or recurrence of thought.

Hambwyllaw, v. a. (hambwyll) To reflect, to call to mind, to consider.

Hambwyllad, s. m. (hambwyll) A contemplating, a considering; a calling to mind, contemplation.

Hamdden, s. m. (ham—dan) Leisure, spare time, respite; freedom from business; intermission; deliberation.

Hamddenawl, a. (hamdden) Being at leisure, or at ease. *Mue hi yn hamddenawi lawr, she is very contented.*

Hamddeniad, s. m. (hamdden) A taking recreation, amusement, or respite from toil.

Hamddennu, v. n. (hamdden) To take amusement.

Ni hamddennu Arthur yna perff chadda ei wyr, namyn myned yn ol Medrawl parth a Cherynw.

Arthur made no delay than causing his men to be buried, but went after Medrawl towards Cornewall. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Han, s. m. (hy—an) That proceeds from, that is

separated, or parted from. *a.* Produced; separated, or parted.

Hywel ddiogel ddiogan dyro,
Daw o'r sef ul'ta wyl han
A'i senedd harsidd i'yan;
A'i saint gloew arddolant glan.

Hywel the secure, the unblemished prince, God of heaven will not behold thee parted from his council, mild and ample, from his saints of glory bright and pure. *Lt. P. Mech.*

Han, *prep.* (han, *s.*) From, or out of. *Hanaf*, out of me; *hanot*, out of thee; *hano*, out of him, or it; *hani* and *heni*, out of her; *hanom* and *hanon*, out of us; *hanoch*, out of you; *hanynt*, out of them.

Hanaeth, *s. f.* (han) A procedure, a proceed.

Hanawd, *s. m.* (han) A proceeding from, a derivation, a descent.

Hanbwyll, *s. m.* (han—bwyll) Considerance.

Crist Fab Daw didwyll, hanbwyll bonaf.

Of Christ, the undoubted son of God, I will assert an unfeigned consideration. *Bladdyn Fardd.*

Hanbwyllaw, *v. a.* (hanbwyll) To have consideration of, to reflect upon; to call to mind.

Hanbwyllaw Gemaile gynbell;
Hanbwyll o bonaf, hanbwyll gwel.

I had in contemplation the trying of Gemaile: a consideration with me is to give you gratulation. *Gw. Rhyf, i D. ab Owain.*

Hanbwyllawg, *a.* (hanbwyll) Considerate.

Hanbwylliad, *s. m.* (hanbwyll) A having consideration, or reflection.

Hanbwyllus, *a.* (hanbwyll) Considerate.

Handden, *s. m.* (han—dan) The being attractive.

Handdenawl, *a.* (handden) Having an attractive source, alluring, enticing.

Handdeniad, *s. m.* (handden) A deriving an attraction, or allurements.

Handdenau, *v. a.* (handden) To derive attraction, or allurements.

Tragwyddawl Ddaw, tra kyfanwyl
Traethawd, o bonaf a handdenwyl!

Eternal God whilst I am composing a treatise, of thee may I derive my theme! *Gwalchmai.*

Handdyfod, *v. a.* (han—dyfod) To be become, to be existing: *handdoeddwn*, I was become: *handdoeddid*, thou wert become: *handdoedd*, he, she, or it was become: *handdyf*, I am become: *handdryd*, thou art become: *handyw*, he, she, or it is become: *handym*, we are become: *handawaf*, I shall become: *handoi*, thou wilt become: *handaw*, he will become: *handyfyw*, I shall be become: *handyfyddi*, thou wilt be become: *handyfydd*, he, she, or it will be become: *handdoed*, let it become: *handid*, let it be become.

Handid fy Arglwydd, cyfrwydd, cyfrwys,
O ryw ddiaryw, diaryfys;
Handoed dy achold o uchel-wrys;
Handoeddid o'r llin a'r llyn emys.

May my lord be become prosperous, and cautious, being of race unmixt, and uncontentious; may thy pedigree be become of high repute; thou wert derived from the family with the sleek stallions. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Haned, *s. f.* (han) A procedure, a derivative.

Hanedig, *a.* (haned) Being derived or descended.

Hanedigaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (hanedig) A proceeding from; a derivation.

Hanes, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (han—es) An account, or relation; history.

Gŵyl yw hanes.

History is modest.

Adage.

Hanesal, *s. m.*—*pl. hanesion* (hanes) A historiographer, a chronicler.

Hanesawl, *a.* (hanes) Historical, narrative.

Hanesgerdd, *s. f.* (hanes—cerdd) An epic poem.

Hanesgerdd yw can yn son am ddyfynion, a phoesen anghyfreddion
o'r byfyrdd a lles y byd.

An epic poem is a composition making mention of men and of common things, for the pleasure and benefit of the world.

Barddon.

Hanesiad, *s. m.* (hanes) A narrating, or a giving an account; a narration.

Hanesiaeth, *s. m.* (hanes) History, a narration of an event; a description.

Haness, *v. a.* (hanes) To historify; to narrate, to relate; to give a description.

Nid rhaid ond bwrw trem ar an peth o'r byd, ac yn ei ghrin nodi'iaw, a'i hanes.

It is but necessary to throw a glance upon any one thing in the world, and then fully to characterize it, and to give it an appropriate, and to give an account of it. *Barddon.*

Haneswr, *s. m.*—*pl. haneswyr* (hanes—gwr) One who narrates, or relates; a historian.

Hanesydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hanes) Historian.

Hanesyddiaeth, *s. m.* (hanesydd) Historiography.

Hanesyn, *s. m. dim.* (hanes) A piece of history, an anecdote.

Hanfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (han—bod) Existence being, essence.

Tri chaderdyd hanfod: nis gellir awgen, nid rhaid angen, ac y gellir gwel, gan feddwl; ac yn hys y diwedd pob peth.

The three stabilities of existence: what cannot be observed what need not be otherwise, and what cannot be conceived with and in these will all things end. *Barddon.*

Tri chylch hanfod y sydd: cylch y crognant, lle all oes tyni Daw, na byw na marw, ac nid oes mam y Daw a eidd ei droed; cylch yr sbectol, lle pob anawdd-hanfod o'r marw, a dyn a'u trys wys; cylch y gwynfyd, lle pob anawdd-hanfod o'r bys, a'u trys tregla yn y nef.

There are three circles of existence: the circle of infancy, and there is nothing but God, of living or dead, and none but God traverses it; the circle of incubation, where all things by nature derived from death, and which has been traversed by man; and the circle of felicity, where all things spring from life, and are traversed in heaven. *Barddon.*

Hanfod, *v. a.* (han—bod) To become existent; to proceed from, or descend; to exist, to be; to subsist. *Ef a hanfydd gwaeth*, he will become worse: *Hanffych gwel!* All hail! *Hanfyw hanbwyf*, may I exist, or may I be; *hanfyw, hanffych*, may you be: *hanfo*, may he be; *hanboed*, or *hanbid*, let him exist, let him be: *hanbydd*, he will be existing: *Mal yr hanfom gwr* on, so that we may become the better one.

Hanbid gwel y ci o farw y llath.

Let the dog be the better from the death of another. *Adage.*

Hanbwyf well o bonaf, wawd o'byr;
Hanbwyf well o Ddaw, ac o ddyr.

May I be greeted of thee, a recompence for praise: accept it be welcome of God, and of man! *Lt. P. Mech.*

Hanfodawg, *a.* (hanfod) Having existence.

Tri rhyw hanfodogion y sydd: Daw, bywedigion, a marw-dad.

There are three kinds of beings: God, animals, and dead. *Barddon.*

Hanfodawl, *a.* (hanfod) Of a tendency to be, to exist; existent, essential. *Yr undard hanfodawl*, the hypostatical union.

Hanfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hanfod) A becoming existent, an existing, a proceeding from.

Daw a foler yn ei briodolddau: sef ei hanfodiad ei tragwyrdd o'ledd, ac hyd yn eithaf tragwyddoldeb.

God is worshipped in his attributes: as his existing in eternity, and to the end of eternity. *Barddon.*

Hanfodoldeb, *s. m.* (hanfodawl) A peculiar state of existence, a hypostasis.

Hanfodolder, *s. m.* (hanfodawl) Hypostasis.

Hanfodolcedd, *s. m.* (hanfodawl) Hypostasis.

Hanfodoli, *v. a.* (hanfodawl) To render existent to become existent.

Hanfodolrwydd, *s. m.* (hanfodawl) Hypostaticalness, a state of existence.

Haniad, *s. m.* (han) A proceeding from, or origination, a being descended, derivation.

Haniator, *ger.* (haniad) In originating.

hanitor, *sup.* (han) To be proceeding from.
hanner, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (han—der) A half, a moiety. *a. Half. Hanner nos*, midnight: *hanner dydd*, midday: *hanner marw*, half dead.

Gwell hanner had na hanner haf.

The half of good is better than half of summer. *Adage.*

hannerawg, *a. (hanner)* Having half, being half. *Bod yn hannerawg*, to be valued at half price.
hannerawl, *a. (hanner)* Relating to a half.
hannereg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (hanner) A moiety, a half part, a half share, a half measure: a flitch of bacon.

Hannereg yn y gegin;

Hannereg all yn ihy'r gwin.

A moiety in the kitchen: another moiety in the wine house. *Ieu. Deulwyn.*

hannergrwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* hannergrynion (hanner—crwn) A hemisphere.
hannergrawl, *a. (hannergrwn)* Hemispherical.
hannerghylch, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (hanner—cylch) A semicircle.

hannerghylchawl, *a. (hannerghylch)* Semicircular.
hannerghyswilt, *s. m.*—*pl.* hannerghysylltiau (hanner—cyswilt) A half connection.

hanneriad, *s. m. (hanner)* A dividing into halves.

hannerob, *s. f. (hanner—ob)* A flitch of bacon.

hannersein, *s. f.*—*pl.* hannerseiniau (hanner—sein) A semitone.

hanneru, *v. a. (hanner)* To halve, to part in two.

hannerwerth, *s. m. (hanner—gwerth)* Half price.

hannerwybr, *s. f. (hanner—gwybr)* Hemisphere.

nos, *pronomial prep.* (han) From, or out of him, from, or out of it.

Ro ddaw gofyn ar bob rhyw dydd

Am a rhes o ym ei ena

Ac a ddoledd allwnt hano.

There will be a demand made of every man respecting what he has put in his mouth, and what again shall come from thence. *T. ab Ieu. ab Rhys.*

hannawd, *a. (hannawd)* Having a proceeding.

hodi, *v. a. (hannawd)* To have proceeding.

honi, *pronomial prep.* (han) From us, out of us.

Phwyth f'a mysg ni ddichon fod:

Nid oes ond pechod hano.

Good fruit amongst us there cannot be: there is nought but sin from us. *S. Dafydd.*

hota, *v. a. (hannawd)* To have proceeding.

Ona fed yr achwynu yn chwenych hanoa yn fore, efo a borthoddi ei gyfrifidwr yn misenlawn.

See the complainant was desirous to have proceeding early, he left his lawyer before hand. *Adage.*

hored, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (han—rhed) A parting off, or separation; recession.

horedawl, *a. (hanred)* Tending to part off.

horediad, *s. m. (hanred)* Separation, secession.

horedoli, *v. a. (hanredawl)* To render separate, to become separate, or distinct.

horedoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (hanredawl) A state of separation.

horedu, *v. a. (hanred)* To separate, to secede.

hori, *v. n. (han)* To proceed from, to be derived, to be descended. *O frenisoedd i'rh hanryd*, from kings thence art descended: *a henyw o hono*, which proceeds from it.

Hor stritid pŵer, ein bod ni wedi bychuan, a dwyn mor iael ein hoesidau, y rhai a hannerant o'r nefoedd.

How deplorable is it, that we should have depreciated, and brought so low our souls, which have originated from heaven. *Ieu. Owain.*

p, s. f.—*pl. t.* iau (hab) Luck, chance, fortune, good luck, good fortune.

Diles ydoedd ei dilyn;

Del f'm hap dau ayn hyn!

It was fruitless for me to follow her; may the luck come to me & being paid for this. *T. Pry.*

Haplod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (hap) A happening; a having luck, a having good fortune.

Haplau, *v. n. (hap)* To happen; to have luck, or chance; to have good fortune.

Hapiawl, *a. (hap)* Tending to luck, eventual.

Hapiedig, *a. (hapiad)* Being made to happen.

Hapus, *a. (hap)* Fortunate, happy, blessed.

Hapusaw, *v. a. (hapus)* To render fortunate; to make happy; to become fortunate.

Hapusawl, *a. (hapus)* Of a fortunate tendency, of a happy tendency.

Hapusiad, *s. m. (hapus)* A rendering, or becoming fortunate; a rendering, or becoming happy.

Hapusrwydd, *s. m. (hapus)* A fortunate state, happiness, felicity.

Har, *s. m. (hy—ar)* That is apt to rise over, to over-top, or to cover.

Hardd, *a. (har)* Towering, of fine growth; comely, graceful, handsome, neat.

Hardd pob newydd.

Every new thing is handsome. *Adage.*

Hyddia iauw, hardd oleuni,

Haul yr allyllon yw hi.

She impels the tide, the fair luminary, the sun of the goblins is she. *D. ab Gwilym, yr Llanud.*

Harddawl, *a. (hardd)* Tending to render handsome, or trim; ornamental; beautifying.

Harddedig, *a. (hardd)* Being made handsome.

Harddedd, *s. m. (hardd)* Comeliness.

Harddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (hardd) A rendering comely or handsome, an ornamenting, a becoming handsome.

Harddiant, *s. m. (hardd)* A rendering handsome; an ornamenting; a becoming handsome.

Harddineb, *s. m. (hardd)* Comeliness, trimness.

Harddu, *v. a. (hardd)* To tower, to grow finely.

Harddus, *a. (hardd)* Tending to render comely, or handsome, ornamental.

Harddwch, *s. m. (hardd)* Comeliness, handsomeness, beauty, ornament.

Tri harddwch synwyr: eglurdeb, cywirdeb, a newydddeb.

The three ornaments of good sense: perspicuity, accuracy, and novelty. *Barddas.*

Harddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* harddwyr (hardd—gwr) One who makes handsome; one who ornaments.

Harddymddwyn, *s. m. (hardd—ymddwyn)* A handsome demeanour.

Harddymddyawl, *a. (harddymddwyn)* Of a handsome demeanour or bearing.

Harddymdygiad, *s. m. (harddymddwyn)* A behaving handsomely; genteel demeanour.

Haredd, *s. m. (har)* Calmness, the state of being appeased, or tranquillized.

Cei wawd haredd,

Heb wailh caredd,

I'rh drugaredd,

O'rh dro gorau.

Thou shalt have panegyric of peace without any work of rebnke, for thy mercy, on account of thy best work. *Ieu. Brydydd Hir.*

Hariad, *s. m. (har)* A covering over; an appealing, or quieting.

Hariannawl, *a. (hariant)* Tending to appease.

Hariannu, *v. a. (hariant)* To appease, to quiet.

Hariant, *s. m. (har)* Appeasement, quietness.

Hari, *s. m. (har)* A jangle, a jingle.

Harn, *s. m. (hy—arn)* That aptly closes upon.

Harnais, *s. m.*—*pl.* harnaisiau (harn--ais) Harness

Chwyru, a chochl ei harnais—

A wna'r ci.

Snarl, and redden his harness would the dog do.

Llyweilyn ab Gwilym.

Harneisiad, *s. m. (harnais)* A harnessing.

Harneislaw, *v. a. (harnais)* To harness.

Harnaislaw, a. (harnais) Harnessing, a dressing.
Harnaislwr, s. m.—pl. harnaislwr (harnais—gwr)
 A harnesser.

Haro, interj. (har) Used to alight, or contempt.

Haro! nid i yw y cyntaf; mae imi ddigoes o gymmeirfald.

Well! I am not the first; there are enough of companions for me.
Ellis Wyn, B. Cang.

Haro, v. a. (har) To raise over; to smother over; to appease, to tranquillize.

Hatr, s. m. (had) That enwraps, or covers.

Hatrawl, a. (hatr) Tending to cover over.

Hatriad, s. m. (hatr) A covering or dressing.

Hatru, v. a. (hatr) To cover over, to dress.

Hau, v. a. (ha) To strew over, to sow.

Haul, s. m.—pl. henloedd (ha—nl) The sun.

Haw, s. m.—pl. t. od (ha) That is at the full, that is ripe; that is sluggish; an ass.

Haw, a. (ha) Being at the full, being fixt, sluggish, ripe.

Hawcald, s. f.—pl. hawceidiau (hawg) A hod-full.

Hawewr, s. m. (hawg—gwr) A hod-man.

Hawd, s. m. (hy—awd) A whisk, or quick motion, as the course or sweep of a fly. *Hawd clyr y gelwid sleddyf Oliver*, the whisk of the horuets was the name of the sword of Oliver: *thae gr yd yn ei hawd*, the corn is in its time of caring.
Sil.

*Dwyn arf, fal aden cryr,
 Ar hyd clun, a wyr hawd clyr.*

To bear a weapon, like an eagle's wing, along the thigh, that describes the Aernet's whisk.
Guto y Glyn.

Hawdd, a. (hy—awdd) Feasible, easy, free from difficulty.

Hawdd cymmod lle bo cariad.

It is easy to reconcile where there is affection.
Adage.

Ni wyf hawdd fod yn hawdd, ond ei hawdd yn achawdd.

The easy knows not that it is easy, until what is easy becomes difficult.
Adage.

Hawddammawr, s. m. (hawdd—ammawr) A gratulation; a welcome; good speed. *Hawddammawr iti*, a welcome to thee.

Hawddammawr, v. a. (hawdd—ammawr) To give gratulation, to welcome.

*Hawddammawr—
 Fy Maw! a'i leision dal doed;
 Cybill cariad ac ihar;
 Cog a farchogion a'i car.*

Welcome the month of May! let it come with its green banners; the friend of love, and the winged tribe: the cuckoo and the swallows each adore it.
D. ab Gwilym.

Hawddammored, s. m. (hawddammawr) Welcomeness; gratulation.

Hawddammori, v. a. (hawdd—ammawr) To give gratulation; to welcome.

*Bum echdoe a doe i'w dal yn trigo;
 Heddyw, i'm curo, i'm hawddammori.*

I have been two days ago and yesterday in his mansion's tarrying; to-day, to do me honour, he would give a welcome.
Gut. Owain.

Hawddammoriad, s. m. (hawddammawr) A giving gratulation; a welcoming.

Hawddfaidd, a. (hawdd—baidd) Of a promptly daring disposition; venturesome.

Hawddfeiddiad, s. m. (hawddfaidd) A venturing easily, a daring without hesitation.

Hawddfeiddiaw, v. a. (hawddfaidd) To venture easily, or with alacrity.

Dirdid ni hawddfeidd boddur.

The mischievous will not easily be at peace.
Adage.

Hawddfeiddiaw, a. (hawddfaidd) Apt to venture easily; apt to be intrepid.

Hawddfod, s. m. (hawdd—bod) Easy being; happiness; quietude.

Hawddfryd, s. m. (hawdd—bryd) Ease of mind, a pleasurable state of mind.

Hawddfyd, s. m. (hawdd—byd) Pleasure, or bliss.

Fy rhaglaw ty holl arholion, fy llywodraeth ddoluram, yn nodi ataf fy han, hi a olwir hawddfyd.

My guide upon all occasions, my earthly realm, next to myself, is called pleasure.
Ellis Wyn, B. Cang.

Hawddgar, a. (hawdd—gar) Amiable, or lovely.

Nid hawddgar ond difach; nid difach ond trugareg; nid trugareg ond deddfawt.

No one is lovely but the void of pride; no one is void of pride but the merciful; no one is merciful except the moral.
Adage.

Hawddgarwch, s. m. (hawddgar) Amiability.

Hawddged, a. (hawdd—ced) Free of treasure.

Hawddineb, s. m. (hawdd) Facility, easiness.

Hawddwaith, s. m. (hawdd—gwaith) Easy work.

Eiriaw i garwr hawddwaith.

The talkative loves easy work.
Adage.

Hawes, s. f.—pl. t. od (haw) A she ass.

Hawg, s. m.—pl. hogion (hy—awg) Completeness, fulness; perfection, a space of time; a good while; an age; also a box, shuttle, or hod, also a hawk. *Ni ddol yma yr hawg*, thou wilt not come here for a good while; *Nid ei ym yr hawg byd*, thou wilt not go there this great while: *Hawg glo*, a coal shuttle; *hawg gard*, a garden box.

*Addwydra he'n ddawn den bych;
 Hawg yr iudd a gyrnoddych.*

Let kindness be the virtue whilst thou art; the age of the ring mayest thou attain.
T. J. Id.

*Llew a ddyl hwn luddiad hawg
 Lle burw ei gae—*

A hand that shall make the attack of the hawk there, where it shows his anger.
H. Arwyn.

Hawg, adv. (hy—awg) Awhile, for some time.

*Pan ydd ai—
 Wm dewr hy, i west yr hawg,
 At Dedyr!*

Why, bold and gallant youth, wilt thou go on a visit a day while to Dedyr?
D. ab Gwilym.

*Na choffer hyn o'ch llaw'r hawg,
 O ddwng gyngor ddar gangawg.*

Let this not be lost from your hands a while, through evil counsel, ye branching oaks.
T. J. Id.

*Annoeth yw hyn, welthian hawg,
 A doeth wyd a thawdawg.*

This is unwise, now awhile; and thou art wise and doest.
T. J. Id.

Hawiad, s. m. (haw) A becoming full, a ripening; a becoming fixed, or sluggish.

Hawiaw, v. a. (haw) To render full, or mature; to fix upon, to become fixed. *Hawiaw a' beth*, to be intent upon a thing.

Hawl, s. f.—pl. holion (hy—awl) A claim, a suit, process, or cause. *Colli hawl*, to lose a suit; *hawl ddefnyddiaid*, a real action; *hawl fr*, a pending action; *hawl rwyddig*, a cause that lies dormant; *hawl drabldryddyn*, a cause beyond the year, or after the time limited; *gyru hawl*, to carry on a suit; *mae y llog gymmual o'r hawl*, the interest is as much as the claim.

Ni ddylid gwareadaw yr un o'r tair hawl hyn, yn amser cad cyfruth, am dir a iustar; sef—hawl priodoldd, a hawl ddoradaw, a hawl ymwrthyn.

Neither of these three suits respecting land ought to be kept in the time of law vacation; namely, a suit of right, a suit of investigation, and a suit of resistance.
Welsh Law.

Hawlbaid, s. f.—pl. hawbleidiaid (hawl—phaid) A plaintiff, a claiming party.

Hawlfaiuc, s. f.—pl. hawlfaiuciaid (hawl—mauc) A tribunal, a seat of justice.

Hawlwr, s. m.—pl. hawlwr (hawl—gwr) A claimant, an enquirer after, a plaintiff.

Hawa, a. (hy—awn) Eager, brisk, full of activity.

Hawni, s. m. (hawn) Eagerness; briskness, alacrity; slight work; loose threads, or ravelines, fine, or down.

Hawni, v. a. (hawn) To run over, to stitch slightly. *Nid gdw ond wedi ei hawni*, it is only slightly stitched.

Hawniad, s. m. (hawn) A doing over slightly; a basting, or stitching together slightly.

Hawnid, s. m. (hawn) Eagerness, briskness, hasty. *Gweth hawnid*, hasty or careless work.

*Medagan weddidd-wan, huan hawnid,
Myngl-wan yn llen yn lle rhaid gwydd.*

The slender deer one of delicate air, the luminescence of slenderness, with a white neck under a veil, where green is distributed. *Iorw. Pychon.*

Hawnt, s. m.—pl. t. ian (hawn) Alacrity, eagerness; briskness, vivacity, liveliness.

Hawntiad, s. m. (hawnt) An encouraging, animating; a becoming brisk, or lively; encouragement.

Hawntiaw, v. a. (hawnt) To encourage, to animate; to become eager; to become animated.

Hawntiawg, a. (hawnt) Full of alacrity, brisk.

Hawntiawl, a. (hawnt) Tending to make brisk.

Hawntwydd, s. m. (hawnt) Briskness, vivacity.

Hawntus, a. (hawnt) Full of alacrity, animated, brisk. *Nid wyf hawntus*, I am not hearty.

Hawr, s. m.—pl. horion (hy—awr) A spread out.

Hawr, a. (hy—awr) Tending to spread, or distend.

Hawriad, s. m. (hawr) A spreading out.

Hawru, v. a. (hawr) To spread out; to dilate.

Haws, s. m. (hy—aws) Ease. It is also used for the comparative *hawddach*. More feasible, easier.

Haws cadw nog ofrhais.

It is easier to keep than to hunt after. *Adagr.*

Haws ddallu o goed nog o gaeiti.

It is easier to arrive from a wood than from a castle. *Adagr.*

Hawsad, s. m. (haws) A making easy, an easing.

Hawsach, a. (comparative of haws) More easy.

Hawsaf, a. (superlative of haws) Most easy.

Hawsiu, v. a. (haws) To facilitate; to give ease.

*A waledi awr o roes hitana,
En haws, o serch, i'm hawsa.*

And seven hours she also gave (the sprightly jewel) of love, to give me ease. *Bede Aethelw.*

Hawdr, s. m. (haws) Feasibleness, easiness.

Hawdra, s. m. (haws) What is practicable.

Hawsedil, s. m. (haws) Freedom from difficulty.

Hawsiheb, s. m. (haws) Practicability.

HE, s. f. r. Aptness for motion, a going.

He, a. (f. of hy) Bold, daring, adventurous. *Arf he*, a daring weapon.

Hëad, s. m. (he) A sowing; dissemination.

Hear, a. (he—ar) Apt to produce a sound, noisy.

Arf haf, hear gweigl.

Calm in the summer, the torrent is noisy. *Gwalchmai.*

Hëawd, s. m.—pl. hëodydd (he) A drifting.

*Adawr o few ddraila,
Ne hëawd rhy, hëawd gair.*

A Fowler from the eastern front, of the hue of the drift of snow, a fair shower. *U. no Gwalchmai.*

Heb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy—eb) A pass, or utterance; speech.

Heb, prep. (hy—eb) Without, void of, destitute of, in a state of absence from. *Heb arian*, ac *heb werth*, without money, and without price: *heb ado am*, without leaving one: *heb ohir*, without delay:—*Hebryf, heiddwyf, hebaf*, and *heb-daf*, without me: *hebod, he'at, hebddod, heb-ddot*, without thee: *hebe, hebdda*, without him, without it: *hebi, hebddi*, without her: *hebon*,

VOL. II.

or *hebdom*, without us: *heboch, hebddoch*, without you: *hebynt, hebddynt*, without them.

Achaws heb achaws o bonn.

A cause without a cause of it. *Adagr.*

Ethyr corn heb ystyfarn.

The horn is become without an ear. *Adagr.*

Heb Ddew heb ddin, a Dew a digne.

Without God without any thing, with God with(having) enough. *Adagr.*

Dreg yr dryg-wat, gwaeth yr bod hebddo.

Bad is a bad servant, worse to be without him. *Adagr.*

Heb, adv. (hy—eb) Without; by, beside.

Mai ydd eoddynt yn myned heb gaeiti a eiwd Eparthmawr, eu cyrchu a urwg Idruta.

As they were going by a castle that was called Eparthmawr, Ercyn attacked them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Hebawl, a. (heb) Uttering, relating to utterance.

Heber, s. m.—pl. hebyr (heb) That serves for locomotion; a foot.

Hebgor, s. m. (heb—cor) The dispensing with.

Hebgor, v. a. (heb—cor) To put aside, to omit, to leave as unnecessary, to spare, to dispense with, or to be able to do without.

Nu fydd ry fwythas lle galler dy heb-g.

Be not over nice where thou mayest be dispensed with. *Adagr.*

Hebgoradwy, a. (hebgor) Dispensable.

Hebgorawl, a. (hebgor) Being dispensed with.

Hebgoredig, a. (hebgor) Being dispensed with.

Hebgori, v. a. (hebgor) To dispense with.

Hebgoriad, s. m. (hebgor) A dispensing with.

Hebiad, s. m. (heb) An uttering, utterance.

Hebiaw, prep. (heb—law) Beside; over and above. *adv.* Besides, moreover.

Heboca, v. a. (hebg) To hunt with a hawk.

*Heboca, a hebi bidd,
A parif gwyllt, drifwau grillydd.*

He is wont to be hawking and hunting the sides of the rifle after the wild beast. *R. Cefn.*

Hebog, s. f.—pl. t. an (heb) A hawk. *Hebog chwyldro*, a gerfalcon: *hebg dramor*, a peregrine falcon: *hebg wlanawg*, a launer: *hebg marthin*, a gohawk: *hebg yr chedydd*, a hobby hawk.

Y penhebgwydd a ddilyd ei anrhyddio a ddrw arfer. y dydd y haddio ei hebog an o dri aderyn: al huan, al creyr, al garun.

The chief falconer ought to be honoured with three presents, the day whereon his hawk shall kill one of three birds: either a bittern, or a heron, or a stork. *Wick Law.*

Huan gwenuthur hebog o'r barctian no gwenuthur talawg yn ddyrddig.

It is easier to make a head of a kite than to make a learned man of a bantlin. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Hebogaidd, a. (hebg) Being hawk-like.

Heboglys, s. m. (hebwg—llys) Hawkweed.

Hebogydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hebg) A hawk.

Nid yf yr hebogydd naawu tri chorodd yn y newydd, rhag bod gwall ei hebogus dreg foddaw: heidi hagen a cryfiu ei wrd yn y lly.

The falconer drinks no more than three hornfuls in the hall, lest his hawk should be rejected through drunkenness: nevertheless, whoever shall hold his liquor in the court. *Wick Law.*

Hebogyddlaeth, s. m. (hebgydd) Hawking.

Hebogyn, s. m. dim. (hebg) A laneret.

Hebred, s. f. (heb—rhad) An external course; a state of evil, in the system of transmigration; it is otherwise called *Abred*. a. Being in an evil state.

*A gwaie ni ofi mair i'n rhyddolod,
Yn rhagwaid perchawl, jall gynydded:
Rhag ni twyllen byth o beth hebred,
I gollu i'w llydau, a'wneud.*

And were to us the step wherein we have been placed, under the impulse of sin, an outward course: lest we be deceived for ever by a devilish thing, to lose the virtues of a wheel for good. *Gwalchmai.*

Hebredawl, a. (hebre) Of the circle of evil.

Hebrediad, *s. m.* (hebred) A going the circle of inchoation or the state of evil.

Hebreds, *v. a.* (hebred) To go in the course of evil, to traverse the circle of evil.

Hebrwng, *s. m.* (heb—rhwng) A mission.

Hebrwng, *v. a.* (heb—rhwng) To go with, to conduct, to accompany, to send onward; to carry, or to convey. *Hebrwng hawl*, to carry on a suit; *hebrwng iawn*, to give satisfaction; *hebrwng lledrad i wrtho*, to get clear of theft.

Hebryngad, *s. m.* (hebrwng) A sending.

Hebryngadwy, *a.* (hebrwng) That may be sent, or conducted; that may be conveyed.

Hebryngawl, *a.* (hebrwng) Missive, sending.

Hebryngedig, *a.* (hebrwng) Being conducted.

Hebryngiad, *s. c.*—*pl.* hebryngiaid (hebrwng) A conductor, an accompanier, a sender.

Ni rusa dim rhagot oni ddelych i'm cyfoeth; a myfi a fyddaf hebryngiad arnat.

Nothing shall start before thee until thou comest into my dominion; and I will be a conductor to thee.

H. P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.

Hebryngu, *v. a.* (hebrwng) To go with, to conduct, to accompany; to convey.

Hebryngwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hebryngwyr (hebrwng—gwr) A conductor, an accompanier.

Hebryngydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (hebrwng) A sender; a conductor, a conveyer.

Hebryngyddes, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (hebrwngydd) A female sender; a female conductor.

Hebu, *v. a.* (heb) To utter, to speak, to say. *Hebai efe*, queth he; *heba Meilyr*, says Meilyr; *ni heb a ohybych*, none will utter what thou shalt utter.

*Dy ferd da, dothyw i'rh oddeu,
Dy far gwrd gerdyfyn i faddu;
Ti hebod nid hebau ordd tas;
Mi hebod ni hebaf honau.*

Thy good bard, he is come to thy purpose, thy ardent profound anser to do away; thou without me, not speaking were thine, I without thee, I do not speak wither. *Cynnddu, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Hebus, *a.* (heb) Tending to utter; dicacious.

Hebwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hebwyr (heb—gwr) One who utters; a sayer.

Hebydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (heb) An utterer.

Heciad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (heg) A hopping.

Hecian, *v. a.* (heg) To halt, to hop, to limp.

Heciwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hecwyr (heg—gwr) One who hops, or goes haltingly.

Hecyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (hac) A little notch, or cut.

Hecynu, *v. a.* (hecyn) To make a notch.

Hed, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. oedd (hy—ed) A flight; or the act of flying; also a bat.

Hedawg, *a.* (hed) Having power to fly; flying.

Hedawl, *a.* (hed) Volant; apt to fly; flying.

Hedeg, *s. m.* (hed) A flight, or a flying.

Hedeg, *v. a.* (hed) To fly; also to shoot out, or to ear, as corn.

Hedegawg, *a.* (hedeg) Flying, or that flies.

Hedegawl, *a.* (hedeg) Volant, flying.

Hedegu, *v. a.* (hedeg) To fly, to move by wings.

Hedhynt, *s. f.* (hed—hynt) A flying course.

Hediad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (hed) A flying, a flight.

Hedin, *a.* (hed) Volatic, volant, volatile.

Hedinaw, *v. a.* (hedin) To volatilize.

Hediniad, *s. m.* (hedin) A volatilization.

Hedion, *s. pl. aggr.* (hed) Things that fly, what fly with the wind; light corn, chaff.

Hedlam, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (hed—llam) A flying leap.

Hedlamu, *v. a.* (hedlam) To take a flying leap.

Hednaid, *s. f.* (hed—naid) A flying leap.

Hedwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hedwyr (hed—gwr) A flier.

Hedydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (hed) A flier; the lark; otherwise called *chedydd*, *uchedydd*, *meilierydd*.

Hedydd cribawg, *hedydd copawg*, a crested lark; *cor-hedydd*, a titlark; *hedydd*, sea rocket.

Hedyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (hâd) One seed, a grain of seed.

Hedd, *s. m.* (hy—edd) That, glides onward; peace, calm, tranquillity.

Heddaberth, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (hedd—aberth) A peace-offering.

Heddawg, *a.* (hedd) Having peace, tranquil.

Heddawl, *a.* (hedd) Tranquil, peaceable.

Heddi, *s. m.* (hedd) The present day, this day. *adv.* To day, on this day.

Heddiad, *s. m.* (hedd) A making peace, a calming.

Heddswyddawg, *s. m.*—*pl.* heddswyddogion (hedd—swyddawg) A peace-officer.

Heddu, *v. a.* (hedd) To make peace, to tranquilize, to pacify.

Heddu, *a.* (hedd) Pacific, quiet, or tranquil.

Hedduaw, *v. a.* (heddu) To make peaceful, to become pacific.

Hedduiad, *s. m.* (heddu) A making pacific.

Hedduisrwydd, *s. m.* (heddu) Peaceableness.

Heddwch, *s. m.*—*pl.* heddychau (hedd) Peace, quietness; tranquillity.

*Ni ddichon, neua heddychau,
Na bo doeth y neb a das.*

In peace-makings, he that shall be silent cannot be less than wise. *H. Cae Llwyd.*

Tri anazeneddys heidd Yng Prydain: amlgyr gwyr, a'i ddiabarth: cynnal o'i mawl am a fo ddausau a rhagor, a gyrru heiddch ar ddiffrad ac amharth.

The three necessary duties of the bards of the Isle of Britain: to manifest the truth, and to declare it; to maintain a memorial of praise for what shall be good and excellent; and to make power prevail over anarchy and devastation. *Merddin.*

Heddwg, *s. m.* (hedd) Tranquillity, peace.

Heddy, *s. m.* (hedd) This day. *adv.* To day.

Heddychawd, *s. m.* (heddwch) The act of making peace, pacification; tranquillization.

Heddychawl, *a.* (heddwch) Peaceable, tranquil.

Heddychiad, *s. m.* (heddwch) A pacifying; a calming, a tranquillizing; pacification.

Heddychiadawl, *a.* (heddychiad) Pacificatory.

Heddychiadu, *v. a.* (heddychiad) To pacify.

Heddychlawn, *a.* (heddwch) Peaceful, peaceable.

Heddychlonddeb, *s. m.* (heddychlawn) Peacefulness, tranquillity.

Heddychlonedd, *s. m.* (heddychlawn) Quietness.

Heddychloni, *v. a.* (heddychlawn) To make quiet.

Heddychlonyrwydd, *s. m.* (heddychlawn) Peacefulness, quietness.

Heddycholdeb, *s. m.* (heddychawl) Peaceableness.

Heddychu, *v. a.* (heddwch) To make peace, to pacify, to appease, to tranquillize.

Gwedi darfod i'ldi hi, traw i'gion, heddychu ei ffrdwel a orng Bran,—ac ygyd a'i fam dawed parth ag ei ffrwd.

After she had made an end, through sighing, Bran did tranquillize his mind; and with his mother he came towards his brother. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Heddychnus, *a.* (heddwch) Peaceable, or pacific.

Heddychnusaw, *v. a.* (heddychnus) To render pacific; to become peaceable.

Heddychnusawl, *a.* (heddychnus) Of pacific tendency.

Heddychwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* heddychwyr (heddwch—gwr) A peacemaker; also a liberated person.

Heddygawl, *a.* (heddwg) Tending to tranquillize.

Heddygedig, *a.* (heddwg) Being tranquillized.

Heddygedigawl, *a.* (heddygedig) Pacificatory.

Heddygiad, *s. m.* (heddwg) A tranquillizing.

Heddygu, *v. a.* (heddwg) To tranquillize.

Heddyngnad, *s. m.*—*pl.* heddyngnaid (hedd—yngnad) A justice of the peace.

Heddyngseiddineth, *s. m.* (heddyngnad) The office of a justice of the peace.

Heddyw, *s. m.* (hedd) The day present, this day.

mt. To day, on this day.

By ddrwg y heddyw ar wir;
Ar wrdd ni mmdawir.

That is evil to be day in the right; the one that is good will not be heddyw to.

Heddyw nid ydyw y dydd!

To day that day is not!

Ddeh Gwilym.

Hefal, *a.* (he-mal) Apt to be like; semblable.

Hefeliad, *s. m.* (hefal) A making similar.

Hefelig, *a.* (hefal) Having a similitude.

Llunaf gant moliant, mawl hefelig,
I fangwrhaog ring Gwilym.

I will form a hundred passages, of slender praise, to Bangor new excellent thus Aethelwig.

Gronwy Gwyn.

Hefelwch, *s. m.* (hefal) Similitude, semblance.

Hefelychadwy, *a.* (hefelwch) That may be made like, or similar.

Hefelychawl, *a.* (hefelwch) Tending to resemble.

Hefelychedig, *a.* (hefelwch) Being likened.

Hefelychedigaeth, *s. m.* (hefelychedig) The act of making similar, a making a resemblance.

Hefelychiad, *s. m.* (hefelwch) A likening.

Hefelychu, *v. a.* (hefelwch) To imitate, to do in like manner; to liken, to compare.

Hefelydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* ion (hefal) That is like, or similar; an equal.

Nid maeth mann mab ei hefelydd.

A mother will not nurse a boy his equal.

D. L. Mru.

Am gann, ni fu, ni fydd,
Hoew ni law, ei hefelydd.

For singing, there has not been, there will not be of brisk fame, his equal.

Gronwy Owain.

Hefelydd, *a.* (hefal) Similar, like, semblable.

Mordaf hefelydd, rhydd yn rhoddi.

Like Mordaf, free he would give to me.

Cynddelw.

Hefelyddawl, *a.* (hefelydd) Imitative; likening.

Hefelyddiad, *s. m.* (hefelydd) An imitating.

Hefelyddu, *v. a.* (hefelydd) To imitate, to liken.

Hefin, *a.* (haf) Estival, summer. *Alban hefin*, summer solstice; *Alban arthas*, the winter solstice.

Hefrin, *a.* (haf) That is spread out, or incompact.

Tri chaid byd: mawn cailestr, corn hydd hefin, a chalon mab y criwra.

The three hardest things in the world: a flint stone, the horn of a grey stag, and the heart of the miser.

Yrhwedd.

Hefyd, *adv.* (haf) Additionally; also, likewise, too. *conj.* In addition; also, likewise, moreover, too.

Rhaid iwl gyaltyfau o farf y gwr a well di rhaco; ac ni nwyllau hefyd oad y fawr y tynir a chylleibrenau.

A leech is necessary for me from the beard of the person whom thou seest yonder; and it will not serve likewise without being plucked with wooden tweezers when he is alive.

H. Culawch—Mabynoglan.

Hefys, *s. m.* (haf) A smock, or a shift.

Heg, *s. f.* (hy—eg) That has aptness to expand.

Hegab, *s. f.* (heg—ab) A grasshopper.

Hegf, *s. f.*—*pl.* heglau (heg) A leg, a shank.

Hegf gam, the plough-staff.

Heglawg, *a.* (hegl) Having limbs; large limbed.

Hegr, *s. m.* (heg) That conduces to quickness.

Heind, *s. m.* (hai) An impelling, or egging.

Heiaw, *v. a.* (hai) To impel, to egg onward.

Heiawg, *a.* (hai) Tending to egg onward.

Heibio, *adv.* (heb) By, beside, aside, to one side.

Dyn fo yn myned heibio, there he is going by;

bwrs heibio, to throw aside. *Deaf yn ei heibio chwi*, I shall come back by you. *Dyfed.*

Y pethau a ddolent rhaglawn, ni wyr yr ennyllion ddim o honysni eitha a gynallodd o'r pethau a seimant heibio, a chymant a garlaido. Daw iddynt wybod.

The things that shall come in future, the angels know nothing of them except what they shall collect from the things that are gone by; and as much as God shall permit for them to know.

Amadorius.

Llawer gair yn wyn a f heibio.

Many a word passes away like the wind.

Adage.

Heidlad, *s. m.* (haid) A swarming, a going in swarms; a flocking together.

Heidiaw, *v. a.* (haid) To swarm, to flock together; to be full of.

Heidladat i dy y bwtin.

They have flocked to the house of the harlot. *Jeremiah 5. 7.*

Heidiawg, *a.* (haid) Abounding with swarms.

Heidiawl, *a.* (haid) Tending to swarm, swarming.

Heidda, *v. a.* (haid) To collect or to beg barley.

Gwehls ddyn goies o dda,
Dannedd-hir, doe yn heidda.

I saw a person scanty of good, with long teeth, yesterday begging barley.

Ian. Idd. y Bileg.

Heiddaw, *s. m.* (haedd) Attainment; merit.

E gyrrhaedd fawl, gwradd fodd;
A'r heiddaw ni cyrrhaeddodd.

He will obtain fawn in a scanty way; and the merit has reached him.

Stm. Rychen.

Hir boll heb—

Hellwr hydd, hael o'r heiddaw.

It is tedious to be without the pursuer of the stag, liberal of his acquisition.

Stm. Rychen.

Heiddan, *s. f.* dim. (haid) A grain of barley.

Heiddiad, *s. m.* (haedd) An attaining; acquisition.

Heiddiaw, *v. a.* (haedd) To obtain; to merit.

Heiddiawl, *a.* (haedd) Meritorious.

Heiddwch, *s. m.* (haedd) Attainment, acquisition.

Heiddyd, *s. m.* (haedd) Attainment; merit.

Heiddig, *a.* (hai) Tending to egg on; encouraging.

Heiernin, *a.* (halarn) Ferrean, like iron.

Cadwyn heiernin
Am ben fy neulin.

An iron chain around my knees.

Ancurin.

Heigiad, *s. m.* (haig) A producing in shoals.

Heigiaw, *v. a.* (haig) To bring forth in shoals; to produce abundantly; to shoal.

Heigied y dyfroedd.

Let the waters bring forth abundantly.

Genesis 1. 20.

Yr afon a heigio o lyfiant.

The river shall teem with frogs.

Ereodus viii. 3.

Heiglawg, *a.* (haig) Abounding with shoals.

Heigtawl, *a.* (haig) Apt to produce in shoals.

Heilgorn, *s. m.*—*pl.* heilgyrn (hai—corn) A drinking horn.

Heillad, *s. m.* (hail) An acting bounteously; a ministering, or attending; a serving of liquor.

Heillaw, *v. a.* (hail) To give abundantly, or bountifully; to minister, to serve at a feast; to serve or wait upon guests; to pour liquor.

Heiliau gwin, to serve wine; **heiliau ar y brenin**, to wait upon the king.

Gwell tollau na heiliau.

It is better to retrench than to lavish.

Adage.

Llary llawroddiad iad a llwyrd; Llonydd yw gantaw heiliau haelid.

The mild magnificent one of grace and perfection, pleased is he to deal generously.

Cynddelw. Yr a g. l. Rhy.

Heiliaud, *s. m.* (hail) The act of conferring a bounty; a service at a feast.

Heillawg, *a.* (hail) Having service; waited on.

Heilledig, *a.* (heillad) Being served, or attended.

Heiliu, *a.* (hail) Bounteous, generous, free.

Heiliog, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (hail) A capital of a column.

Heilydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hail) A servitor.

Heilyddiaeth, *s. m.* (heilydd) Office of a servitor.

Heilyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hail) A servitor; a cup-bearer, a butler, a waiter.

Heilyn achubid pob bro.

A cupbearer is the saviour of every country. *Anwyn.*

Heilyniaeth, *s. m.* (heilyn) The vocation of a cupbearer or butler.

Heini, *s. m.* (hain) Fulness of motion, or life; briskness. *a.* Being brisk, or lively.

Heiniad, *s. m.* (hain) A pervading with volatility, a making full of life; a swarming with vermin.

Heiniar, *s. m.* (hain) A crop, or produce of the year.

Hoen dry cain heiniar coll.

Of the hue of the fair snow is the crop of the basals.

A rhan a galf o'r heiniar, D. ab Gwilym.
A'r yd a dyfoeld o'r ar.

And a share he shall have of the produce, and the corn that has grown from the soil. *Guto, Glyn.*

Heiniardy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (heiniar—ty) Granary.

Heiniaw, *v. a.* (hain) To act with volatility, to pervade; to swarm, or to be full of. *Mac dy arely yn heiniaw o chwain*, thy bed is swarming with fleas. *Sil.*

Heiniawg, *a.* (hain) Teeming with, pervaded.

Heiniaw, *v. a.* (hain) Volatile; pervasive.

Heiniedig, *a.* (hain) Being pervaded; swarming.

Heinif, *a.* (hain) Full of vivacity, lively, cheerful, brisk.

Tutid cerddorion cynnweli o haelon;
Rhan rhen rad goriden gwaith heinif.

The talents of the minstrels are for the portraying of generous ones; the Lord will dispense supreme grace over the cheerful task. *Morgan.*

Eatyn Heiniaw heinif
Ar hyd bwrdd, lle ymwrdd lliw.

Spread the cloth brightly over the table, where the flowing liquor makes a tumult. *T. Pry.*

Heinifdra, *s. m.* (heiniw) Vivacity, briskness.

Heinniad, *s. m.* (haint) A causing a contagion.

Heinnlaw, *v. a.* (haint) To cause a contagion.

Heinnlawg, *a.* (haint) Having a contagion.

Da fu Rhau, ei has fu heinnlawg o serch;
Da fu Rhydderch, gwr ardervang.

Good was Rhau, who was himself diseased from love; good was Rhydderch, a diseased man. *Iolo Goch.*

Heintddwyn, *a.* (haint—dwyn) Pestiferous.

Heintfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (haint—man) Petechiae.

Heintfanaw, *a.* (heintfan) Petechial.

Heintiad, *s. m.* (haint) A causing a contagion.

Heintlaw, *v. a.* (haint) To cause a contagion.

Heintlawg, *a.* (haint) Contagious; pestiferous.

Heintlawl, *a.* (haint) Contagious, epidemic.

Heintledig, *a.* (haint) Being made contagious.

Heintnod, *s. m.* (haint—nod) Pestilence.

Heintnodawl, *a.* (heintnod) Pestilential.

Heintty, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (haint—ty) A pesthouse, or a lazaretto.

Heintus, *a.* (haint) Contagious, epidemic.

Heintuswydd, *s. m.* (heintus) Contagionousness.

Heinydd, *s. m.* (hain) That is the seat of life.

I'r sef goodydd hefyd
Tragywydd heinydd ei had.

In heaven was likewise established the eternal shade of his seed. *W. Middleton.*

Heislan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (hais—lian) A hatchel.

Pigau heislan o anwyn.

The points of a hatchel from hell. *Sir, R. Officriad.*

Heislanawg, *a.* (heislan) Being hatchelled.

Heislaniad, *s. m.* (heislan) A hatchelling.

Heislanu, *v. a.* (heislan) To hatchel, to dress flax.

Heislanwr, *s. m.*—*pl. heislanwyr* (heislan—gwr) A hatcheller.

Heislanydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (heislan) Hatcheller.

Heistain, *s. f.* (hais—tain) An utensil for whetting scythes; otherwise called *Aegaden pladur*, *rhip i ripo pladur*, and *prengrat*.

Heisyllt, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (hais) A hatchell.

Heisylltiad, *s. m.* (heisyllt) A hatchelling.

Heisylltn, *v. a.* (heisyllt) To hatchel flax.

Heisylltydd, *s. m.* (heisyllt) A hatcheller.

Hel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (hy—el) A gathering, collection, or aggregate; a haugh, or holme, a dale or a low rich meadow by a river, and collected by the water, which is sometimes overflowed; *hel-lys*, prickly saltwort. The gradation of the different sorts of land begins with *hel*; the next is *ton*; then *twyn*; then *glas*; then *llyn*; and lastly *mynydd*.

Hel, *v. a.* (hy—el) To gather, to collect; to hunt.

Hel ynghyd, to gather together; *hel cerys*, to gather stones; *hel gwartheg*, to collect the cattle together; *hel llwynog*, to hunt a fox; *hel bryd*, to gather victuals, or to go a begging; *hel blew crimion*, to gather crooked hairs, that is to stray about; *mae hi yn hel ei bywyd*, she goes a begging for subsistence.

Brochfael ac Iddon, bradorion Hywel,
A helynt gerddorion,
Rhyllas a llafnas rhuddion,
Ar lies draig yn llys dragon.

Brochfael and Iddon, the comrades of Hywel, that would collect together the minstrels, they have been slain with ruddy blades on the part of the dragon, in the court of the chief. *Feryab Codi.*

Hela, *s. m.* (hel) A gathering, a collecting; a hunt. *C'w'n hela*, hunting dogs.

Hela, *v. a.* (hel) To gather, to collect; to hunt.

Fe a heliodd lawer o bethau, he has amassed a deal of wealth.

Ni ellir hela Twrch Twrth byth neu calafwl Bwlch, a Chyfoelch,
a Sebwich, meibion Glydd Cyfoelch,—a Glas, Giclag, a Gliclawg,
eu tri chl.

The Bear of the Foam can never be hunted without having Bwlch, Cyfoelch, and Sebwich, the sons of Glydd Cyfoelch, with Glas, Giclag, and Gliclawg, their three dogs. *H. Cilydd—Mabiongion.*

Helaeth, *a.* (hel) Spacious, extensive, wide, large, abundant, plentiful.

Helaethawl, *a.* (helaeth) Tending to make ample, spacious, or large.

Helaethder, *s. m.* (helaeth) Spaciousness, ample-ness, enlargement.

Helaethdra, *s. m.* (helaeth) Spaciousness.

Helaethedig, *a.* (helaeth) Extended, amplified; diffused, enlarged, expanded.

Heluethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (helaeth) A making spacious, or extensive; extension, ampliation, amplification, enlargement.

Helaethiadawl, *a.* (helaethiad) Amplifying.

Helaethiadn, *v. a.* (helaethiad) To make spacious.

Helaethiannawl, *a.* (helaethiant) Tending to amplification, or extension.

Helaethiannu, *v. a.* (helaethiant) To render amplified, to become amplified.

Helaethiant, *s. m.* (helaeth) Amplitude.

Helaethrwydd, *s. m.* (helaeth) Spaciousness, extensiveness, amplenness, wideness; abundance.

Nid helaethrwydd heb ddigon.

There is no abundance without enough. *Ad. 2*

Helaethu, *v. a.* (helaeth) To make spacious, to extend, to widen, to enlarge, to amplify.

Helathwr, s. m.—*pl.* **helaethlwywr** (helaeth—gwr) One who makes spacious, an amplifier.

Helaethydd, s. m.—*pl.* **t. ion** (helaeth) Amplifier.

Helas, s. f. (hal) Black saltwort.

Helbul, s. m.—*pl.* **t. on** (hel—pul) Anxiety, care, trouble, perplexity, solicitude.

Helbulaw, v. a. (helbul) To act with anxiety; to be full of care, or anxiety.

Helbulus, a. (helbul) Full of anxiety; anxious, perplexed, solicitous; disquieted, distressed.

Helbulusaw, v. a. (helbulus) To act with perplexity, to be perplexed, to be anxious.

Helbuluswydd, s. m. (helbulus) An anxiousness.

Helciad, s. m. (helg) A prying about carefully.

Helcu, v. a. (helg) To pry about carefully.

Heldir, s. m. (hel—tir) A hunting-ground.

Heldrin, s. m.—*pl.* **t. oedd** (hel—trin) Business.

Heldrin, v. a. (hel—trin) To bustle greatly.

Heldrinedd, s. m. (heldrin) A bustling state.

Heledd, s. f.—*pl.* **t. au** (hal) A place where salt is made, a salt-pit, a salt-pan. *Heledd Wen*, Nantwich; *Heledd-Ddu*, Northwich; *Erch a Heledd*, the Orkney and some other island on the coast of Scotland.

Rhych o bob heledd.

A sow from every salt-pit.

Adage.

Oer y celd—

Er pas dywysyd, wylwydd wedd,

Yr holl o ffon yr heledd.

Cold has it been found, and yet the complexion, since the dog has been drawn from the side of the salt pan.

LL. Goch ab Iwanig Hen, y'r Eiry.

Helfa, s. f.—*pl.* **helfeydd** (hel) An aggregate, or collected heap; a hunt.

O'r new helaeth, tair helfa gyffredia sydd, a thair helfa gyffwrth, a thair helfa ddolof.

Of the nine venations, there are three common hunts, and three (being) hunts, and three cry hunts.

Hunting Laws.

Helfarch, s. m.—*pl.* **helfeirch** (hel—march) A hunting-horse, a hunter.

Helfon, s. f.—*pl.* **helffyn** (hel—ffon) Hunting-pole.

Helg, s. m. (hel) A careful hunting about.

Helgaeth, s. m. (helg) What gathers round; soot.

Helgi, s. m.—*pl.* **t. on** (hel—ci) A hunting-dog.

Helgig, s. m.—*pl.* **t. au** (hel—cig) The flesh of any beast of the chase, venison.

Helgorn, s. m. (hel—corn) A hunting horn.

Helgyd, v. a. (hel) To pry about carefully; to pursue continually; to dangle after.

Helheg, s. m. (hal—heg) Stinkingiris.

Helynt, s. f.—*pl.* **t. iau** (hel—hynt) A course for gathering; a hunting course; course, condition, or state of being; business.

Heli, s. m. (hal) Brine, a salt liquor, a pickle.

Heli y mor, sea water: mor heli, the briny sea: **Pall heli**, a brine pit.

Bwrw heli yn y mor.

To throw brine into the sea.

Adage.

Heliad, s. m. (hel) A gathering; a hunting.

Heliad, s. m. (heli) A seasoning with brine; a turning to brine.

Heliadd, a. (heli) Of a briny quality; saline.

Heliaw, v. a. (heli) To season with brine.

Heliawg, a. (heli) Abounding with brine, briny.

Heliedig, a. (heliad) Gathered, hunted.

Helig, a. (hel) Willow, made of willows.

Ni chaf, i bledd af o ddig!

Un iau ond gariawet helig;

O chaf ffinia wch ffinia,

Bagi goll a goll bygel gwen.

Where will my anger lead me! I shall not obtain one reward but will see gariawet, but should I then obtain the splendid nymph, a vast creek shall come to the lot of the fair one's swain.

T. Alce.

Hellon, s. pl. aggr. (hel) Gatherings; gleanings.

Helliwr, s. m.—*pl.* **helwyr** (hel—gwr) A gatherer, or collector; a huntsman, a hunter.

Gair helliwr am ei gi.

A huntsman's word of his dog.

Adage.

Yr anfel a helliwr fydd ar arddelw yr helliwr cyntaf, hyd oed ymchwelo, ei wyneb parhau a'i gartref, a'i gefn ar yr hely.

The animal that is to be hunted shall belong to the first huntsman, until he turns his face towards his home, and his back upon the hunt.

Welsh Laws.

Helm, s. f.—*pl.* **t. ydd** (hel) A stack, or rick.

Helmauw, a. (helm) Being stacked, or ricked.

Helmiad, s. m. (helm) A forming into stacks.

Helmu, v. a. (helm) To make a stack, to stack.

Helogan, s. f. (hal) Wild celery, smallage.

Help, s. m.—*pl.* **t. au** (hel) Help, assistance.

Helpiad, s. m. (help) A helping, or aiding.

Helpu, v. a. (help) To help, to aid, to assist.

Helpwr, s. m.—*pl.* **helpwyr** (help—gwr) A helper.

Helw, s. m. (hel) Possession, ownership.

Helwi, v. a. (helw) To have possession, to own.

Helwriaeth, s. m. (heliwr) Huntsmanship.

O'r new helwriaeth, tair helfa gyffredia sydd; carw, haid wen-yu, a gielwad.

Of the nine venations there are common hunts: a stag, a swarm of bees, and the salmon.

Welsh Laws.

Hely, s. m. (hel) A gathering, a collection; a hunt, a chase.

Tair hely rydd, haid wenyn ar wryagen, a llywog, a dyfegi, can nid oes adlam iddynt.

The three free hunts, a swarm of bees upon a bough, and a fox, and a snout, for to them there is no retreat.

Welsh Laws.

Hely, v. a. (hel) To gather, to collect; to hunt.

Os a hely hely, a gyllwng ar anfel, a chyfarfod o gwn seer ag of a' ludd, y cwn crystaf blefydd, oidd cwn y breisid fydd y rym seer.

If any body should go to hunt, and should start after an animal, and should find dogs meet with it, and kill it, the first dogs are entitled to it, except the fresh ones are the king's dogs.

Welsh Laws.

Helyaidd, a. (hely) Venatic, relating to hunting.

Helydd, s. m.—*pl.* **t. ion** (hel) A hunter, venator.

Helyddes, s. f.—*pl.* **t. au** (helydd) A female hunter.

Helyddiaeth, s. m. (helydd) The vocation of a hunter; hunting, venation.

Helyddig, a. (hely) Being hunted as game.

Helyg, v. pl. aggr. (hal) Willows; the salix. The varieties are, *helyg llwydion*, *helyg duon*, *helyg ffreinig*, *helyg y cwn*, and *merhelyg*. *Gwinllan helyg*, a plantation of willows. *Mon*. Lovers were accustomed to make garlands of the willows, and of the birch; but one forsaken was presented with a *ffon gollen*, or hazel stick, instead of the other; probably punning upon the words *coll*, hazel, and *coll*, a loss.

Tra fu'r prif-feirdd heirdd, hardd welion cerddiawn,

Cyflawn o ddi-dawyn ymroddion,

Nid ef a berchyl berchyll son ddyg,

Gwrth helyg terig tor golluiddon.

In the time of the high primary bard, the elegant ministers of song, full of the three talents of eloquence, no honour was given to what is like the pigs in tone, the dirty gut-breaking fiddle of willows.

for. Bell.

Helygbren, s. m. (helyg—pren) A willow tree.

Helygen, s. f. (helyg) A willow, a willow tree.

Helyglwyn, s. m.—*pl.* **t. i** (helyg—llwyn) A grove of willows.

Helyglys, s. m. (helyg—llyn) Willow herb.

Helynt, s. f.—*pl.* **t. iau** (hel—ynt) A gathering course; a hunting expedition, business, affair, concern, condition of life. *Mae yu ddrwg dy helynt*, thou art in a bad plight.

Fy holl helynt i a fynegwch Tychicus i chw.

All my concern Tychicus will declare unto you.

Colossians, iv. 7.

Helyntiad, s. m. (helynt) A transacting business.
Helyntiaw, v. a. (helynt) To engage in business.
Helyntiawg, a. (helynt) Having a concern, or business in hand.

Helyntiwr, s. m.—pl. helyntwyr (helynt—gwr) One who is engaged in a concern.

Helyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (hel) A stock of a family
Y gwr haelaf gwr helyth
A bair pob saghanraidd byth.

The most generous one, of pure race, will for ever cause an end to every necessity.
R. ab Dafydd o Lanellidan.

Hell, a. (f. of hyl) Ugly, unsightly, frightful.

Hellgre, s. f. (hell—cre) An ugly hag, a witch.

Heltni, s. m. (halt) Saltiness, brinishness.

Hem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (hy—em) A hem, a border.

Hemiad, s. m. (hem) A hemming, a bordering.

Hemiant, s. m. (hem) A hemming, a border.

Melfod

Falch ei bael, bagwy aur ei hemiant;

Falch ei llog ring y lileirint.

Melfod, proud its crook, a gold cluster its borderings; proud its cloister by the side of the stream.
Cyuddellon.

Hemiaw, v. a. (hem) To hem, or to border.

Hemiawl, a. (hem) Hemming or bordering.

Hen, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy—en) Age, antiquity, oldness. *Hen* is old, in the Armenian and Burmese languages.

Pamp penach dymbi o Wyddyl Fichtl—

Chweched, ryfeddri o hen yd fedl;

Seithfed o bent i weryd traw ll.

Five chieftains there have been to me of the Gwyddelias Pict; the sixth, a wonderful prince, of age then cuttest off; a seventh through agedness to a region over the stream.
Taliesin.

Hen, a. (hy—en) Far advanced; old; aged. *adv.* Quite, fully. *Dyna hen ddigon*, that is quite enough.

Addefd angen i hen.

Death is mature for the aged.

Adage.

Gwell cyngbori hen no'i fadda.

It is better to advise the old than to beat him.

Adage.

Henad, s. m. (hen) A becoming old, or aged.

Henadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (henad) An elder.

Henaduriad, s. m.—pl. henaduriaid (henadur) An elder; a presbyter.

Henaduriaeth, s. m. (henadur) Eldership.

Henaf, a. (superlative of hen) Most ancient.

Henafaid, a. (hen) Somewhat old, oldish, elderly.

Henafgwr, s. m.—pl. henafgwyr (henaf—gwr) The eldest man; the chief man.

Henafiad, s. m.—pl. henafiaid (henaf) Ancestor.

Henafiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (henaf) Ancestry.

Hensin, a. (hen) Full of age, aged, ancient.

Henaint, s. m. (henain) Old age, agedness, age.

A gylwplati a gaet Cywryd Calat,

A odfadd iawer haint;

Gwaio iennac a cddan hemaint.

Didst thou hear what Cywryd Calat sang, who suffered many a disease: woe to the young who shall wish for old age.
Engl. y Clynwed.

Hendad, s. m.—pl. t. an (hen—tad) A grand-father; otherwise called *taid*, and *tad cu*.

Hendaid, s. m.—pl. hendeidiau (hen—taid) A great grandfather.

Hendeb, s. m. (hen) Oldness, or agedness.

Hender, s. m. (hen) Agedness, antiquity.

Hendra, s. m. (hen) Agedness, antiquity.

Hendref, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (hen—tref) An old or established habitation, the same as a *gauafdy*, or winter house, being opposed to the *hafotty*, or the temporary residence in the mountains, to attend the flocks, during the summer months; also the inhabited country as distinguished from the high grounds, or mountains. It forms the name of many old mansions: as, *Hendref Gad-*

og, Hendref Hywel, Hendref Urien, Hendref Forian, Hendref'r Mwr, Hendref'r Coad.
Hendrefa, v. a. (hendref) To make an abode.

Awa l't; na'i hendref.

Let us go to heaven to fix an abode.

Hendrefiad, s. m. (hendref) A fixing an abode.

Hendrwrm, a. (hen—trwm) Heavy with age.

Henddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hen—dyn) An old or aged person.

Henddynaidd, a. (henddyn) Old manlike.

Cwm yw ei hen, ac ystawn;

hangaid, a henddynaidd hen.

Best is its form, and straight; youthful, and very old manlike.
T. Derlyd, fr. hen.

Henefydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (henaf) A senator.

Henefydd dyladawg a oodir yn y parth awy.

A noble elder shall be placed on the left side. *Wish Lam.*

Heddw delfinawg ri dafydd fy maddawg,

Llwrw llafnawr llawr llawrdd;

Llary, lld neww, llawr llydd;

Lleislaw, llaw ei heneffydd!

The accomplished chief has merited my hardy lore, as crown of the blade of the brave in the ready hand; mild, writhed in the deed of slaughter the lion of hosts; Lelaw, slain to his side.
Cydwil.

Henefyddiaeth, s. m. (henefydd) Eldership.

Heneidd-dra, s. m. (henaidd) Oldness, agedness.

Heneiddiad, s. m. (henaidd) A growing old.

Heneiddiaw, v. a. (henaidd) To grow old.

Heneiddia, gwywa fal gwywa y wernaw,

O ddwrmawd t'w gylodd;

Naww i hen t'wddw heneidd;

Heb wydd dardd heb dydd.

If grows old, it withers like the foliage of the alder, true day by day; my life daily draws to an end; without knowing a cry but delude away.
N. Pops.

Heneiddiawl, a. (henaidd) Tending to grow old.

Heneiddrwydd, s. m. (henaidd) Agedness, oldness.

Hensfab, s. m.—pl. hensefibion (hen—mab) An old bachelor.

Dillys yn llaw hensefib.

A toy in the hand of an old bachelor.

Ad. y.

Hensfam, s. f.—pl. t. au (hen—mam) A grand mother; otherwise called *sain* and *mam g.*

Hensferch, s. f.—pl. t. ed (hen—merch) An old maid.

Henfon, s. f. (han—mon) An epithet for a cow in the bardic theology.

Newydd benyg yn henfon.

New gate in a cow of reformation.

Adage.

Pawb yn llawgwrn ei henfon.

Every one at the tail of his cow of reformation.

Adage.

Henfonfa, s. f. (henfon) The stall of the cow of transmigration. *Henfon*, and *Henfonfa*, seem to have been terms used in the simple state of society, when each habitation had one cow.

Heb owa, heb henfonfa, heb owa byd.

Without a monkey, without a milk cow stall, without a house in the world.

Taliesin.

Henfri, s. m.—pl. t. au (hen—bri) An ancient prerogative or privilege.

Hengan, s. f. (hen—can) An old song, an adage.

Hengaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (hen—caw) A great great grandfather, an ancestor in the fifth degree.

Hengof, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hen—cof) Tradition.

Heni, s. m. (hen) Antiquity, agedness.

Henladd, a. (hen—ladd) Being of an old cow.

Cynad henladd, fuel of an old cut, or that quite dry.

Henllen, s. m. (hen—llen) An old beehive.

Henllydan, s. m. (hen—llydan) Round birthwort.

Henllydan y ffordd, greater plantain.

Hennain, s. f. (hen—nain) A great grandmother.

Heno, s. f. (han) The night present. *adv.* To night, on this night.

*Ysafell Cynddydd, yn disgarded heno,
Gwedy'r holl peth ddi;
Wi o awen, y'r o'n god!*

The bell of Cynddydd, it is disgarded to-night, after him that
is in good possession: ah death, why does he suffer me to re-
main!

Henoed, s. m. (hen—oed) Decline of age.
Henoeth, s. m. (han—oeth) The present night.
adv. to night, on this night.

*Hanodd Earddy! a ffawen,
Respecth, a lloerodd awen;
Yn Aber Lleu Udd Urten.*

Let Earddy! be dissipated to-night, being without the leader
of strains: in Aber Lleu was Urten slain.

Henn, v. a. (hen) To grow old, or antiquated.

*Ni henn cendawd.
The bloom will not grow old. *Adage.*
Ni henn addigedd.
Jealousy will not grow old. *Adage.**

Hennur, s. m. (hen—ur) An elder, an ancient.

*Henn dag o Gwennur
Mach gwaith gwestodur
Teyrnau hennur.*

Will not Gwennur bring pale steeds, prancing, of the sovereign
land.

Hennur, s. m.—pl. hennuriald (hennur) An elder.

henw, s. m.—pl. t. an (enw) A name.

henwad, s. m. (henw) A naming, a nomination.

henwawl, s. m. (henwad) Nominative.

henwaith, s. m. (hen—gwaith) Old work.

henwawl, a. (henw) Nominal, or titular.

henwedig, a. (henw) Being named, nominated.

henwedigaeth, s. m. (henwedig) Nomination.

henwedigawl, a. (henwedig) Nominative.

henwi, v. a. (henw) To name, to nominate.

henwr, s. m. (hen—gwr) An old man.

henwrach, s. f.—pl. t. od (hen—gwrach) An old woman, a decrepid hag.

henwredd, s. m. (henwr) The state of an old man

*Pen a herdwaf ar fy hwydd;
Gwel i fyw nag yn ei holl;
Oedd diann i henwredd.*

I bear a head upon my sword; better his being alive than in his
grave: he was a hawk for old age.

henwr, s. m. (henwr) Condition of an old man.

henwrieth, s. m. (henwr) State of an old man.

henydd, s. m. (han) An origin, original, source.

*Dyl o Lydaw prydaw gyweithydd,
Cedryr ar gadwarch al pheidir eu henydd.*

There will come from Lydaw a reasonable aid, men of conflict
as our needs who will not respect their origin.

*Allwyn ar gychwyni alltuddyd,
O'i writh ol ator ar eu henydd.*

The Germans are removing to a foreign land, retreating on
each other's steps to their native place.

*Atchweilwyt Wyddyl at eu henydd;
Rhydderchwyt Cymru cadryr gyweithydd.*

Let the Gwyddyls return to their country; let the Welsh ex-
tend the mighty auxiliaries.

henydd, s. m. (hen) An old beehive, or stock.
See *Henne*.

henyddiaeth, s. m. (henydd) Origination.

heng, s. f. (hy—eng) A push, or thrust. *Mi a
yddaf heng iddo, I will give him a push off.*

heng, v. imp. (hy—eng) Avaunt, be gone, away.

heng, v. a. (heng) To push, to squabble.

heol, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (he—ol) A course, or path;
a street; a road, or lane. *Dyfed. Heol y gwynf,*
an epithet for the galaxy.

*Llydion yu'r dynion ar d'ol;
Lluned yn edilio heol.*

These are the men after thee; none cutting through a way.

heol, s. f. dím. (heol) A lane, an alley.

Heon, s. m. (he) A bardic term for the Deity.

Heonllys, s. m. (heon—llys) Mistletoe.

Heor, s. f.—pl. t. an (he—gor) An anchor.

Heori, v. a. (heor) To anchor, to cast anchor.

Hephun, s. f. (heb—hun) A slumber, or a doze.

Hephunaw, v. a. (hephun) To slumber, to doze.

Hephunawl, a. (hephun) Slumbering, dozing.

Hephunlad, s. m. (hephun) A slumbering.

Hephynt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (heb—hynt) A whim,
or reverie. *Pan deryr hephynt yn dy ben doi yma
eto, when a whim takes thee in the head thou
wilt come here again.*

Hepiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (heb) A nodding.

Hepian, s. m. (heb) A nod; a slumber, a doze.

*Dinamawr ar bob gwir Gwyn, na reddid hun i'w hysp, na
hepian fw amantaw, nes gwelod gogoniant yr Argydd.*

I would desire of every true Welshman, that he should not give
sleep to his eyes, nor slumber to his eyelids, without first seeing
the glory of the Lord.

Hepian, v. a. (heb) To nod, to slumber.

*Pan haptodd i ddiawi hepian
I'r drws i ddeth ar draws ei dan.*

When the devil happened to nod, out of doors he came across
his fire.

Hepiaw, v. a. (heb) To nod; to slumber.

Hepiawl, a. (heb) Nodding; slumbering.

Heples, s. m. (eples) A fermentation, a brooding;
aleaven. *Rhoi yn heples, to set in fermentation,*
an expression used for the process of first
mixing the meal, water, and yeast, in making
bread: *Mae y dyn wedi myned yn heples, the
man is become in a ferment; said of a giddy
person, who does not mind his business.*

Hepwedd, s. f. (heb—gwedd) That is appropri-
ate, or necessary; an attribute.

Her, s. f.—pl. t. iau (hy—er) A push or motion
of defiance; a challenge. *Moes drwy her iddo,
give in spite of him.*

*Heddyw i cerfio hwr-ddawn;
Her i ddod; hwr yw ei ddawn.*

To-day I obtained a splendid gift; defiance to yesterday; tardy
is its reward.

Herawd, s. m. (her) A defying; a challenge.

Herc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (her) A jerk forward.

Herciad, s. m. (herc) A reaching, or extending.

Hercian, v. a. (herc) To reach forward quickly.

Herciannawl, a. (herciant) Tending to reach for-
ward, or to catch suddenly.

Herciannu, v. a. (herciant) To make a quick
reach, catch, or effort; to jerk.

Herciant, s. m. (herc) A quick reach or jerk.

Herciawl, a. (herc) Tending to reach quickly.

Hercu, v. a. (herc) To reach, to extend; to fetch.

Cymaint ag a hercal groen yr ych.

As far as the skin of the ox would extend.

Hercyd, v. a. (herc) To reach, to extend; to fetch.

Hercyn, s. m. (herc) A quick reach, or thrust.

Hergar, a. (her) Provocative, irritating.

Hergarwch, s. m. (hergar) Provocative.

Hergawd, s. m. (herc) A pushing, a push, thrust.

Hergloff, s. m. (her—cloff) Limping, halting.

Hergod, s. m. (her—cod) A stretched paunch;
an unwieldy body.

Hergorn, s. m. (her—corn) A butting horn.

Hergorniaw, v. a. (hergorn) To butt with horns.

Hergwd, s. m. (herc) A push, a shove, a jerk.

Hergyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (herc) A quick shove.

Hergydiad, s. m. (hergyd) A shoving away.

Hergydiaw, v. a. (hergyd) To push away.

Hergydiawl, a. (hergyd) Sharply pushing.

Heri, s. m. (her) A jerk, a limp; a lame leg.

Heriad, *s. m.* (her) A throwing out; a provocation; a challenge, a defiance.
Heriaw, *s. m.* (her) A stimulant; a goad.
Heriannawl, *a.* (heriant) Brandishing.
Heriannu, *v. a.* (heriant) To brandish.
Heriant, *s. m.* (her) A throwing out, a brandishing; a provocation; a defiance.
Heriaw, *v. a.* (her) To brandish, to make a threatening motion, to provoke, to challenge.

*Dos, trwy glod, rhugod, er llyn,
 Heria bob cuog ddilhiryn.*

*Proceeding forward, famously, notwithstanding this, and defy
 every blustering rascal. Gro. Omain.*

Heriawg, *a.* (her) Being brandished, or shaken.
Heriawl, *a.* (her) Brandishing; irritating.
Heriwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* heriwyr (heriaw—gwr) A brandisher; one who makes signs of defiance.
Herlach, *s. m.* (harl) A jangle, a wrangle.
Herlawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* herlodau (her—llawd) A stripling, or a springal.

Yn herlawd salw i'm galwad.

A poor stripling thou didst call me. D. ab Gwilym.

Herlodes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (herlawd) A hoeden.
Herlodesaid, *a.* (herlodes) Like a hoeden.
Herlotiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* herlotiaid (herlawd) A stripping; a tall gawky.

Herlotiaid yw'r hill atoch.

Striplings are the race to you. Rhys Nanmor.

Herlotyn, *s. m. dim.* (herlawd) A stripling.
Herlu, *v. a.* (harl) To jangle; to jaw.
Herlotyn, *s. m. dim.* (herlawd) A stripling.
Herodr, *s. m.*—*pl.* herodron (herawd) An ambassador, a herald.
Herodraeth, *s. m.* (herodr) Embassy.
Herodri, *v. a.* (herodr) To go on an embassy.
Hers, *s. m.* (her) A sharp push; a contemptuous thrusting away; a flout.
Hersdin, *s. f.* (hers—tin) A frisky tail.
Hersedd, *s. m.* (hers) The act of scouting away.
Hersi, *s. m.* (hers) The act of scouting away.
Hersiad, *s. m.* (hers) A sending away in a hurry, a packing off.
Hersiaw, *v. a.* (hers) A sending away in a hurry, a packing off.
Hersiaw, *v. a.* (hers) To scout, to pack away.
Herw, *s. m.* (her) A flight; a scouting, a going about for pillage.

Myned ar herw hyd yn Lloegr— a orog.

*Go on a ramble as far as into England was what he did.
 Dr. Rhonabwy—Mabwrgan.*

Herwa, *v. a.* (herw) To range about, to fly from place to place; to wander; to scout, to hunt for spoil; to harry.
Herwad, *s. m.* (herw) A ranging, a flying from place to place; a scouting; a hunting for spoil.
Herwawl, *a.* (herw) Ranging, prowling.
Herwlong, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (llong) A privateer.
Herwlongwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* herwlongwyr (herwlong—gwr) A privateer man.
Herwm, *s. m.* (her) The gloss of dressed leather.
Herwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* herwyr (herw—gwr) One who fleeth; a scout; a fugitive; a depredator.
Herwr mor, a sea rover. *Perthiant herwr*, subsistence of the fugitive; a contribution levied by the lords marchers in certain districts, towards the support of vagrants, with a view to preserve the country from their depredations.
Herwriad, *s. m.* (herwr) The act, or condition of a fugitive; a pillaging, or depredation.
Herwriaeth, *s. m.* (herwr) Vagrancy; a roving.

Herwriaw, *v. a.* (herwr) To lead a roving life.
Herwth, *s. f.* (he—rhwth) The strait gut.
Herwydd, *prep.* (her—gwydd) Because, for, with respect to, on account of; after, according to; by, with, the agency. *Herwydd hyn*, because of this; *herwydd cyfraith*, according to law.

*Yn wir ni ymladdai neb
 Yn union yn ei wyned;
 O herwydd fel ddihrwath,
 Ei gefn a droe at y gwath.*

*Indeed no body would fight him directly face to face; hence
 like a thing disliked, his back he would turn to that work.
 T. Pryr, i Elin Fychan.*

Hesb, *a.* (*s. of* hysb) Dry, dried up, barren.

Ni char buchw hysp lo.

A barren cow does not like a calf.

Idiog.

Hesbin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (hesb) A ewe of a year old.
Hesbiuhwch, *s. f.* (hesbin—hwch) A young ewe.
Hesbwrn, *s. m.*—*pl.* hesbyrniaid (hesb—gwrn) A hoggerel, a young sheep.
Hesg, *s. pl. aggr.* (hy—ag) Sedges, sedge, rushes.
Mor-hesg, the sea rushes, or mat rushes.
Hesgen, *s. f.* (hesg) A single sedge, or rush.
Hesglif, *s. f.* (hesg—llif) A two-handled saw, a whipsaw.
Hesglwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (hesg—llwyn) A sedge-bed; a grove of reeds.
Hesgyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (hesg) A sieve, or riddle.

*Hesgyn, dwy gefnau a dal,
 Hesgyn helyn yn getalawg.*

*A sieve, its value is two peace: a willow riddle, one peace.
 Welsh Len.*

Hesor, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (he—sor) A hammock.
Hestawr, *s. f.*—*pl.* hestoran (hy—estawr) A measure equal to two bushels.
Hestoraid, *s. f.*—*pl.* hestoreidiau (hestawr) As much as a two bushel measure contains.
Het, *s. f.*—*pl. t. lau* (hed) A hat. *Het helyn*, a crown of willows.
Hetiad, *s. f.*—*pl.* hetieidiau (het) A hatful.
Hetiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hetwyr (het—gwr) A hatter.
Hetys, *s. m.* (hed) A small space, short space.
Heu, *v. a.* (he) To sow, to scatter about.

Oul heulr ni fedir.

If there should be no sowing there will be no reaping.

Idiog.

Heuad, *s. m.* (heu) A sowing, semination.
Heuawl, *a.* (heu) Relating to sowing.
Heuddadwy, *a.* (haedd) That may be reached; attainable; that may be deserved.
Heuddedig, *a.* (haedd) Being reached, or attained; deserved, merited.
Heuddiad, *s. m.* (haedd) A reaching; a meriting.
Heuddu, *v. a.* (haedd) To reach, to attain.
Heuedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (heuad) A sower.
Heulaw, *v. n.* (haul) To shine as the sun; to sun; to solate. *Mae hi yn heulaw*, the sun is shining, or it shines; *pan heulo*, when the sun shines.
Heulaidd, *a.* (haul) Sunlike; solar; solary.
Heulawd, *s. m.* (haul) The shining of the sun.
Heulawg, *a.* (haul) Sunny, sunshiny; solary.
Heuledd, *s. m.* (haul) Sunniness; sunshine.
Heulen, *s. f. dim.* (haul) A gleam of sunshine through fleeting clouds.
Heulenu, *v.* (heulen) To throw gleams of sunshine.
Heulfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (haul) A solary.
Heulfre, *s. f.* (haul—bre) A sunning bill.
Heulgi, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (haul—ci) A mock sun; also called *ci haul* and *mab haul*.
Heuliad, *s. m.* (haul) A sunning; insolation.
Heuliadu, *r. a.* (heuliad) To give a sunning.
Heulor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ydd* (haul) A half door.

Heuloraf, s. f.—pl. t. ion (haul—goraaf) A solstice. **Heuloraf haf**, or **alban hefin**, summer solstice; **heuloraf gwanaf**, or **alban arthaf**, winter solstice.

Heulorafawi, a. (heuloraf) Solstitial.

Heulrawd, s. f. (haul—rhawd) The ecliptic.

Heulrod, s. f.—pl. t. au (haul—rhod) A sun cap, a cap to keep off the sun; a glory, or circle of rays surrounding the head.

*Heulrod y oedd hwl o groen pyrag; a bono am fy mhen, mi a safaf
rhod bron hwl, ym fy yd clawera; a mi a fwyddaf gydag ef, ac a
yda, heb gyngorol arnaf.*

*I have a cap of the skin of a fish; with that on my head, I will
stand before thee, when he is dining; and I will eat with him, and
I will drink, without any notice being taken of me.*
H. Cor. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Heulwen, s. f. (haul—gwen) The sunshine.

Heulyd, s. m. (haul) Sunshine; sun-heat.

*Heulyd fodd, hwl wyd o farn,
Hywel deg.*

Like the sunshine, thou art liberal in opinion, fair Hywel.
Iolo Goch.

Heuraw, v. a. (haer) To assert, to vindicate.

Pan yrr y Gwyddel alban yafyd ydd heurir ei fod.

*When the Irishman is turned out it will be asserted that he is
a suppleton.* *Adage.*

Heurawl, a. (haer) Assertive, or positive.

Heuredig, a. (haer) Asserted, or affirmed.

Heuredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (heuredig) The

act of asserting, or vindicating; an assertion.

Heuredd, s. m. (haer) Positiveness; vindication.

Heurgar, a. (haer) Apt to assert, or to affirm.

Heurgarwch, s. m. (heurgar) Aptness to assert.

Heuriad, s. m. (haer) An asserting; an assertion.

Heuriannawl, a. (heuriant) Vindictory.

Heurianno, v. a. (heuriant) To vindicate.

Heuriant, s. m. (haer) An assertion; vindication.

Heus, a. (he—us) Apt to surround.

Heusaw, v. a. (heus) To protect, to keep.

Heusawr, s. m.—pl. heusorion (heus) Herdsman.

*Wedi rhyddid Gwrtihyrn, lliad a orgragt y Prydeinlaid, megis
Meddan yn lliad defaid newn cali, wedi ydd adawal eu heusawr
bryd.*

*After liberating Vortigern, they slew the Britons, like wolves
slaying sheep in a fold, after being left by their shepherd.*
Gr. ab Arthur.

Henslau, s. pl. aggr. (heus—llau) Sheep-lice.

Heuleuen, s. f. dim. (henslau) A sheep-louse.

Heuori, v. a. (heusawr) To act as a herdsman.

Heuwr, s. m.—pl. heuwyr (heu—gwr) A sower.

Heuydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (heu) A sower.

Heu, s. m. (he) A call of defiance. **Heu tti**,
defiance to thee, or I defy thee; **heu gwaethaf**
tti, I defy thee thy worse.

Heucri, s. m. (heugr) Pertness, sauciness.

Heugr, a. (heu) Pert, insolent, hectoring.

Heugrach, s. m. (heugr) Pertness, insolence.

Heuiad, s. m. (heu) A defying, a hectoring.

Heuiann, v. a. (heu) To defy continually, or often.

Heurach, s. m. (heu) A wrangling, a squabble.

Heuyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (he—gwyd) Passion, zeal.

*—Heuyr ydd a hiraeth
Heuyd yn y frou-gwyd frau.*

Long will regret remain a passion in the frail brain.
D. ab Iwan Ddu.

Heuydus, a. (heuyd) Passionate, zealous.

Heuydasaw, v. a. (heuydus) To become passion-
ate; to become zealous, or ardent.

Heuydasrwydd, s. m. (heuydus) Passionateness;

the state of being impassioned; zealousness.

Heuydd, s. m. (haw) Maturity, ripeness.

Heuyd, s. m. (haw) That is ripe, or mature.

Hi, s. f. r. A female, a she; a woman.

Vol. II.

Hi, pron. f. (hi, a.) She, a female spoken of.

*Hi ni ddi ym, hyn a wn;
Hi ni fya hyu a fyaen.*

*She will not suffer me to have, this I know; she will not have
that which I would wish.* *D. ab Edmwnd.*

Hic, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hy—ic) A snap, or quick
noise; a trick.

Nid oes yddo na hic na hoc.

There is in him nor trick nor deceit.

Adage.

Hiced, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hic) Trick; cheat. **Nid
oes ond yr hiced a'r hoded rhyngddynt**, there is
nothing but sharp give and sharp take between
them.

Hiced a ladd hored.

Trick will murder deceit.

Adage.

Hicell, s. f.—pl. t. i (hic) A bill with a long han-
dle used in cutting briars.

Hiciad, s. m. (hic) A tricking; a cheating.

Hiciaw, v. a. (hic) To snap, to catch suddenly.

Hid, s. m. (hy—id) Aptness to run; continuity.

*Mab Madawg, llaw-ddawg llodid,
I fawr fyw I fawr-feirdd pob hid.*

*The son of Madoc of the dexterous hand of splendour is greatly
to live to the eminent bards of every connexion.*
Ll. P. Moch, i Gr. ab Cynan.

Hidl, s. m. (hid) A strainer, a colander, a sieve.

Hidl, a. (hid) Distilling, dropping abundantly;
flowing; dropping as out of a sieve. **Wylaw
yn hidl**, to shed tears abundantly.

Hidldaid, a. (hidl) Distilling, dropping; being run
through a strainer.

*Dywallow dl, feneistr, fodd hidldaid melus;
Ergyrneww gwrsg gochysa yn rhaid,
O gyrr buelia balch orestraid.*

*Poor thou, capbearer, the distilled mead delicious; the spear
impelling spirit causing see it in the toll, out of the buffalo horns
proudly ornamented with gold.* *O. Cyfriliawg.*

Hidldaid, a. (hidl) Tending to distil, or to drop.

Hidlaw, v. a. (hidl) To distil; to run, or strain
through a strainer.

Aniaf cwrw tra hltter.

Most abundant is the ale whilst it runs through a sieve.

Adage.

Hidlddelgr, a. (hidl—daigr) Tear-distilling.

Hidldedig, a. (hidl) Distilled, strained in a sieve.

Hidliad, s. m. (hidl) A distilling, a dropping.

Hidllion, s. pl. aggr. (hidl) Trainings, droppings.

Hidllus, a. (hidl) Apt to distil, or to drop. **Wylaw
yn hidllus**, to shed tears abundantly. *Sil.*

Hidlwyr, s. m.—pl. hidlwyr (hidl—gwr) A distil-
ler; one who strains liquid.

Hif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy—iff) A skin, or surface.

Hifad, s. m. (hif) A peeling off the skin; a
plucking off wool.

Hiflaw, v. a. (hif) To pluck off the skin; to pluck
off wool, or hair; to strip.

Hiflawg, a. (hif) Being peeled, or stripped.

Hiflawl, a. (hif) Peeling, stripping, plucking.

Hifledig, a. (hifad) Peeled, stripped, plucked.

Hiflwr, s. m.—pl. hifwyr (hif—gwr) One who
peels, strips, or plucks off.

Hifryn, s. m. dim. (hif) A skin, a piece of skin.

Hifryn hafog, an hermaphrodite.

Hiff, s. m.—pl. t. iau (hy—iff) A flake; a drift.

Hiff o eira, a flake of snow.

*El dwy frack—
I'e cawn gan dilyn eu dodi
Am fy nghorff, llw hiff ar don
Hi rwystr i'm calon dori.*

*Her two arms, if I could prevail on the fair to extend round my
bosom, she that is of the hue of the foam on the wave, would pre-
vent my heart from breaking.* *Gjalvus.*

Hiffad, s. m. (hiff) A throwing in flakes; a drift-
ing, or flaking.

2 F

Hiffant, s. m.—pl. hiffant (hiff) A flaking.

*Y mas fy mron yn don am dant,
Un wen llw'r hiffant, o'! llwyr haff.*

*My heart is broken on her account, she that is fair like the foam,
from loving her to excess.* Gr. Morys.

Hiffaw, v. a. (hiff) To cast in flakes; to drift.
Hiffawg, a. (hiff) Being flaked, flaky; drifted.
Hiffawl, a. (hiff) Tending to flake, flaky; drifting.

Hiff, s. m.—pl. f. au (hiff) A gush through.
Hiffald, v. a. (hiff) To gush through the surface.

Gwedd yn hiffald, blood gushing out.
Hiffaw, v. a. (hiff) To gush through the skin.
Hiffiad, s. m. (hiff) A gushing, a running out.

Hiffyn, s. m. dim. (hiff) A flake; what is drifted.
Hil, s. f.—pl. f. ion (hy—il) A particle, piece or fragment: an emanation; issue, produce, progeny. *Tori yn hilion, to break in pieces.* Sil.

Hilen, s. f. (hil) A bearing female.
Hilgeirrh, s. pl. aggr. (hil—ceirrh) Tail oats.
Hiliad, s. m. (hil) An emanation; a producing, or generating.

Hiliadaeth, s. m. (hiliad) A production.

Gores hiliadaeth, gro o geirg.

The best for production is a stud of mares. Adage.

Hiliant, s. m. (hil) Offspring, issue, or progeny.

*Am ei roi yn gysmber ewig,
Cewch, yn y parc a farciwa,
Ladd cast o hiliant i hwa.*

*For giving him as a mate for the doe, you shall, in the park that
I would note, kill a hundred of his progeny.* T. Prys i ofyn ceres.

Hiliaw, v. n. (hil) To emanate: to yield, to produce; to bring forth.

Da hil ceirrh gan ddwrw gysnog.

The oats yield well from the bad tub. Adage.

Hiliawd, s. m. (hil) Production; a getting issue.

Hiliawg, a. (hil) Having increase, having issue.

Hilig, a. (hil) Productive, procreative. *s. m. dim.*

One that is produced or begotten.

*Gwyll bedydd byd eilig,
Yn muchedd haelionedd hilig.*

*The pledge of baptism of the transient world, in the productive
state of generosity.* Cyddaleu, i O. Gwynedd.

*Canotwr cethl gwynfyd gwamleuwr,
Gethuolr glaw hael hilig Naf Ner.*

*Singing the hymn of the happiness of the splendid light, I will
adore the gracious intrepid and begotten of the supreme Cause.* Merigant, i Gadwallon.

Hiliogaeth, s. f.—pl. f. an (hiliawg) Offspring.

Hiliogaethawl, a. (hiliogaeth) Contributing to propagation, apt to propagate.

Hilogi, v. a. (hiliawg) To render prolific; to have issue; to procure issue.

Hilion, s. pl. aggr. (hil) Small particles, pieces, or fragments; emanations.

Hiliwr, s. m. (hil—gwr) One who gets issue.

Hilus, a. (hil) Being in small particles, or pieces; being broken in pieces. Sil.

Hilyn, s. m. dim. (hil) A small particle, or part; an emanation.

Hill, s. m.—pl. f. ion (hy—il) An augmentation.

Hillaw, v. a. (hill) To augment, or to add.

Hin, s. f. (hy—in) The weather, the temperature of the air.

*Bwa'r hin heb un hilyn,
Y sydd bedwar defnydd dyn.*

*The bow of the sky, without a string, is of the four elements of
man.* L. G. Cwâl.

*I ochel awel aml
I wlad awyfa ddwfa ydd af—
Yn lach frenin yr hion;
Yn lach ein llymawdr a'u ion;
Yn lach y cogus leuan;
Yn lach hin febrfa faw;
Yn lach yr haul—*

*To avoid the winter fair, I will go to the home-world abroad,
then farewell then sovereign of serene skies, farewell our dawn;
and our rule; farewell the cuckoo's year: farewell to the
weather, the early summer; farewell then soul! B. of Gwyn.*

Hinaw, v. n. (hin) To alter the weather.

Hinawg, a. (hin) Being affected by the weather.

Hinawl, a. (hin) Relating to the weather.

Hindda, s. f. (hin—da) Fair or calm weather.

Gwedd wedi dryglyn hindda.

After a storm comes fair weather. Adage.

Hinedd, s. m. (hin) The state of the weather.

Hiniog, s. f.—pl. f. an (hin) A door frame.

*Aeth—
Dros hiniog y drws awnith.*

He went once over the threshold of the door. T. Hyl.

Hinon, s. f. (hin) Serene, or fair weather, a clear atmosphere; halcyon days. *Hinon haf*, the serene season of summer.

*Pan yw dda guthi,
A gorw hinon,
A mel, a maelion,
A meddyr meddion,
Addwyn i ddrigon,
Ddawn y Dderwion.*

*When the dew is full, and serenity reigns, and honey, and the
folks abound, and the mead-horns full, pleasing to the senses,
the lore of the Druids.* Taliesin.

Hinonaid, a. (hinon) Apt to be fair weather.

Hinonawl, a. (hinon) Tending to fair weather.

Hinoneiddrwydd, s. m. (hinonaid) Tendency to fair weather.

Hinoni, v. n. (hinon) To become serene, or calm; also to bask in the sun.

Hinonlad, s. m. (hinon) A clearing up of the weather; a becoming fine weather.

Hinonrwydd, s. m. (hinon) Serenity of the weather.

Hip, s. m.—pl. f. iau (hy—ip) A sudden tap.

Hipiad, s. m. (hip) A sudden tap, or tipping.

Hipiaw, v. a. (hip) To cast, or dash suddenly.

*Hap yw'r half hipo'r hel,
Pa las leuan ab hyswel.*

*It is a chance for the hand to tap the ball, as the son of leuan
ab hyswel was wont to do.* L. G.

Hir, a. (hy—ir) Long; prolix, tedious; dilatory.

Hir a hedi, American cadwood.

Gwell hir byrll no thraha.

Long consideration is better than violence. Adage.

*Anger y ghydded hir yw han ddwddwll, a hyd penall a lws
yrr dan i anghynging, ddawn, ac agall.*

*The requisite of the long metricity is a verse of twelve stichs,
and the length of the stanza from four verses to sixteen, eight
teen, and twenty.* Bardic.

Hiraeth, s. m.—pl. f. au (hir—aeth) Longing; an earnest desire, or expectation; grief at parting, regret.

Gwyw calon gus hiraeth.

The heart is pained by regret. Adage.

Hiraethawl, a. (hiraeth) Subject to longing.

*Cethlydd cethloddawg, hiraethawg ei lla,
Tuth oddaf, tuth bebawg,
Cog freuer yn Aber Cwawg.*

*A songster of contented song, with grief-creating rules, short
to wander, with the flight of a hawk, the least cuckoo in the
Chag.* Llywarch Ha.

Hiraethawl, a. (hiraeth) Longing, regretting.

Hiraethiad, s. m. (hiraeth) A longing after, a regretting for absence.

Hiraethloni, v. n. (hiraethlawn) To become subject to longing, or regret, on account of absence.

Hiraethlawn, a. (hiraeth) Full of regret after.

*Hir yw byth, bellach balled bad haddaw;
Hiraethlawn gysmaw gysmawyn godedd;*

*Eternity is long, now how tedious it is to be without his
servant's conversation, and affliction altogether grievous ever.* Llywarch Gwr. m. H. a. Mawr.

Hiraethlondeb, *s. m.* (*hiraethlawn*) Sorrow, regret, or longing, on account of absence.
Hiraethlonder, *s. m.* (*hiraethlawn*) A state of longing on account of absence.
Hiraethlonedd, *s. m.* (*hiraethlawn*) A state of longing, or grief on account of absence.
Hiraethloni, *v. a.* (*hiraethlawn*) To become subject to longing, or regret, on account of absence.
Hiraethu, *v. a.* (*hiraethu*) To long; to desire, or to expect earnestly; to grieve after parting; to regret.

Hiraethaf am fab Dafydd
 Mai y dall am oleu dydd.

I still grieve for the son of Dafydd like the blind for the light of day. L. G. Coll.

Hiraethus, *a.* (*hiraeth*) Subject to longing.
Hiraethusaw, *v. a.* (*hiraethus*) To become subject to longing on account of absence.
Hiraethuswydd, *s. m.* (*hiraethus*) A state of longing on account of absence.
Hirais, *s. pl. aggr.* (*hir-ais*) The long ribs.
Hiranyedd, *s. m.* (*hir-amnyedd*) Long suffering, patience.
Hiranadl, *s. f.* (*hir-anadl*) A long breath.
Hiranadlawg, *a.* (*hir-anadlawg*) Long-winded.
Hiranadli, *s. m.* (*hiranadl*) A taking long respiration, a drawing the breath long.
Hiranadlu, *v. a.* (*hiranadl*) To take long respiration.

Hirbell, *a. hir-pell* Very far, distant.
Hirbeller, *s. m.* (*hirbell*) Long distance.
Hirbellodd, *a. m.* (*hirbell*) Long distance.
Hirbyll, *s. m.* (*hir-pwyll*) Deliberate caution.
Hirbyllaw, *a. a.* (*hirbyll*) To act cautiously.
Hirbyllang, *a.* (*hirbyll*) Very cautious.
Hirbyllus, *a.* (*hirbyll*) Of great caution.
Hirchwedl, *s. m.—pl.* *hirchwedlau* (*hir-chwedl*) A long story, a prolix discourse.

Hirchwedlawg, *a.* (*hirchwedl*) Being prolix.
Hirchwedlodd, *s. m.* (*hirchwedl*) Maundology.
Hirchwedlu, *v. a.* (*hirchwedl*) To talk tediously.
Hirchwedlus, *a.* (*hirchwedl*) Tedious in discourse.
Hirder, *s. m.* (*hir*) Length, longitude.
Hirder, *s. m.* (*hir*) Length, or longitude.
Hirderig, *s. m.* (*hir-derig*) A long delay, a lingering. *a.* Long-tarrying.
Hirderigaw, *v. a.* (*hirderig*) To tarry long.
Hirderigawl, *a.* (*hirderig*) Long tarrying.
Hirderigodd, *s. m.* (*hirderig*) Long abidance.
Hirderigod, *s. m.* (*hirderig*) A long tarrying.
Hirderigianedd, *a.* (*hirderigian*) Being of long residence, abidance or dwelling.
Hirderigianu, *v. a.* (*hirderigian*) To make a long residence or abidance.

Hirderigian, *s. m.* (*hirderig*) Long residence.
Hirddydd, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (*hir-dydd*) Long day.

Gwalia, pan gerddais gorffwyf aron Rho,
Gwyl rhian ddifodol i
Gwir ddiol, a gwir ddiol,
Gwyr hiraidd, mawr harddod Mawr.

I saw, when I walked the borders of the water of the river Rhine, a beautiful lady encountered; she was truly simple, and mildly silent, the ray of the long day, the great ornament of life. Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Hirinioes, *s. f.* (*hir-einioes*) Longevity.

Mi chadw ynddirid i hirinioes.

To trust to long life will not do.

Adage.

Hirrell, *s. m.* (*hir-ell*) A gleam, a beam of light; a ray of glory; an angel.

Ffawychodd hirrell i uch Hafren.
Byddodd Cymry cynnau yn ddwyfwen.

The Bark named after the region of Hafren; let the Welsh be readily collected. Telford.

Hirfed, *s. m.* (*hir-bod*) Long abidance.
Hirfreich, *s. f.—pl.* *hirfreichian* (*hir-braich*) A long arm. *a.* Long-armed; long-handed.
Hirfryd, *s. m.* (*hir-bryd*) An even mind.
Hirfrydig, *s.* (*hirfryd*) Of even mind, of long bearing mind; magnanimous.

Hirfrydig yfod i boddia.

Magnanimous is he that will drink his whole wealth. *Adage.*

Hirfrydigrwydd, *s. m.* (*hirfrydig*) Magnanimity.
Hirgadw, *v. a.* (*hir-cadw*) To keep long.
Hirgust, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (*hir-clust*) A long ear. *a.* Long-eared.

Hirgliwyl, *s. m.* (*hir-clwyl*) Long sickness.
Hirgliw, *a.* (*hir-clwyl*) Being long eared.
Hirgrwn, *s. m.* (*hir-erwn*) A cylinder. *a.* Cylindrical, of the form of a roller.
Hirgrynawl, *a.* (*hirgrwn*) Cylindrical.
Hirgrynedd, *s. m.* (*hirgrwn*) Cylindricity.
Hirgul, *a.* (*hir-cul*) Long and narrow.
Hirgwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (*hir-cwyn*) Long complaint. *a.* Long-complaining.
Hirgwynu, *v. a.* (*hirgwyn*) To complain incessantly, to moan continually.

Hirgwynfan, *s. a.* (*hirgwyn*) To moan incessantly.
Hirgylch, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (*hir-cylch*) Ellipse.
Hirgylchaid, *a.* (*hirgylch*) Elliptic, or oval.
Hirgylchawl, *a.* (*hirgylch*) Elliptical, oval.
Hirgylchiad, *s. m.* (*hirgylch*) A forming an ellipse.
Hirgylchu, *v. a.* (*hirgylch*) To form an ellipse.
Hirhegl, *s. f.—pl.* *hirheglau* (*hir-hegl*) A long shank, or long legged.

Hirheglawg, *a.* (*hirhegl*) Having long shanks.
Hirheglyn, *s. m.* (*hirhegl*) Long-legged spider.
Hirhoedl, *s. f.* (*hir-hoedl*) A long life.
Hirhoedlawg, *a.* (*hirhoedl*) Long-lived.
Hirhoedlodd, *s. m.* (*hirhoedl*) Longevity.
Hirhoedli, *v. a.* (*hirhoedl*) To live a long life.
Hiriad, *s. m.* (*hir*) A lengthening; a prolongation.
Hiridau, *s.* (*hir*) Having length; far-extending.

Cadell hirid hiridau.

Cadell of the long-extending gleam.

Cyddellir.

Hirian, *s. m. dim.* (*hir*) A tall lank person, a gangrel. The same as *Climach*, *Uabust*, and *Uebus*.
Hiriantaw, *a.* (*hiriant*) Tending to prolong.
Hiriannu, *v. a.* (*hiriant*) To prolong; to delay.
Hiriant, *s. m.* (*hir*) Length, continuity; distance, remoteness; delay, or putting off.
Hiriau, *s. f.—pl.* *hirieuan* (*hir-iau*) A long yoke, which went with eight oxen.
Hiriau, *v. a.* (*hir*) To lengthen, to prolong.
Hiriell, *s. m.* (*hirrell*) A gleam, or beam of light; a ray of glory; an angel.

Dymgwllodd i wle—

Yn arfonig gae, ger hirrell bae.

I have been cherished with wine in the Arvonian city, near the region of the beam of glory. *Gwalia.*

Cwyrwrgrawg o hirrell,

Gwenwyn y byd a'i gwral's bell.

Lovers of the gentle angel, the core of the world support him far. *Deto Deto o Ben Adwiniol.*

Hirias, *s. m.* (*hir-glas*) An epithet for a drinking-born; also the name of a celebrated ode by *Owein Cyfeillawg*, prince of *Powys*.

Mawr, s'm guthaw up'm adawd!

Katyn y corn, or cyd yfed,

Hiriaslawn am lym llw ton sawl,

Hirias ei arwydd aur ei ddedd.

Capleaser, what soothes me to silence let it not leave me; reach the horn for the sake of conviviality, impatiently longing for the liquor of the hue of the ninth wave, Hirias its characteristic, its cover gold. *O. Cyfeillawg.*

Hirlied, *s. m.* (*hir-llid*) Continued anger.

Hirliadiad, s. m. (hirlid) A bearing long anger.
Hirliadiaw, v. n. (hirlid) To bear long anger.
Hirliadiawg, a. (hirlid) Of long continued anger.

Llywelyn—
Gwrawi hawl hwyarynt byst hirliadiawg.

Llywelyn of heroic virtue in the career of the unflinching course.
Llywod Gwr.

Hirnos, s. f. (hir—nos) A long night.

Eidduned herwr hirnos.

The desire of the fugitive is a long night.

Adage.

Hirnych, s. m. (hir—nych) A long affliction.

Hirnychawl, a. (hirnych) Tediously afflictive.

Hirnychdawd, s. m. (hirnych) Tedious affliction.

Pob hirnychdawd i angsu.

Every tedious affliction leads to death.

Adage.

Hirnychiad, s. m. (hirnych) A long affliction.

Hirnychn, v. n. (hirnych) To suffer long affliction.

Hiroddef, s. m. (hir—goddef) Long suffering.

Hiroed, s. m. (hir—oed) Long abidance.

Hiroedi, v. n. (hiroed) To abide long; to make a long delay or putting off.

Hiroediad, s. m. (hiroed) A long-abiding; a delaying for a long time.

Hiroediawg, a. (hiroed) Of long abidance.

Hirwlych, a. (hir—gwylych) Incessantly wet.

Hirwlychn, v. a. (hirwlych) To wet continually.
A'm hirwlych dagrau, I am continually bathed in tears.

Hirwlydd, s. m. aggr. (hir—gwylydd) Common hair-moss.

Hirwlydd, a. (hir—gwylydd) Of continual mildness.

*—Y fan, newawli ddefnydd,
 Ag ym daerawd i draul o dra newydd,
 Am sawari hirwron a gradd hirwlydd.*

The nymph, of celestial light her frame, has fixed me to consume from excess of surprise, on account of the long circling eye-lash and cheek ever mild.
Gwalchmai.

Hirwron, a. (hir—gwron) Long-circling.

Hirwst, s. m. (hir—gwst) Persevering anxiety.

Hirwyl, s. f. (hir—gwyl) A long watch.

Hirwylaw, v. a. (hir—wylaw) To weep incessantly, to keep weeping continually.

Hirwylad, s. m. (hirwyl) A long watching.

Hirwylaw, v. a. (hirwyl) To watch patiently.

Hitr, s. m. (hid) That is loose, or flaccid.

Hitrwm, s. m. dim. (hitr) One with broken testicles; a fribble.

Hityn, s. m. dim. (hld) A sorry fellow, ragamuffin.

Hithan, pronom. preposition. (hi—tan) She also, she likewise, and she.

HO, s. m. r. Aptness to utter; an exclamation; a call upon, a prayer. *Interjection* of calling, or exclamation. *Ho, ho, ai felly mae! Oh, oh, is that the way it is!*

Hob, s. m.—pl. t. au (hy—ob) Any thing having an aptness to rise, throw, or swell out; a swine; a measure of various capacities, in different parts of Wales; it is a peck, in Glamorganshire; four bushels, in Caernarthen; and a third of a quarter, in Denbigh.

Hobas y gwlid hwynt, ac weithian moch eu gwlir.

Porks were they called heretofore, and now they are called swine.
H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Hobald, s. f.—pl. hobeldiau (hob) The contents or capacity of a hob.

Hobel, s. m.—pl. t. an (hob) What hops, or starts suddenly; a bird, or fowl.

*Pob hobel yn ymchweli
 A blaen ei yllfa ei bla.*

A bird's head separating with the rind of his bill his feathers.
G. ab M. ab Iafydd, i ddyn pengam.

*Twrch ei M4, are wench ei law,
 Tra ei ei hobel hobbaw.*

*Dire is his wrath, hover above him, whilst his arrow is going to
 H. ab Gwilym i'r choddydd.*

Hobeliad, s. m. (hobel) A hopping, a hobbling.

Hobelu, v. a. (hobel) To hop, to caper.

Hobyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (hob) A deal at cards. It is otherwise called *gyr*.

Hoc, s. f. (hy—oc) A scythe for cutting brambles.

Hoced, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hoc) Cheat, deceit, juggk

*Fa was gwan, o fewn ei gars,
 Rwy hocedlon i'r cadarn.*

The weak, within his retreat, will play some tricks to the strong.
T. Ald.

Hocedald, a. (hoced) Apt to cheat, tricking.

Hocedawl, a. (hoced) Cheating, tricking.

Hocediaeth, s. m. (hoced) The act of cheating.

Hocediaes, a. (hoced—laes) Silly cheating.

Hocedu, v. a. (hoced) To cheat, to deceive.

Hocedus, a. (hoced) Cheating, deceitful, juggling.

Hocedwr, s. m.—pl. hocedwyr (hoced—gwr) A cheater, or one who plays tricks.

Hocedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hoced) A cheater; a cheating knave.

Hocr, s. m. (hawg) That goes on, or increases.

Hocrell, s. f.—pl. t. od (hocr) A girl, a wench.

Hocrell fwy ddiell fain dda.

A kind unblemished girl delicate and good.
D. ab Gwilym.

Hocrellaid, a. (hocrell) Like a girl, girlish.

Hocrellwr, s. m.—pl. hocrellwyr (hocrell—gwr) A wench.

Hocys, s. pl. aggr. (hoc) The mallow, otherwise called *meddalai*, or *amnager*. *Hocys cyffredin*, common mallows; *hocys bendigaid*, *hollshock*; *hocys y gors*, *hocys y morfa*, marsh mallows; *hocysen wyllt*, musk mallow; *hocysen y mor*, or *mor-hocysen*, a tree mallow.

Hoch, s. f. (hy—och) An effort to cast up phlegm.

Hochi, v. a. (hoch) To hawk, to throw up phlegm.

Hochiad, s. m. (hoch) A hawking up phlegm.

Hod, s. f.—pl. hotiau (od) A hood, or cap.

Hodi, s. m. aggr. (hawd) Wild shrubs, or brakes.

Hodi, v. n. (hawd) To shoot out; to ear; the same as *hedeg* and *hada*.

Hodiad, s. m. (hawd) A shooting out, or earing.

Hodn, s. m. dim. (hawd) That breaks out, or shoots.

Hodni, s. m. (hodn) The state of breaking, or shooting out; devastation, or ravage.

Hoddawl, a. (hawdd) Of a flexible, or easy nature.

Hoddiad, s. m. (hawdd) A rendering facile, or flexible; a yielding facility.

*Yn eiwech, yn hoddwch, yn hodd,
 Yn hoddad, yn hawdd farnedd.*

In rejoicing, in peace, in tranquillity, in incantation, in the case of the subject.
Cyddfwrth.

Hoddiaw, v. a. (hawdd) To render facile, to make flexible, or easy; to become easy, or accessible.

*Cyfrad i hoddad, a hawdd ioli Cnwad,
 A llwyf arofydd i grynad,
 A llefar, a chur, a choridori,
 A chyflaw, hoddiaw, hwyllaw bell.*

Experience a burden, and with praise adore the Creator, and perfect faith to increase, with toil, and anxiety, and continuance of the body, to have desires, to facilitate, to traverse the way.
Gwairdham.

*Dyros Dad, yn rhad, emrydded difraw,
 Dewradd add, idaw, a hoddiaw hoda.*

Father, to him of placid countenance, swiftly grant favour from dread, and to enjoy peace.
R. Pryor.

Hoe, s. f. (ho) Respite, quiet, rest.

Pamp rhawddd offerra Sal: an yw bod yn hoe dy hood.

The five virtues of the Sunday mass; one is that thy life will be quiet.
Buckled Criticism.

Hoan, s. f.—pl. t. au (hoe) Respite; ease.
Hoana, v. a. (hoan) To take respite, to rest.
Hoed, s. m. (hy—oed) A stay, a delay; grief on account of absence.

*Cyrrain cadwyr cyfarfuant
 Ynghyd, yn anfyd yd gychmamt
 Byr eu hoedl, hir eu hoed ar eu carant!*

Well trained warriors met together, with one mind they made
 the smelt, short their lives, long their regret to their friends!
Amurth.

*Hirathawg fy nghof y'ng hyweithas,
 Hoed erddi, a mi genti yn gas!*

Oppressed with longing in my memory in society, regret on her
 account, and I lank by her!
H. ab Owain.

Hoeden, s. f.—pl. t. od (hoed) A coquette.
Hoedens, v. a. (hoeden) To flirt, to hoiden.
Hoedenaidd, a. (hoeden) Somewhat hoidenly.
Hoedenawl, a. (hoeden) Flirting, wanton.
Hoedenedd, s. (hoeden) Wantonness of a hoiden.
Hoedl, s. f.—pl. t. au (hoed) Life, the duration of life, or term of existence.

*Yr hoedl, er byt fo'i harus,
 A dderydd yn aidd a nos.*

Life, however long its duration may be, will end in a day and
 night.
Adage.

Hoedlawg, a. (hoedl) Having life, or lived.
Hoedledd, s. m. (hoedl) The state of living.
Hoedllyr, a. (hoedl—byr) Short-lived, mortal.

*Gwyr a grynnant, beant grynnad,
 Hoedllyrion meddion uch medd hiddad.*

Men hastened to arms, they were of one pace, short-lived ones,
 drunk over distilled mead.
Amurth.

Hoedli, v. w. (hoedl) To live, to lead a life, to pass through life.

*Cynnygaeth Dafydd i gynll Dafydd,
 I gynall ei deithi,
 Gyn glud, a portol gofti,
 Gwyr, a hir hoedli!*

May the grace of the Supreme be to the prowess of Dafydd, to
 maintain his photographies, with fame and splendid victory, soon,
 we lead, and to live long!
Gwaichma.

Hoedd, s. m. (hy—oedd) That is forward, or exposed.
a. Exposed, public.
Hoeddawl, a. (hoedd) Tending to expose.
Hoeddi, v. (hoedd) To bring forward, to expose.
Hoeddiad, s. m. (hoedd) Exposition, a publishing.
Hoeddus, a. (hoedd) Exposed, or notorious.
Hoeddusaw, v. a. (hoeddus) To render notorious.
Hoeddwr, s. m.—pl. hoeddwyr (hoedd—gwr) An expositor, a publisher.

Hoeg, s. f. (ho—eg) That is pervasive; green.
Hoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (haw—el) A nail, spike.

*Pendebn a ddyly—pendr padol unwaith yn y fwyddyn i gas y
 gof lly, ac eu to o hoellion.*

The patron of the family is entitled to four horse-shoes once in
 the year from the smith of the palace, and their sets of nails.
Welsh Laws.

Hoelen, s. f. dim. (hoel) A small nail, a nail.
Hoeliad, s. m. (hoel) A fastening with nails.
Hoeliaw, v. a. (hoel) To nail, to fasten with nails.
Hoeliawg, a. (hoel) Having nails, fastened by nails.
Hoeliedig, a. (hoel) Nailed, fastened with nails.
Hoeliwr, s. m.—pl. hoeliwyr (hoel—gwr) A nailer.
Hoen, s. f. (ho—en) Complexion; good appearance, good plight; a joyful countenance, gladness; liveliness. *Hoan cwyn llyn*, the hue of the foam of the lake; *hoen blodau haf*, the colour of the summer flowers.

*Rhoen awen im' droe enyd
 A hoen o fewn llyn o fyd.*

The grace be for a while the muse, and the Moon of health in this
 transient world.
Perch. D. Lloyd.

*Hoel ddadar wea-glaer haul i wis-glaer Moen,
 Hoew-lly muned lloewyr,
 Moen a'n haid dregudd dywaw
 Moen ien ogleid Wynedd wawe.*

Bounteous and mild brightly shining and to the wide region of
 Moen, of the glittering hue of January's-drifted snow, my bathed
 cheeks are debarred of sleep, those who art of the complexion of
 the northern wave, the luminary of Gwynedd.
G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Hoewalidd, a. (hoen) Somewhat blithesome.
Hoel, v. n. (hoen) To become complexional; to grow blithe, or merry.
Hoenus, a. (hoen) Complexional: of good plight; having a joyful countenance; blithesome.

Hoenus wyf hano o'i serch.

I am blithesome to night with the love of her. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hoenusarwydd, s. m. (hoenus) Blithesomeness.
Hoenuwaw, s. f. (hoen—gwawr) A gairish light.
a. Of a gaily playful light.

Hoennyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (hoen) A single hair; a springe, or gin; a slip, or leash. *Hoennyn gweithredwyr awiored*, the snares of the workers of iniquity.

Q hoennyn i hoennyn ydd b'r march ya gwia.

Hair after hair the horse loses his tail. *Adage.*

Hoennyn, v. a. (hoennyn) To set a springe.
Hoer, s. f.—pl. t. au (hoe) A hair cloth.
Hoetian, v. a. (hoed) To suspend; to hang in suspense; to dally, to dandle.
Hoeth, a. (hy—oeth) Notorious, or naked.

*Rhyfelwr—
 Was hoeth ei fodd a'i seath fal.*

The warrior, a notorious fellow with his subtle dart.
T. W. Hywel i'r angen.

Hoew, a. (hoe) Alert; sprightly, lively; spruce.

*Aderyn Mai—
 Arfa harchawg doniawg den,
 Urdawel air ar ddali llyon,
 Hoew erddygna a gant.*

The bird of May, like a silver-coloured knight, of great note,
 and of high authority on the verdant leaves, a sprightly air would
 be ting.
D. ab Gwilym.

Hoewad, s. m. (hoew) A rendering alert, or brisk; a becoming brisk, or sprightly.

Hoewalidd, a. (hoew) Somewhat alert, or brisk.
Hoewal, s. m. (hoew—al) Agitation of water; the whirling of a stream; an eddy; the waves formed by any thing thrown into the water.
Hoewal y mawr and Uleisad, the eddy formed by a rock in the stream.

Hei'r wyf hoewal yr afon.

I am hunting the current of the river. *M. ab Rhys.*

*Cyat wyf at Iestyn, he'r a gas-hyn,
 Nag awel o wynt i'r gwiall yn—
 Ac no hoewal llyf drwy gasol llyn.*

I am quicker to Iestyn, where a hundred persons go, than a gale
 of wind to the branches of the ash, and than the whirling of the
 flood through the middle of the pool.
L. G. Cothl.

Hoewal, a. (hoew—al) Whirling, eddying.

*Ef a wael—
 Herdd allwyr mael hir-ddwyrhoewal.*

He would make an assault void of timidity, like the eddying torrent.
Cyniddeu.

Hoewaliad, s. m. (hoewal) A forming eddies.

Hoewalu, v. n. (hoewal) To whirl in eddies.

Hoewan, a. (hoew) Sprightly; volatile.

*Yr anawlawl—
 Hwn o fab hoewan a fydd
 Pal manau ar fol mynydd.*

The ungodly one thus so sprightly will be like the light chaff
 on the side of the hill.
W. Middleton.

Hoewdalth, s. f. (hoew—taith) A brisk journey.

Hoewdeb, s. m. (hoew) Alertness, sprightliness.

Hoewdeg, a. (hoew—teg) Sprightly and fair.

Hoew Creirwy hoewdeg a'm hndodd mael Garwy.

The complexion of Creirwy sprightly and fair has fascinated
 me like Garwy.
H. ab E. Llygion.

Hoewder, s. m. (hoew) Alertness, sprightliness.

Nid hoewder ond cleddyf.

The only sprightliness is a sword.

Adage.

Tu hoesder cerdd; hoesw lath, hoesw llyfrwng, a hoesw dach
ar y gwaledach.

The three ornaments of song; spirited language, spirited thought,
and a spirited arrangement of the composition.

Hoewydd, s. m. (hoew) Alertness, sprightliness.
Hoewfald, s. m. (hoew—fald) Briskly proud.
Hoewfaldedd, s. m. (hoewfald) Sprightly pride.
Hoewfryd, s. m. (hoew—fryd) Sprightly haste.
Hoewgall, s. m. (hoew—call) Quickwitted.

O! hoesw hys yn oest;
Aeth arall, hoewgall a bi.

From staying for her I have been getting cold, another sharp-
witted is gone with her.

Hoewgallodd, s. m. (hoew—call) Quickness of wit.
Hoewgred, s. f. (hoew—cred) Of ready belief.
Hoewl, v. s. (hoew) To render alert, or sprightly;
to become alert, or sprightly.
Hoewrym, s. m. (hoew—grym) Of quick energy.
Hoewserch, s. m. (hoew—serch) Lively affection.
Hoewrych, s. m. (hoewgrych) Of spirited bravery.
Hoewrychder, s. m. (hoewrych) Gay bravery.
Hof, s. f. (hy—of) That hangs; that hovers.
Hofiad, s. m. (hof) A suspending, a hanging over,
a hovering; a fluctuation.
Hofian, v. a. (hof) To suspend, to hang over, to
hover, to fluctuate, to be hanging.
Hofiau, v. a. (hof) To suspend, to hang over; to
hover; to fluctuate.
Hofn, a. (hy—ofn) Apt to intimidate, bold.
Hofni, v. n. (hofn) To become intimidating; to
exert courage, or boldness.
Hoff, a. (hy—off) Loved, beloved, dear, lovely.

Hoff i'w min yw iath doethion—
A mel diwaelwr dawiold a'i pyrth,
A llaw-wyrth callion.

Lovely in her lips is the language of wisdom, and the modest
and honey of goodness supports her, and the altogether virtuous
discretion.

Hoffald, a. (hoff) Tending to love; lovely.
Hoffia, s. m. (hoff) Lovely, amiable; loving.
Hoffiant, s. m. (hoff) Fondness, affection; love.
Rheg hoffiant, s. m. (hoff) A gift of love.
Hoffder, s. m. (hoff) Fondness, affection, delight.
Hoffdyn, s. m. (hoff—dyn) A snickold, a serento.
Hoffedd, s. m. (hoff) Fondness, affection, delight.

Hanner y wledd hoffodd yw.

Fondness is half the banquet.

Hoffi, v. n. (hoff) To delight in, or to love.
Hoffian, v. n. (hoff) To be about loving.

Rhydd—
A'r llyso ar dŷn ar dy celyn.
A llyso rhydd rhydd tro Eargain,
Tyrfa Clawdd Ofa oled yn hoffian.

Descending, with the string on the stretch towards the fated
corpses, and the sabbat shaft by the breast before the region of Eargain,
the host of Ofa's dyke, seeking after fame.

E. ab Gwynne, i Llewelyn I.

Hog, s. m. (og) The act of sharpening; a whet.
Hogal, s. f. (hog—gal) What gives an edge; a
whetstone.

Hogalen, s. f. (hogal) A sharpener; a whetstone.
Hogen, s. f. (pl. t. od (hawg)) A girl nearly
full grown; a young woman.

Hogenaidd, a. (hogen) Like a girl, girlish.
Hogenig, s. f. dim. (hogen) A little young woman.
Hogi, v. a. (hog) To sharpen, to whet, to give an
edge; to irritate, to egg on. *Careg hogi, a*
whetstone.

*Ni hóm cybuddgar,
Ni bom alldroddgar
Ni bom ennygar
i hogi augen.

May we not be apt to accuse, may we not be destructive, may we
be not void of love, to accretate death. G. ab Rhydd. Goch.

Hogiad, s. m. (hog) A whetting, a sharpening.

Hoglan, s. m. (pl. t. iau (hawg)—llanc) A half-
grown youth, a stripling.

Hogi, s. m. (pl. t. oedd (hawg)) A hevel.

Hogidy, s. m. (pl. t. an (hogi—ty)) A hevel.

Hogyn, s. m. (pl. t. od (hawg)) A stripling.

Hoi, s. m. (pl. t. an (oi)) A call of attention.

Hoiad, s. m. (hoi) A calling of attention.

Holian, s. f. (pl. t. an (hoi)) A call of attention.

Holan, v. a. (hoi) To call attention; to implore.

It is also used imperatively, like hark, or hear.

Olan y parchellau, holian hoes;
Rai schomawg, Dew gural ymchredion.

Attend, little pig hear thou the calls; for the crime of the
conscious God would make ridiculous.

Hol, s. m. (hy—ol) A fetch, a bringing to. v. a.
To fetch. *Doe i hol peth, go to fetch some.*
Sil. Nol is used for it in North Wales.

Holadwy, a. (hawl) Claimable, actionable.

Holawd, s. m. (hawl) Cognisance; examen.

Holedig, a. (hawl) Questioned, investigated.

Holedigaeth, s. m. (pl. t. an (holedig)) Cognisance,
interrogation, examination.

Holedigawl, a. (holedig) Interrogative.

Holfainc, s. f. (hawl—mainc) A tribunal.

Holgar, a. (hawl) Apt to question; inquisitive.

Holi, v. a. (hawl) To question, to demand, to in-
terrogate; to enquire, to investigate, to sue.

A hrow a hrowl yr haw hollen.

And that one will investigate the old questions. L. G. Cuth.

Holiad, s. m. (pl. t. an (hawl)) A questioning, or
demanding; an interrogation, an investigation.

Holiadawl, a. (holiad) Cathartic, cathartical.

Tri holiadollion addwynder: penach, benyw, a dydder cys
mawr.

The three elements of civility: a chieftain, a female, and a re-
solute stranger.

Holiadu, v. a. (holiad) To put as a question.

Holiant, s. m. (hawl) Cognisance; examen.

Holiaw, v. a. (holi) To examine minutely; to se-
parate, or to put apart.

Hollwch i mi Barnabas a faint.

Separate for me Barnabas and faint.

W. Ballinbury, Acta 1843.

Holledydd, s. m. (pl. t. ion (holiad)) A question-
er, an interrogator, an investigator, a claimant.

Holledyddes, s. m. (pl. t. an (holledydd)) A female
questioner; a female claimant.

Holwr, s. m. (pl. holwyr (hawl—gwr)) A claim-
ant; one who questions, an interrogator; an
investigator; a plaintiff.

Holydd, s. m. (pl. t. ion (hawl)) A questioner.

Holl, a. (oll) All, the whole of, every one of.

Hollallu, s. m. (holl—gallu) All power.

Hollalluawg, a. (hollallu) Almighty, omnipotent.

Hollalluogeth, s. m. (hollalluawg) Omnipotence.

Hollalluogi, v. a. (hollalluawg) To render omni-
potent or almighty.

Hollalluogrwydd, s. m. (hollalluawg) Almighty-
ness, omnipotence.

Hollawl, a. (holl) Total, whole, entire, complete.

Yn hollawl, altogether, or completely.

Hollbar, a. (holl—par) Omnific, creating all.

Hollboeth, s. m. (pl. t. ion (holl—boeth)) A hol-
ocaust, or a burnt sacrifice.

Hollddoeth, a. (holl—doeth) All-wise, possessor-
of supreme wisdom.

Hollfath, a. (holl—fath) Omnifarious, compr-
ising all sorts, or varieties.

Hollfyd, s. m. (holl—byd) The whole world.

Hollgyfoethawg, a. (holl—gyfoethawg) All-pow-
erful, possessing all things.

Hort, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (hawr) Calumny, reproach.
Hortiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (hort) Defamation.
Hortlaw, v. a. (hort) To slander, to detract.
Hortlawg, a. (hort) Abounding with calumny.
Hortlawi, a. (hort) Tending to calumniate.
Hortiedig, a. (hortiad) Calumniated, traduced.
Hortiedigawl, a. (hortiedig) Calumnious.
Hortlawr, s. m.—*pl. hortwyr* (hort—gwr) A calumniator, a slanderer, a traducer.
Hortr, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (hort) A stick, or billet.
Hortran, billets laid upon a drying kiln; also called *preniau duon*.
Horth, s. m. (hawr) That is apt to spread over.
Horyn, s. m. *dim.* (hor) An unwieldy lump; a person that indulges himself. *Y fath horyn yw y dyn oco!* what a lump yonder person is! *Dyma fol-horyn*, here is a gizzel-gut.
Hos, s. f. (hws) A hose, or a stocking; a boot.
Hosan, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (hos) A stocking, or hose.
Hosanau botymawg, or **hosanau lledr**, spatter-dashes; **Hosanau y gog**, blue bells; also called **blodau y gog**, **esgidiau y gog**, and **blodau cenn y brain**:—*Yd yn ei hosan*, corn in its cover, or before the ears burst out.
Hosaneuawg, a. (hosan) Wearing stockings.
Hosaneuwr, s. m.—*pl. hosaneuwyr* (hosan—gwr) A hosier.
Hosanlawdr, s. m.—*pl. hosanolodran* (hosan—llawdr) A pair of pantaloons.
Hosanwr, s. m.—*pl. hosanwyr* (hosan—gwr) A hosier, one who sells stockings.
Hotan, s. f. dim. (hod) A hood or a cap.
Hotyn, s. m. dim. (hod) What closes round; a cap.
Hotyn eugid, the part of a shoe closing over the instep.
How, interj. (ow) It expresses languor. *Hai how heno!* Heigh ho! this night!
Hoyw, a. (hoew) Alert; sprightly, lively, spruce, gay, jolly. It is the same as *hoew*.
HU, s. m. r. That is apt to pervade, or to spread over. An epithet of the Deity, in the bardic theology, descriptive of his omniscience. **Huan** is another appellation of the same import, and derived from **Hu**. The *huan*, on account of his acute scent, was adopted as the common emblem of this attribute, and which, if we may rely upon the accounts of some authors, became an object of idolatrous worship; for he is unquestionably identified in the *Hens* of *Gaul*, and the *Anubis* of *Egypt*.

*Dwy ryw awen, diar, cwybr,
 Y sy'n y byd, lorcwyrdd llybr;
 Awen gan Crist, ddilwri ddiol,
 O lawd dro, awen droydd;
 Awen nall, idd call cant.
 Ar eulwydd, fadr argoeliant,
 Yr hon a gŵir, gwy'r HU,
 Camwysg Prydyddion Cymru.*

Truly two sorts of active geniuses are there in the world, of manifest path; a genius from Christ, pleasing the assertion; of right tendency a sprightly genius; another genius, though not discreet the song, there is of falsehood, bear the symptom, the which, HU knows, the disorderly poets of Wales obtained. Dr. S. Cent.

*HU gadarn, por how guidawd,
 Brenia a roc'r gwia, a'r gwand,
 Emherawdr tr a moroedd,
 A bywyd o'i a'r byd oedd;
 Ai ddilodd, gwyd dillw,
 Arddr hring, arudd-gadr, gwir;
 Er dangwys, eis ior dangwys,
 I'r dyn balch, a'r difalch doeth,
 Hod yn awen, idd gwa gair,
 Ue-crofti gwa a' dd huan-grair.*

The mighty HU is a sovereign who is a ready protector, a king distributing the wine, and the prince; the emperor of the land and sea, and all of life in the world was he; after the deluge he bled the strong-beamed plough, active and excellent; this did our gracious Lord, to show to man, the proud and the humbly wise, that it was the choicest art with the faithful father; the word is not false. Jolo Goch.

*Ycham—
 HU gadarn, a darn o'i did,
 A'i bum angel a weloch,
 A phreilar ior Rhodan ffruch.*

They are the ozen of the mighty HU, with a piece of his char and his five angels, you see, and a golden harness of active horses. Llywelyn Hen, French.

Hu, a. (hu s.) Apt to pervade; apt; bold.
Huad, s. m.—*pl. huaid* (hu) One that traces by scent; a hound.
Huadgi, s. m.—*pl. huadgwn* (huad—ci) A hound dog, a beagle.
Huador, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (huad) One who hunts with a hound.
Huail, s. m. (hu—ail) A vicegerent, a regent.

*Huail Hywel ab Idris;
 Yn lle ddi a enall dir.*

The lieutenant of Hywel son of Melfr, will win land where'er he comes. L. G. Cels.

*Huail cymwd Cyfelliog,
 Hyn fu no dyn, byd Llan Dawg.*

The governor of the province of Cyfelliog was older than man so far as Llan Dawg. L. G. Cels, i. O. Fyfan.

Hual, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (hu—gal) A fetter.
Hualawg, a. (hual) Having fetters, fettered. Also a disease to which swine are subject.
Hualedig, a. (hual) Being fettered, or shackled.
Hualiad, s. m. (hual) A fettering, a shackling.
Hualu, v. a. (hual) To fetter, to shackle.
Hualwr, s. m.—*pl. hualwyr* (hual—gwr) A fetterer.
Hualydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (hual) A fetterer.
Huan, s. f. (hu—an) That has aptitude to comprehend, or compass; Phœbus, the sun.

*Ni wyf heb pan
 Raddir bron huan;
 Pan yw per erwlw;
 Pan yw gwyrtw huan.*

No body knows whence the presence of the sun is made note whence the goat's beard plant is sweet; whence the crow is wakened huan. Telor.

*Lleifer ddyr myr morfydd
 Pan lewyd huan ar fawrnydd.*

The rays of the sun reflect a light upon the shores when the shades upon a lofty mountain. Tel. Fyfan.

*Moeddywresw huan haf dyffwrdd
 Mawr llyfar adar, mygr hear hin.*

Early-rising sun of the summer, hasten thou the swiftness of phoebe of birds, and the pleasant season of music. Gwylw.

Huanaw, s. m. (hu—anaw) Aptitude for harmony; that is gifted with the muse. a Gift with the muse; having a flow of harmony.

*Cerddwr huanawd huanaw awch awch,
 Cerdd heb dawl, heb dwyllaw;
 Cerdd uchel, anhawed, anaw;
 Nid cerddwr cogorodd Tyllaw.*

A minstrel that is a practical estimator praises you, with or without coming, without deceit; a song that is low, or not silent; not the hated song of the train of Tyllaw. J. G. Cels.

Huanawl, a. (huan) Relating to the sun, solar.
Huanred, s. f. (huan) The course of the sun.
Huanu, v. a. (huan) To diffuse sunshine.
Huarwaes, a. (hy—arwaes) Ready to assist.

*Huarwaes gwaw,
 O ddinar treiddas,
 Ped wyf ped gwlion.*

The youth willing to assist, from earth he springs, whether knowing, whether he be simple. Tel.

Huarwar, a. (hu—arwar) Apt to assuage.

Galofydd beunydd huarwar.

An herald of the tranquil light. Gwylw.

Huawdl, a. (hu—awdl) Of a ready flow of eloquent.

*Huawdl huawdl was a wye yn hyn,
 Fy llymarwar Lland a Llywelyn.*

May I become an eloquent youth that shall be counted the court, as in the contention of Lland and Llywelyn. Llywelyn Hen, French.

Huawldder, s. m. (huawdl) Eloquence.

Hraawledd, s. m. (hnaawledd) Eloquence.

Hraawdr, s. m.—pl. hnaawron (hu—awdr) One that has aptitude to energize; one who is effable; a guider.

*Trifawdr, llawr hnaawdr lleer a hema,
Trifalet, a farfalet, o dyff amcan,
Trifawr amlyrylen gusan a gan,
Trif gylledd hof, naif pob adfan.*

Disposer and perfect director of moon and sun, thou hast disposed, and hast formed, through a grand design, the rules of utterance of the lips that sing, with acknowledged exertion, of laws, the supreme of every secondary place. *Carnodyn.*

Huan, s. f.—pl. t. od (hug) The cob, a sea fowl, also called *gwyllan lwyd*, or grey sea-mew. **Huan y pygog**, the fisherling.

Huch, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hy—uch) A thin cover.

Huchaw, v. a. (huch) To cover thinly; to film.

Huchen, s. f.—pl. t. au (huch) A film, a pellicle.

Huchiad, s. m. (huch) A generating a film.

Hud, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hu) Allurement, enticement, illusion, delusion, fascination, charm; juggle, or legerdemain.

*Egyr oedd a yw hidd,
A drwy hud, Uthr al i hi;
Gwas huan, o gof anfon,
Am ryw hud ym roi i hon!*

Egyr was possessed of a husband, and through enchantment, Uthr was away with her; oh, that a happy fancy would suggest some charm to give this fair one to me! *Ica. Deulwyn.*

*Y hedd, o hud a hedd,
Aeth a hon i ethaf byd.*

The thief, by enticement and craft, has taken the fair one to the cranny of the world. *D. ab Edmund.*

Hudawry, a. (hud) That may be allured.

Hudaw, v. a. (hud) To allure, to entice; to delude, to fascinate; to charm; to juggle; to deceive, to beguile.

*Y faw—
A'm haddod i o'm howder.*

The fair one has deceived me out of my cheerfulness. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hudwg, a. (hud) Alluring, enticing, illusive.

Hudwr, a. (hud) That is apt to allure, entice, delude, fascinate, or charm. **s. m.—pl. Hudon.** An enticer, a deluder, a juggler.

*Iesu! al hud yw'r oes hon,
A haddod haddodion!
Dail a ddygrydd bob blyddyn;
Din a'i ddyll yw alicion dyn!*

Jesu! is this age all delusion, made up by deceiving ones! The woe do every year fall; a dice with its deceit is the life of man! *L. G. Cuth.*

Hudedig, a. (hud) Being allured or enticed.

Hudedd, s. m. (hud) Allurement, enticement.

Hudgylleth, s. m. (hud—cylleth) Hypochondria.

Hudwyad, s. m. (hud—hwyad) A decoy duck.

Hudiad, s. m. (hud) An alluring; fascination.

Hudiw, s. m. (hud) An enticing, or deluding one.

Hudlath, s. f.—pl. t. au (hud—lath) A magic wand; also a lubberly fellow.

*Odd al gwygwy
Hudlath haddodion,
Yn arthod pan dyfwy
Ffyrthau mwy cwmery
Ar lan Gwylhouwy.*

Perhaps it may be known, through the magic wand of Mathonwy, in the wood where there should more profitable fruits grow on the banks of Gwylhouwy. *Tallies.*

Hudle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (hud—lle) A decoy place.

Hudledrad, s. m. (hud—lledrad) A swindling.

Hudledrat, v. z. (hudledrad) To swindle.

Hudleir, s. m.—pl. hudlailron (hud—lleir) A swindler; one who thievs by tricking.

Hudlewyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (hud—llewyn) An ignis fatuus; or Will with a whisper.

Ma llawer on ar yw'r well na dilyn yr hudlewyn a darddodd o'r ddaia a wned yn Ngherffyrddin.

There are many who know better than to follow the ignis fatuus, which had sprung out of the system formed in Caernarthen. *E. Dafydd.*

Hudawy, s. m. (hud—nwy) A decoy duck.

*Golwyth hudawy, gwlith hed-sald gwlith,
Nud y gwllt i'w llygad.*

Thou meal of the decoy duck, thou of wild flying leap in the dew, hinder the gaze from going into thy eye. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r llyfant.*

Hudolaidd, a. (hudawl) Illusive, deceptive.

Hudoldeb, s. m. (hudawl) Alluringness, illusive-ness; deceivableness.

Hudoles, s. f.—pl. t. au (hudawl) A female deceiver, a siren.

Neswch yma meillion yr hudoles.

Draw near here, children of the enticing women. *Istiah 37. 3.*

*Hudoles, a dwies deg,
Hod imi ei hadameg.*

A siren, and a goddess fair, her discourse is fascination to me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hudolaidd, a. (hudoles) Like the siren.

Hudoli, v. a. (hudawl) To render illusive, to render enticing, or alluring; to become delusive.

Hudoliad, s. m. (hudawl) A rendering illusive, or delusive; a rendering seductive.

Hudoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (hudawl) Allurement; illusion; fascination; deception.

*Nid hudoliaeth ond leucetidd;
Nid leucetidd ond enyd awr.*

The only allurement is youth; and youth is only for the space of an hour. *Adagr.*

Hudoliaethawl, a. (hudoliaeth) Of an alluring, or seductive tendency.

Hudoliaethiad, s. m. (hudoliaeth) A practising of allurement; a seducing; a deluding.

Hudoliaethu, v. a. (hudoliaeth) To practise seduction, allurement, or delusion.

Rhaid ydyw bod dy fydd yn ddanwadad—er caeidd y nob a fo yn reitaw dy swynogil di, a'w hudoliaethu drwy offer-hodder y byd hwn.

It is necessary that thy faith should be without wavering, notwithstanding the dislike of such as shall be attempting to inveigle thee, and to allure thee with the vain pursuit of this world. *Merchawg Cragad.*

Hudoliaethus, a. (hudoliaeth) Of a seducing tendency; illusive, deceivable.

Hudwalch, s. m.—pl. hudweilch (hud—gwalch) A bird of the lure.

Hudwg, s. m. (hud—gwg) A bugbear, a scarecrow; a racket for ball playing.

*Al cyflog sydd, was gus-hir.
I di, y drwg hudwg hir,
Am i'w golw!*

Are there wages paid to thee, thou long-forked rump, thou tall and evil elf, for watching me! *D. ab Gwilym, i'm gysgand.*

Hudwr, s. m.—pl. hudwyr (hud—gwr) An enticer, an allurer; a deceiver.

Hudwy, s. m. (hud) A phantom, a delusive vision.

Hudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy—udd) A covert, a shade, a gloom; a dusk. **a.** Dusky, dark, gloomy.

*Llew hudd, a dusky colour, that is neither black nor brown, or that cannot be distinguished;
Lle hudd tawn, a very gloomy place; yn yr hudd, in the dusk. Sil.*

Huddadwy, a. (hudd) That may be covered.

Huddaw, v. a. (hudd) To cover, to shade, to make gloomy; to darken, to become dusky.

Huddawg, a. (hudd) Having a shade, or cover.

Huddawl, a. (hudd) Covering, shading; tending to obscure, or to make gloomy; darkening.

Huddedig, a. (hudd) Covered, shaded, darkened.

Huddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (huddedig) The act of covering over, a shading over.

Huddgwyr, s. m. (hudd—cwyr) The black cherry

Huddiad, s. m. (hudd) A covering or shading over; a darkening; a becoming gloomy.

Huddiannawl, a. (huddiant) Tending to obscure.

Hunglwyfod, *s. m.* (hunglwyf) A becoming lethargic, or drowsy.

Hunglwyfus, *s.* (hunglwyf) Subject to lethargy.

Hungos, *s. f.* (hun—cos) A scratching of one's self in sleep.

Huogybharid, *s. m.* (cymbariad) Self-comparison.

Hunbaint, *s. m.* (hun—haint) A lethargy.

Hunbanfod, *s. m.* (hanfod) Self-existence.

Hunbeintus, *s.* (hunbaint) Being lethargic.

Hunleiddiad, *s. c.*—*pl.* hunleiddiaid (hun—lladd) One who commits suicide.

Hunllef, *s. f.* (hun—llef) The nightmare.

Hunoli, *v. s.* (hunawl) To become selfish.

Hunolrwydd, *s. m.* (hunawl) Selfishness.

Huored, *s. f.* (rhed) Self-motion; self-activity.

Huoredawl, *s.* (huored) Self-movement.

Huoredeg, *v.* (huored) To run, or move alone.

Huorediad, *s. m.* (huored) A running by a self-power, self-motion.

Hunryw, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ian (rhyw) Homogeny.

Hunrywiad, *s. m.* (hunryw) A rendering homogeneous; a becoming homogeneous.

Hunrywiad, *v. a.* (hunryw) To render or become homogeneous.

Hunrywiad, *a.* (hunryw) Homogeneous.

Hunwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hunwyr (hun—gwr) A sleeper.

Hunydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (hun) A sleeper.

Hunymwad, *s. m.* (ymwad) Self-denial.

Hunymwadawl, *a.* (hunymwad) Self-denying.

Hunymwadiad, *s. m.* (hunymwad) A self-denying.

Hunymwadw, *v. a.* (hunymwad) To make a self-denial.

Hunyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (hun) A nap, a short sleep.

*Dethym, heb hano hunya,
Gwawr ddydd, i lys gwr a ddy.*

*I came, without sleeping a wink of sleep, with the dawn of day,
To the mansion of the host of women.*

Huon, *s. m.* (hu) A pervading or subtle being; an epithet for the Deity, the same as *Hu*, in the bardic theology.

*Mi ddysga Huon
I lawr glyn Ebron.*

I conveyed Huon to the bottom of the vale of Hebron.

Ian. Mynyu.

Gwae wynddydd brawd ger bron Huon.

Woe to them, on the day of doom, in the presence of Huon.

Gwynia F. Glas.

Hupynt, *s. m.* (hwb) A brunt, a shock; a sudden effort; a push; a kind of metre, combining great varieties in the verse and in the rhyme.

Hur, *s. m.* (hy—ur) That is laid down, or fixed; hire, wages.

*Hwa a wneith penadd ar hur, newydd
With newadd Arthur.*

This one made a hall upon hire, a new one after the hall of Arthur.

L. G. Colai.

Huran, *s. m.* *dim.* (hur) A prostitute; a slattern.

Huredig, *a.* (hur) Being hired, or let for use.

Huren, *s. f.* *dim.* (hur) A prostitute, a whore.

Huriad, *s. m.* (hur) A hiring; a taking hire.

Huriaw, *v. a.* (hur) To hire; to take hire.

Huriawl, *a.* (hur) Relating to hire, hiring.

Huriwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hurwyr (hur—gwr) A hirer.

Hurt, *s. m.* (hur) A base, or block. *a.* Stupid, dull, crazy, blockish.

Hurtan, *s. c.* *dim.* (hurt) A stupid one, an oaf, a blockhead.

Hurtiad, *s. m.* (hurt) A stupifying, stupefaction.

Hurtiaw, *v. a.* (hurt) To stupify; to stun; to become stupid; to lose the senses.

Hurtiawl, *a.* (hurt) Stupefactive, stupifying.

Hurtiedig, *a.* (hurtiad) Being stupified.

Hurtr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hurtran (hurt) A boarded floor.

Hurtrwydd, *s. m.* (hurt) Stupidity; craziness.

Hurtyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (hurt) A stupid blockhead.

Hurth, *s. m.* (hur) A block; a dolt. *a.* Stupid, dull, blockish.

Hurthgen, *s. m.* (hurth—cen) A blockhead.

Hurthgenaidd, *a.* (hurthgen) Like a blockhead.

Hurthgeneiddrwydd, *s. m.* (hurthgenaidd) Oafishness, a stupidified state.

Hurthiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (hurth) A stupifying.

Hurthiaw, *v. a.* (hurth) To stupify, to make dull.

Hurthiawl, *a.* (hurth) Stupifying, stupefactive.

Hust, *s. m.* (hy—ust) A low, or buzzing noise.

Hustiad, *s. m.* (hust) A making a buzzing noise.

Husting, *s. m.* (hust—ing) A whisper, a mutter.

Husting, *v. a.* (hust—ing) To whisper, to mutter.

*Dwynw—
Nfth wyl mawr eidd
Yn husting yn ian a m.*

*Dwynw, through this whole year not a grade shall copy the
whispering with me in a corner.*

D. ab Gwilym.

*Myrwa dy fod—
I'm ddaa glaw yn husting.*

I would have thee to be to my right ear whispering.

R. Meier.

Hustingawl, *a.* (husting) Whispering, muttering.

Hustingiad, *s. m.* (husting) A whispering.

Hustingwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hustingwyr (husting—gwr)

A whisperer; a tale-bearer.

Hutan, *s. m.* *dim.* (hud) An oaf; a bird called a

dotterel. *Hutan y mor*, the turnstone; *hutan*

lwyd, or *lwyd y tywod*, the sanderling, sea-

fowls so named.

Hutanaidd, *a.* (hutan) Oafish, like a dance.

Hutyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (hud) A stupid fellow.

Hw, *s. m.* (hu) A lullaby, a lull.

*Heno ni chynafu na-hu
Be canal ddaa haw ei hun.*

To night I will not sleep one wink if Jove himself sings a lull-

by.

Hüysgain, *a.* (hu—ysgain) Apt to spread out.

Hüysgwn, *a.* (hu—ysgwn) Apt to ascend.

Hüysgwr, *a.* (hu—ysgwr) Tending to be emergent.

*Hidr add cleddyf-rudd cledfwr,
Hüysgwr yn oed gwae.*

*A bold chieftain with a ruddy sword of high renown, having the
energy of a man in the time of youth.*

L. F. Meek, m. H. ab G. ab Cym.

Hüysgwrth, *s. m.* (hu—ysgwrth) That is apt to tear forcibly.

*Ys ef Rodri hwr, hüysgwr deyrn,
Hüysgwrth coddwr y cadwneidd.*

He is the towering Rodri, an energetic prince, the swift destruc-

tion of the mighty ones of conflicts.

Gwynia F. Glas.

HW, *s. m.* *r.* A forcible utterance; a boot. It is also an interjection used in setting a dog on to run.

*Cann bydd, aneddydd iad,
Hw ddy hw hwr ddydd.*

She sings, with unhappy equal, boot after boot in quick breath-

ing.

*Amos cwa y nos was of:
Hw leidr! fy hel adref!*

Set on the dogs at night would he: Aest thief! what, drive me

home!

D. ab Gwilym.

Hwa, *v. a.* (hw) To hullo; to loo; to hoot.

Hwala, *s. f.* (hwa—la) The huntsman's halloo.

Hwala hir Yal hely bydd.

A long halloo, like in hunting the stag.

D. ab Gwilym.

Hwan, *s. f.* (hw) A hooter, an owl.

Hwb, *s. m.* (hw) A push forward, an effort; a

rising up, a standing up; a lift.

Hwbach, *s. m.* (hwb) A sudden push, or spring.

Hwbach am y naid, a hop, skip, and jump.

Hunandybiad, *s. m.* (*hunandyb*) Self-opinion.
Hunandybiaw, *v. a.* (*hunandyb*) To cherish self-conceit, to cherish self-opinion.
Hunandybiawg, *a.* (*hunandyb*) Self-conceited.
Hunandybiawl, *a.* (*hunandyb*) Self-conceited.
Hunandybied, *v. a.* (*hunandyb*) To cherish self-opinion, or self-conceit.
Hunandybiolrwydd, *s. m.* (*hunandybiawl*) Self-conceitedness.
Hunandyst, *s. m.* (*tyst*) Self-evidence.
Hunandystiawl, *a.* (*hunandyst*) Self-evident.
Hunanddoeth, *a.* (*doeth*) Self-wise, self-conceited.
Hunanedd, *s. m.* (*hunan*) Selfishness, egotism.
Hunaneiddrwydd, *s. m.* (*hunanedd*) Selfishness.
Hunanfarn, *s. f.* (*farn*) Self-condemnation.
Hunanfarnedig, *a.* (*hunanfarn*) Self-condemned.
Hunanfawl, *a.* (*mawl*) Self-applause.
Hunanfod, *s. m.* (*bod*) Self-existence.
Hunanfodawl, *a.* (*hunanfod*) Self-existent.
Hunanfodd, *s. m.* (*bodd*) Self-will, self-pleasure.
Hunanfoddawg, *a.* (*hunanfodd*) Self-pleasing.
Hunanfudd, *s. f.* (*budd*) Self-interest, regard to self, profit appertaining to self.
Hunanfuddiawg, *a.* (*hunanfudd*) Self-interested.
Hunanfuriad, *s. m.* (*bwriad*) Self-determination.
Hunangadwrneth, *s. m.* (*hunan—cadwrneth*) Self-preservation.
Hunangar, *a.* (*car*) Selfish, attentive to self.
Hunangariad, *s. m.* (*hunar*) Self-love.
Hunangarwch, *s. m.* (*hunar*) Selfishness.
Hunangidwad, *s. m.* (*ceidwad*) A self-preserver.
Hunangydwyn, *a.* (*cydwyn*) Self-righteous.
Hunangyfiawdd, *s. m.* (*hunar*) Self-justification.
Hunangyfiawnder, *s. m.* (*hunar*) Self-righteousness.
Hunangyfiariaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *cyfmariaeth*) Self-comparison.
Hunanhanfod, *s. m.* (*hanfod*) Self-existence.
Hunanhawli, *s. f.* (*hawli*) Self-examination.
Hunanholiad, *s.* (*hunanhawli*) Self-examination.
Hunanhud, *s. m.* (*hud*) Self-delusion.
Hunanhyder, *s. m.* (*hyder*) Self-confidence.
Hunanhyderus, *a.* (*hunanhyder*) Self-confident.
Hunanid, *s. m.* (*hunan*) A becoming selfish.
Hunanideth, *s. m.* (*hunan*) Identity.
Hunanleidd, *s. m.* (*leidd*) Self-abasement.
Hunanladd, *s. m.* (*ladd*) Self-murder, suicide.
Hunanladdiad, *a. m.* (*hunanladd*) A committing suicide, a killing one's self.
Hunanleiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *hunanleiddiad* (*hunanladd*) One who commits suicide.
Hunanles, *s. m.* (*les*) Self-interest, self-benefit.
Hunanlesawg, *a.* (*hunanles*) Self-interested.
Hunanlesawl, *a.* (*hunanles*) Self-interested.
Hunanlesrwydd, *s. m.* (*hunanles*) Self-interestedness, the state of being beneficial to self.
Hunanledd, *s. m.* (*hunanawl*) Selfishness.
Hunanolrwydd, *a. m.* (*hunanawl*) Selfishness.
Hunanred, *s. f.* (*rhed*) A running alone. *a.* Having the power of running alone.
Hunanrediad, *s. m.* (*hunanred*) Self-motion.
Hunanrith, *s. m.* (*rith*) Self-evidence.
Hunanyrw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *iau* (*rhyw*) Homogeny.

Anawdd tegus, yn henaf ar ddin, a bairi bob peth arddamant, ac fflamod, a phrif a chyswll huanaryw.
Excellently, first of all, given to every thing pre-eminence, individuality, and a primary and original homogeneity. *See dith.*

Hunanyrw, *a.* (*rhyw*) Being homogeneous.
Hunanyrwiawl, *a.* (*huanaryw*) Homogeneous.

Hunanyrwioldd, *s. m.* (*huanarywiawl*) Homogeneity, homogeneity.
Hunansaf, *s. f.* (*saf*) A standing alone. *a.* Having the power of standing alone.
Hunansafawl, *a.* (*huanansaf*) Self-standing.
Hunansafiad, *s. m.* (*huanansaf*) A standing alone.
Hunansymud, *s. m.* (*symud*) Self-motion.
Hunansymudawl, *a.* (*huanansymud*) Self-movement.
Hunansymudiad, *s. m.* (*huanansymud*) A self-moving, a moving by self-power.
Hunant, *v. a.* (*hunan*) To have respect to self.
Hunanwrtheb, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *lon* (*gwrtheb*) Self-contradiction.
Hunanwrthebiad, *s. m.* (*huananwrtheb*) Self-contradiction, a self-contradicting.
Hunanwrthebus, *a.* (*huananwrtheb*) Self-contradictory, tending to self-contradiction.
Hunanyrwiad, *s. m.* (*ymwad*) A self-denial.
Hunanyrwiadiad, *s. m.* (*huananyrwiad*) A self-denying, a restraining one's self.
Hunanyrmod, *s. m.* (*ymmod*) Self-motion.
Hunanyrmodrwydd, *s. m.* (*huananyrmod*) Self-motivity, a state of self-motion.
Hunanyrswl, *a.* (*ysawl*) Self-devouring.
Hunaw, *v. a.* (*hun*) To sleep, to slumber.
Hunawg, *a.* (*hun*) Having sleep, sleepy, drowsy.

Ni bydd hunawg ar rhyw byth.

The slumberer will never be sleepy.

Adapt.

Hunawl, *a.* (*hon*) Relating to one's self.
Hundwyll, *s. m.* (*twyll*) Self-deception.
Hundy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*hun—ty*) A dormitory.
Hundyst, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *lon* (*tyst*) That is a self-evidence, self-testimony.
Hundystiawg, *a.* (*hundyst*) Being self-evident.
Hundystiawl, *a.* (*hundyst*) Being self-evident.
Hunddenawl, *a.* (*denawl*) Self-deceptive, self-deceiving; self-enticing.
Hunddifyn, *s. m.* (*diffyn*) Self-defence, care of self, self-protection.
Hunddiffyniad, *s. m.* (*hunddiffyn*) Self-defence.
Hunddiogellad, *s. m.* (*diogellad*) Self-preservation.
Hunddwyyn, *a.* (*hun—dwyyn*) Depriving of sleep.
Hunddygnawl, *a.* (*dygnawl*) Apt to exert one's self, of self-exerting tendency.
Hunddygniad, *s. m.* (*dygniad*) A self-exertion.
Hunddygun, *v. a.* (*dygun*) To exert one's self.
Hunddyg, *s. m.* (*dyg*) Self-instruction.
Hunddygawl, *a.* (*hunddyg*) Self-instructed.
Hunddygu, *v. a.* (*hunddyg*) To teach one's self.
Hunedd, *s. m.* (*hun*) A state of sleep, somnolence.
Hunell, *s. f.* *dim* (*hun*) A short sleep, a nap.

*Heno ni chwerf i mi hunell;
 —yndroddol gwll.*

To-night she will not sleep the smallest nap; she would rather strive. *Edm. Frys.*

Hunfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* *hunsfeydd* (*han*) A dormitory.
Hunfawl, *s. f.* (*mawl*) Self-praise, self-applause.
Hunfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*bod*) A self-existence.
Hunfodawl, *a.* (*hunfod*) Being self-existing.
Hunfoledd, *s. f.* (*hunfawl*) Self-applause.
Hunfoll, *v. a.* (*hunfawl*) To praise one's self.
Hungadw, *s. m.* (*cadw*) A self-preservation.
Hungar, *a.* (*car*) Having self-love; selfish.
Hungariad, *s. m.* (*hungar*) Self-love.
Hungaru, *v. a.* (*hungar*) To love one's self.
Hungell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* *oedd* (*hun—cellt*) A dormitory.
Hunglwyf, *s. m.* (*hun—clwyf*) A lethargy.
Hunglwyfaw, *v. a.* (*hunglwyf*) To be lethargic.
Hunglwyfawl, *a.* (*hunglwyf*) Lethargic.

Hwstr, s. (hwst) Froward, or morose.
Hwstredd, s. m. (hwstr) Frowardness, moroseness.
Hwstriad, s. m. (hwstr) A doing a froward act.
Hwt, s. m. (hwt) A take off; a taking away. *v. imper.* Off, off with it, away! Hoot!

Hwt! hwt! dos ygw i go gili.

Off! Off! hie thee quickly, and go behind. *Rh. Nanmor.*

I ddaw! y gweud! ydd aia!
 Hwt jwty, alyst Owain!

To the devil the tribe would go! away with them, at them Owain!
Iolo Goch.

Hwta, s. m. (hwda) A taking off; a taking.
Llaun hwta, a nonplus.

Hwtiad, s. m. (hwt) A taking off; a hooting.

Hwtiaw, v. a. (hwt) To take off; to push away;

Hwy, a. (hw) Long; tedious. It is more generally used for *hwych*, longer; more tedious, more prolix. *Hwy hwy*, longer and longer.

Hwy pary lldd no goled.

Longer will anger lust than wealth.

Adaps.

Hwyân, s. m. (hwyân) A making longer.

Hwyân, v. a. (hwy) To make longer; to lengthen.

Hwy, pron. (hy—wy) They; them. *Aent hwy gno*, they would go there.

Y aer—
 Cyth y ffordd talawdy,
 Canwyllion hionn ynt hwy.

The stars that in due order surround the moon, the lamps of serene weather are they. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hwyad, s. c. pl. hwyaid (hy—gwyad) A duck; *ceiliawg hwyad*, a drake; *hwyad llygad aur* golden-eyed duck; *hwyad gopawg*, tufted duck; *cor-hwyad*, *crack-hwyad*, or *chwias*, teal; *hwyad ddanneddawg*, goosander; *hwyad fwythblu*, eider duck; *mor-hwyad ddu*, scoter; *hwyad yr eithin*, or *hwyad fraith*, sheldrake; *garen hwyad*, or *cora-hwyad*, the mallard; *hwyad lydanbig*, the shoveller; *hwyad lostfain*, or *hwyad gynffonfain*, pintail duck; *hwyad lost gwennoel*, or *hwyad gynffon gwennoel*, swallow-tail duck; *hwyad bengoch*, the pockard; *cora-hwyad lwyd*, the gadwal; *hwyad addfain*, the gargany; *hwyaid gwylltlen*, wild ducks; *hwyaid doflon*, tame ducks.

Nid badr ond hwyad.

Nothing so filthy as a duck.

Adaps.

Hwyadaidd, a. (hwyad) Like a duck, duck-like.

Hwyadawg, a. (hwyad) Abounding with ducks.

Hwyaden, s. f. (hwyad) A duck. *Hwyaden wyllt*, a wild duck; *hwyaden ddef*, a tame duck.

Hwyddell, s. f. (hwy—dell) A female salmon.

Hwyed, s. m. (hwy) That is long, or lank.

Hwyedig, a. (hwyed) Being lengthening, or growing. *s. m.* A male hawk.

Heledd hwyedig i'm geirw.

I am called a *filling* brine-pit.

Llywarch Hen.

Y ddaia a ddwy hwyedig betawg i ran y penhegorydd bob gwyllt fhaugeli—fedaik ar wraint yw gwerth hwyedig.

The steward of the household is entitled to a male hawk from the head falconer every Michaelmas: Twenty-four pence is the value of a male hawk. *Welsh Laws.*

Hwyedigaeth, s. m. (hwyedig) The act of lengthening, a prolongation.

Hwyedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hwyed) A male hawk

Hebogydd blaen hwyedydd: ef blaen nyth llemysten a gaffer ar ddr y llyd.

The falconer is entitled to the male hawk: he owns the nest of a sparrow-hawk which shall be found on the demense of the court. *Welsh Laws.*

Hwyf, s. m. (hwy) That moves or plays about.

Hwyfaw, v. a. (hwyf) To move about; to flicker

Hwyflad, s. m. (hwyf) A flickering, a fluttering.

Hwyfoll, s. f.—pl. t. od (hwyf) A female salmon, a spawner. It is also called *hwyddell*, and *chwiasell*.

Hwyfyd, s. m. (hwy—hyd) A long existence. *Hwyfyd i Brydain?* Britain for ever!

Wedi pryd pob lle hwyfyd i gartref.

After trying every place a welcome to home.

Adap.

Hwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ian (hwy) A course, a regimen, or order; plight, state, condition; a progress, journey, or voyage; a sail. *Wyl mae parion hwyl*, thou art in tolerable order; *mae hi o'i hwyf*, she is out of her wits;—*Dryd hwy*, to make an onset:—*Hwyllan blaen*, fore sail; *hwyllan ol*, aft sails; *hwyllan croeslen*, cross square sails.

Dy ghad a fydd—

Hyd yd breawyl hwyf lant Myfetha.

Thy fame will be as far as the Midsummer sun takes up its course. *Gwynedd.*

Pwy fu forch hwyf o ddinar hyd nwyf?

Who has been a sail fork reaching from the earth to the sky? *Taliesin.*

Gnech di, eial Merddin, dan meddion Cawdry, caw; mae ywawr hwyf yn llyd hwyllan ar drach Llydaw yn dawl i llyd Prydain.

Beware thou, said Merddin, of the fire of the room of Cawdry time, for they are at this hour spreading ash on the shore of Llydaw, coming to the lake of Britain. *Gr. ab Idris.*

Y meddydd a ddyl y hwyf a fo ar y gwyfyn feld, ac hwyf cawdry, a llyd yn awr yw hwyf a fo ar y gwyfyn feld.

The mead-brewer is entitled to the covering that shall be to the mead (sh, or four-pence, and that at the option of him to whom the feast shall belong. *Welsh Laws.*

Hwyllbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (hwyll—bren) A mist. **Hwyllbrenwyll, s. f. (hwyllbren—gwyll)** A dawns imagined to hover about the masts of ships.

Hwyllbrenwyll llell brownyn.

The sailyard goblin of the white bounded brine.

Ab Gwilym.

Hwyllfa, s. f.—pl. hwyllfeydd (hwyll—fa) A place of progression, a course; a lane.

Bawl ya ei hwyllfa.

The one in its orbit.

Taliesin.

Hwyllfawr, a. (hwyll—mawr) Of ample course.

Aer ywra aar ywrydd oedd i:
 Oedd glawfawr ar wraint arf rylai; oedd hwyf
 Oedd hwyllfawr glod uchel.

With a golden shield he was the urger of the battle; he was terrible blade-reaching weapon of war; he was generous, he was of high and far-extending fame. *Blodeuwyn Fardd; i. B. a. Gwyn.*

Hwyllad, s. m. (hwyll) A getting in a course, train, or order; a directing; a preparing; a progression; a sailing; a driving at, or a battling.

Hwyllaw, v. a. (hwyll) To set in a course, train, or order; to direct; to prepare; to progress; to sail; to make an attack; to butt.

Dywed fy mod—

Yn hwyllaw bean helynt,
 Wylh y gawc a roddio gwynt.

Say that I am sailing a quick course, on the task which to wind may give. *Y. Pp.*

Da gwaith rhod cyra byron i'r fawc a hwyll.

It was a good thing to give short horses to the one who was viciously. *Adaps.*

Hwyllawd, s. m. (hwyll) The act of putting in train; a direction, or ordering; progression; a sailing; a making an attack.

Hwyllawg, a. (hwyll) Having a course; under sail.

Hwylliedig, a. (hwyllad) Being put in train; directed, ordered; being sailed.

Hwylliedigaeth, s. m. (hwylliedig) The act of putting in train; a directing, or ordering; progression; the act of sailing.

Hwbiad, *s. m.* (hwb) A pushing forward.
 Hwbian, *v. a.* (hwb) To make a sudden push.
 Hwca, *s. m.* (hwg) That is hooked, a hooked.
Talen hwca, a frowning forehead, or hanging eyebrows.

Hwced, *a.* (hwg) Being turned, or hooked. *Tal-cen hwced*, a frowning forehead.

Hwch, *s. f.*—*pl.* hychod (hw—wch) A push forward, a thrust; a swine, a sow. *Cig hwch*, *cig mœch*, and *cig twrch*, swine's flesh, or pork. It has been also used as an epithet for a ship, for the same reason as *hwaw* is applied to a pig, and to a coffer, the abstract meaning of the word being characteristic of the form of both. There is a tradition in Monmouthshire, that the first corn sown in Wales was at *Maes Gwenith*, in that county, and was brought there by a ship; which, in a triad alluding to the same event, is called *Hwœch*.

*Gwr hœchdydd, gwr hydr yn ei hwch, a'i fer,
 Cyn nol lawr stryguch.*

A man whose life was brittle, like glass, a daring man in his sword and his wrath, before his awful stoppage.

Ll. F. Mœch i D. ab Owain.

Ni hœddodd nymaen na parchell o foch y Twrch Trwyth. Gofyn-
 wys y gwyf i Arthwr, na oedd ystyr yr hwch hwaŵ: y dywaded
 yddu, hœddu fœ.

He killed only one pig of the swine of the living boar. The
 son asked Arthwr, what was the signification of that swine: he
 then said he had been a king. *H. Culach—Mabington.*

Hwch, *s. m.* (hw—cw) A cry of hollo; a scream.
Hai hwch! Oh murder!

Hwd, *s. m.* (hy—wd) A take off; a taking away.

Hwda, *s. m.* (hwd) A taking off; a taking.
Byddi ar dy lawr hwda, thou wilt be upon thy
 full stretch, or thou wilt be at a nonplus.

Gwddi un hwda na dda addaw.

Better to one take than two promises.

Adage.

Hwda, *v. imper.* (hwd) Take, here take.

Hwda hwi didaw, da dyddu dy rad;

Hwda rwydd arfalaen.

Accept inconstant praise, thy grace well deserves it; accept re-
 ceptly supplications. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Hwdan, *s. m.* (hwd) A reach to lay hold of.

Llawr hwdaen, a nonplus.

Hwdwg, *s. m.* (hwd—wg) A bugbear, a bug.

Hwdwi, *s. m.* (hwd—wi) That is stark mad. *Ef
 acth yn hwdwi*, he is become quite silly.

Hwen, *s. f.* (hw) A hooting one, an owl.

Hwf, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. od (hy—wf) That rises over;
 a hood, or cowl.

Dwys hwf yn Llandain hwyf.

Wearing a hood in London likewise.

Guto y Glyn.

Hwfan, *s. m.* (hwf) A rising up, or over.

Hwfanawl, *a.* (hwfan) Tending to rise over.

Hwfanu, *v. z.* (hwfan) To rise over.

Hwff, *s. m.*—*pl.* hyffion (hy—wff) Any thing pre-
 cipitated, or cast off; a lump. *Hwff o cery*, a
 drift of snow; *hwff o ddyn*, a clown of a man;
hwff y gydwff, one who talks any nonsense.

Hwg, *s. m.* (hy—wg) A hook, or bend. *Heb na
 hwg na dwg*, without either hook or crook.

Hwgwd, *s. m.* (hwg) A dunce, a silly clown.

Hwhw, *s. m.* (hw) The hooting of an owl.

Hwi, *v. a.* (hw) To set up a holloo, to loo.

Hwm, *s. m.* (hy—wm) That is apt to sink.

Hwman, *s. m.* (hwm) A wavering motion.

Hwn, *pron. m.* (hy—wn) This here, this, this
 one: this one masculine present. *Hwn a hwn*,
 such and such a one, a certain person.

Cae yr hwn y deio lldo hwer, ac ni roddo ddim.

Desertable is he to whom much comes, and that gives nothing.

Adage.

Pisn y bodd hwn, bodd hwn, a hwn!

Gofyn i mi! mi a'i gwa!

Bodd Ew, bodd Eidd oedd hwn,

A bodd Eiddai tai ygw.

To whom belongs this grave, this grave, and this? Askest thou
 of me! I know: the grave of Ew, the grave of Eidd was this,
 and the grave of Eiddai with uplifted front.

Engl. Boddan Mithyr.

Hwna, *pron. m.* (hwn) That there, that, that one;
 that one present.

Hwnacw, *pron. m.* (hwn—acw) That one yonder.

Hwnt, *a.* (hwn) Outward, external, far off.

Hwnt, *pron.* (hwn) Other, contrary, next. *adu.*
 At a distance, yonder; beyond; away. *Y tu
 hwnt i*, the other side of.

Yr oerfel oddi hwnt, a'r gwres oddi ynn.

The cold from yonder, and the heat from here. *Talliesin.*

Trowch hwnt rhag tywarch o'i ol.

Turn aside for fear of the clods thrown behind him.

T. Alod, i fwrch.

Hwntian, *v. a.* (hwnt) To vibrate; to waggle; to
 stagger; to go backwards and forwards.

Gwiroddu, gwleddu, a gwind ar hwntian.

Liquors, fumes, and a whole country; staggering. *Llywelyn Ddu.*

Hwnw, *pron. m.* (hwn) That, that one; that one
 absent, speaking of the past and future. It is
 also used as an interjection: *Hwnw!* That is it!

Hwnyma, *pron. m.* (hwn—yma) This one here.

Hwnyman, *pron. m.* (hwn—yman) This one here.

Hwnyna, *pron. m.* (hwn—yna) That one there.

Hwp, *s. m.* (hwb) A sudden effort, or push; a
 pull. *Hwp yr ychwin*, the rest-harrow.

Tra y fawr hwp, treial for halli.

Through a great effort, he would exhaust the salt sea.

T. Frys, i Elio Fychan.

Hwpiad, *s. m.* (hwp) A making a sudden effort;
 a pushing; a tugging, a lagging, a pulling.

Hwpiaw, *v. a.* (hwp) To make a sudden effort;
 to push; to tug, to pull.

Pu wyr a gais hwpiu'r gwyn!

Feldien' mi wa pwy ydynt.

What men are they who attempt to push away the wind! Let
 them decide, I know who they are. *L. Mœn.*

Hwpiawl, *a.* (hwp) Pushing; tugging, lagging.

Hwpiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hwpwyr (hwp—gwr) A tugger.

Hwr, *s. m.* (hy—wr) A taking, a taking off.

Dyrna, gwna ddydd brawd arnyd?

A dda ryl i'r lldu draw,

Hwr rylar i'w hœddu draw.

Thresh away, bring a day of doom upon them; give a range
 yonder to the south, take a run to ruin them.

Ll. ab Gwilym, i glerwr.

Hwra, *v. a.* (hwr) To take, to take away.

Hwra dda gwlod, a gwleddu hwrth;

Hwra gwrllawr pœhawd!

Accept a broken heart, and the abatement of regret; accept a
 body full of sin! *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Hwrdd, *s. f.*—*pl.* hyrddau (hwr) A push forward,
 a thrust, or butt; an onset; a ram, plural
hyrddod, and diminutive plural *hyrddiach*.

Bu agwrdd ei hwrdd y'ng hœddu,

Afagddu fy mab llaen.

Ardent was his push in combats, Afagddu my son was he.

Talliesin.

Y doe—

Rhois hwrdd i'm llong, rhois llong fœdd.

The wave, it gave my ship a push, a hoarse scream it gave.

Gr. Gryn.

North hwrdd yn ei ben.

The strength of a ram is in his head. *Adage.*

Hwrwg, *s. m.* (hwr—wg) A lump, a hunch.

Hws, *s. m.* (hy—ws) A covering; a horsecloth.

Hwaan, *s. m.* *dim.* (hws) A little covering; a hood.

Hwsiad, *s. m.* (hws) A putting on a covering.

Hwstr, *s.* (hwst) Froward, or morose.
Hwatredd, *s. m.* (hwstr) Frowardness, moroseness.
Hwatriad, *s. m.* (hwstr) A doing a froward act.
Hwt, *s. m.* (hwd) A take off; a taking away. *v.* imper. Off, off with it, away! Hoot!

Hwt! hwt! dws ygwir i gyl.

Off! Off! hie thee quickly, and go behind.

EA. Nennor.

I ddaw! y genodi ydd aia!

Hwt! hwt! alyst Owain!

To the devil the tribe would go! away with them, at them Owain!

Iolo Goch.

Hwta, *s. m.* (hwda) A taking off; a taking.

Llaw hwta, a nonplus.

Hwtiad, *s. m.* (hwt) A taking off; a hooting.

Hwtiaw, *v. a.* (hwt) To take off; to push away;

Hwy, *a.* (hw) Long; tedious. It is more generally used for *hwyach*, longer; more tedious, more prolix. *Hwy hwy*, longer and longer.

Hwy pwy illi no galed.

Longer will anger last than wealth.

Adage.

Hwyhad, *s. m.* (hwyân) A making longer.

Hwyân, *v. a.* (hwy) To make longer; to lengthen.

Hwy, *pron.* (hy—wy) They; them. *Aent hwy yno*, they would go there.

Y cer—

Cyfrâd v. Gwlad taliedwy,

Canwyllion hion yn hwy.

The stars that in due order surround the moon, the lamps of serene weather are they.

D. ab Gwilym.

Hwyad, *s. c. pl.* hwyaid (hy—gwyad) A duck;

ceiliawg hwyad, a drake; *hwyad llygad aur*

golden-eyed duck; *hwyad gapawg*, tufted duck;

cor-hwyad, *crack-hwyad*, or *chwias*, teal; *hwy-*

ad ddanneddawg, goosander; *hwyad fwythbla*,

eider duck; *mor-hwyad deu*, scoter; *hwyad yr*

eithin, or *hwyad fraith*, sheldrake; *garan hwy-*

ad, or *cor-hwyad*, the mallard; *hwyad lydan-*

big, the shoveller; *hwyad lostfain*, or *hwyad*

gynffonfain, pintail duck; *hwyad lost gwenol*,

or *hwyad gynffon gwenol*, swallow-tail duck;

hwyad bengoch, the pockard; *cor-hwyad lwyd*,

the gadwal; *hwyad addfain*, the gargany; *hwy-*

aid gwyllion, wild ducks; *hwyaid dafion*, tame

ducks.

Nid bwr and hwyad.

Nothing so filthy as a duck.

Adage.

Hwyadald, *a.* (hwyad) Like a duck, duck-like.

Hwyadawg, *a.* (hwyad) Abounding with ducks.

Hwyaden, *s. f.* (hwyad) A duck. *Hwyaden*

wyllt, a wild duck; *hwyaden ddof*, a tame duck

Hwyddell, *s. f.* (hwy—dell) A female salmon.

Hwyed, *s. m.* (hwy) That is long, or lank.

Hwyedig, *a.* (hwyed) Being lengthening, or grow-

ing. *s. m.* A male hawk.

Holodd hwyedig i'm gwlwr.

I am called a falling brine-pit.

Llywarch Hen.

Y ddaia a ddyl hwyedig hobbw i gan y prachogedd bob

gwyf fhangell:—Feddwr ar gwlwr yw gwerth hwyedig.

The steward of the household is entitled to a male hawk from the

hand falconer every Michaelmas: Twenty-four pence is the value

of a male hawk.

Welsh Laws.

Hwyedigasth, *s. m.* (hwyedig) The act of length-

ening, a prolongation.

Hwyedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (hwyed) A male hawk

Hebogydd blaen hwyedydd: of blaen nyth llomyston a gaffer ar

dir y lly.

The falconer is entitled to the male hawk: he owns the part of a

sparrow-hawk which shall be found on the demerit of the court.

Welsh Laws.

Hwyf, *s. m.* (hwy) That moves or plays about.

Hwyfaw, *v. a.* (hwyf) To move about; to flicker

Hwyfand, *s. m.* (hwyf) A flickering, a fluttering.

Hwyfall, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (hwyf) A female minn, a spawner. It is also called *hwyddell*, and *chwistell*.

Hwyfyd, *s. m.* (hwy—byd) A long existence.

Hwyfyd i Brydain? Britain for ever!

Wedi profi pob lle hwyfyd i garu.

After trying every place a welcome to home.

Adage.

Hwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* lan (hwy) A course, a regimen, or order; plight, state, condition; a progress, journey, or voyage; a sail. *Wyl neu purion hwyl*, thou art in tolerable order; *ma hi o'i hwyf*, she is out of her wits;—*Dwyn hwyf*, to make an onset:—*Hwyltan blaen*, fore sail; *hwyltan ol*, aft sails; *hwyltan cresson*, cross a square sails.

Dy glod a fydd—

Hyd yd hwyf hwyf hwyf hwyf.

Thy fame will be as far as the Midsummer sun takes up its run.

Gustaf.

Pwy fa gorch hwyf a ddar hwyf hwyf?

Who has been a sail fork reaching from the earth to the sky?

Taliesin.

Gochel dî, dîal Merddin, dan meddion Cwstyn, cîas; neu

grawr hon yn lloes hwyfian ar drach Llydaw yn dawed i llyd

Frydain.

Beware thou, said Merddin, of the fire of the sons of Cwstyn

thou, for they are at this hour spreading sails on the shore of Li-

daw, coming to the Isle of Britain.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Y meddydd a ddyl yr hwyf a fo ar y gervys feld, ac iolwr

ceulawg, a hwyf yn awis; y mch, mch, mch, mch.

The mead-brewer is entitled to the crowing that shall be as to

mead (sh, or four-pence, and that at the option of him to whom the

least shall belong.

Wales Laws.

Hwylbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (hwyl—bren) A mist.

Hwylbrenwyll, *s. f.* (hwylbren—gwyll) A dream

imagined to hover about the masts of ships.

Hwylbrenwyll holl brodyr.

The sailyard goblin of the white boomed brine.

Gr. ab Gwilym.

Hwylfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* hwyfeydd (hwyl—ma) A place

of progression, a course; a lane.

Haul yn of hwyf.

The sun in its orbit.

Taliesin.

Hwyfawr, *a.* (hwyl—mawr) Of ample course.

Aer ywra aer ywraedd odd;

Odd gwlfrwr aerwr arf ryl; odd hwyfawr

odd hwyfawr glod uchel.

With a golden shield he was the wring of the battle; he was

terrible blade-rancking weapon of war; he was generous, he was

of high and far-extending fame. *Bledydd Fydd, i. E. of Gwent.*

Hwyllad, *s. m.* (hwyl) A getting in a course, train,

or order; a directing; a preparing; a progression; a sailing; a driving at, or a battling.

Hwyllaw, *v. a.* (hwyl) To set in a course, train,

or order; to direct; to prepare; to progress

to sail; to make an attack; to batt.

Dwyed fy mod—

Yn hwyllaw hwyf hwyf.

With y galic a reddio gwyf.

Say that I am sailing a quick course, so the hawk when a

wind may give.

Y. Pp.

Do gwlfrwr rheol cyr byrion i'r brach a hwyf.

It was a good thing to give short horses to the one who

was viciously.

Adage.

Hwyllawd, *s. m.* (hwyl) The act of putting

train; a direction, or ordering; progression,

sailing; a making an attack.

Hwyllawg, *a.* (hwyl) Having a course; under

Hwylledig, *a.* (hwyl) Being put in train; d-

rected, ordered; being sailed.

Hwylledigasth, *s. m.* (hwylledig) The act of put-

ting in train; a directing, or ordering; p-

gression; the act of sailing.

Hwyler, a. m.—pl. hwylyr (hwyli—gwr) One who sets in a course, or train; one who directs; a progressor; one who sails.

*Hwyler pob gollyngedig;
Hwyli ddaed lach, hwyli ddaed
Daw i seidi hwyli pethau.*

*The regular of every disposition of undoubted safe course,
pious led, trust thy aid to avoid the power of sin.*
H. D. ab Iŷan.

Hwylus, a. (hwyli) Being in course, or regimen, orderly; going on freely, or without obstruction; prosperous; ready, dexterous. *Dos yn hwyliu, go without delay.*

Hwylasaw, v. a. (hwyliu) To render free, or uninterrupted; to render prosperous; to facilitate.

Hwyladawd, s. m. (hwyliu) Facility, readiness.

Hwylader, s. m. (hwyliu) Facility, freedom from impediments.

*Oed rhwy i gwr yr hwyli
Hwyliader mabo i ei ddiell ei dad?*

Is it not consoling for the duckling to have the facility of swimming after the manner of his father?
Adage.

Hwylaswydd, s. m. (hwyliu) Facility, readiness.

Hwylaswynt, s. m. (hwyliu—gwynt) A prosperous gale, a favourable wind.

Hwys, s. m.—pl. t. fon (hwy) A long hair.

Hwynaw, v. a. (hwyn) To lay a springe, or gin.

Hwynat, pres. (hwy) They; them. *Tynir hwynt, they will be drawn.*

*Y dymun thynir awyrtion, gwadhwyl,
A gwadhwyl dymun;
Daw Tyl, aed yn hwynt;
Tynir a hwynt, rhwynt hwynt.*

*The man of forward enterprise and fortune with robe tattered;
Gad he father, tattered their fortune, yield them just they in-
crease.*
H. D. ab Iŷan.

Hwyntas, pres. (hwynt) They likewise, them also; and they; and them; the others.

Hwyntwy, pres. (hwynt—hwy) They themselves, they.

Hwynyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (hwyn) A long sūp, a hair; a springe, or gin; a feigned malignant spirit of the sea. *Hwynyn a dir, a slang of land*

*Y awl angau-fael i ydd,
Hwynyn yn at ddifnidd.*

*Of the various death-snaps that are, may Hwynyn be his end;
D. ab Gwilym, fr. Bwa Bach.*

Hwy, s. m. (hwy) Lateness: the evening.

Hwy, a. (hwy) Slow, tedious, long; late. *Mil-
fr hwy, a slow hound.*

A gwyno yn hwy oherwydd y diwy.

That shall seem late will soon descend.
Adage.

Rhwynt hwynt na chaw fore.

Enter in the evening song thus a morning song.
Adage.

*Hwynt ddi ddi Dew;
Hwynt ddi ddi Dew.*

*The latest vengeance is the vengeance of God; the completest
vengeance is the vengeance of God.*
Adage.

Hwynt, s. m. (hwy) A becoming late.

Hwynt, a. (compar. of hwy) Slower, later.

etc. Perhaps, peradventure.

Hwynt y gwyno a fo ym no chyn.

More tardy was I for having him than formerly.
H. Peredur—Mabonogion.

Hwynt, a. (hwy) Somewhat tardy; latish.

Hwynt, s. c. (hwy) A slow one; a lame one.

Hwynt, v. a. (hwy) To become late.

Hwynt, a. (hwy) Relating to the evening.

Hwynt, a. (hwy—paid) Late, ceasing.

*Truohed bar i hwynt caid
Rhwynt hwynt yn hir hwynt yn hwynt.*

*Adverse discourse to purify a soul from the consuming of health
long and incessant pain.*
Cyddaleu.

Hwynt, v. a. (hwynt) To cease tardily.

Hwynt, a. (hwynt—cawl) Slowly-ceasing.

Hwynt, s. m. (hwynt) Tardiness, lateness.

Hwyntas, s. m. (f. of hwyntas) Tardily heavy.

Hwyntas, a. (hwynt—trwm) Tardily heavy.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwyntas) Drowsy heaviness.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwyntas) Slow heaviness.

Hwyntas, v. (hwyntas) To become sluggish.

Hwyntas, a. (hwynt—dig) Long-suffering.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwyntas) Slowness to anger.

Hwyntas, a. (hwynt—dyg) Slow in learning.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwyntas) A learning slowly.

Hwyntas, v. a. (hwyntas) To learn tardily.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwynt) Tardiness; lateness.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwynt—bryd) A slow disposition.

a. Of slow disposition.

Hwyntas, a. (hwyntas) Of slow disposition.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwyntas) Slowness of disposition; sluggishness of mind.

Hwyntas, v. a. (hwyntas) To become inert in mind, to be of sluggish mind.

Hwyntas, a. (hwynt—car) Slow or cold in love.

Hwyntas, v. a. (hwyntas) To love tardily.

Hwyntas, a. (hwynt—coel) Tardy in believing.

Hwyntas, s. f. (hwynt—coel) Tardiness of belief, a tardily crediting.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwyntas) A tardily crediting.

Hwyntas, s. a. (hwyntas) To believe tardily.

Hwyntas, a. (hwynt—cwyn) Backward or slow in complaining.

Hwyntas, s. m. (cyrch) A tardy approach, or attack.

a. Of slow approach; of slow attack.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwyntas) Slowly approaching.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwyntas) Slowness of approach; slowness of resorting.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwyntas) A slowly approaching or resorting.

Hwyntas, v. (hwyntas) To approach slowly.

Hwyntas, a. (hwynt—llyd) Slow to anger.

Hwyntas, s. f. (hwynt—naws) A slow disposition.

a. Of a slow disposition.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwyntas) Slowness of disposition; a sluggish nature.

Hwyntas, s. m. (hwynt—gwaith) A late course.

Hwyntas i awyrtas.

A late turn to the approach.
Adage.

Hwyntas, a. (hwynt—gwan) Slow and languid.

Hwyntas, a. (hwynt—gwar) Slow and gentle.

Hwyntas, a. (hwynt—gweddawg) Of a forbearing disposition.

*Hwyntas gwaith awyrt;
Ni olyn i eidd a wnaeth.*

*Of a forbearing aspect in the countenance of Gwaith; he does
not acquire of any one what he has done.*
Taliesin.

Hwys, s. f. (hy—wys) A draught, a load.

Coed a lonynt a hwynt a lonynt a lonynt.

*Wood they would burn with a load of turf from the mountain
of Brimant.*
Mungell.

Hwysaw, v. a. (hwys) To heap together.

Hwysag, s. m.—pl. t. au (hy—wysag) A sweep; a sudden whisk, a ravage.

Hwysag, v. a. (hwysag) To sweep or brush away.

Hwysag, s. f. (hwysag—hynt) Sweeping course.

*Llywelyn llydd-felch awyrt,
A chlod a gorfol am Gwrlawg ddyffryn,
Gwrlawg hwynt hwynt, llynt hwynt.*

*Llywelyn with armed war-chiefs, attended by fame and con-
quest round the vale of Celriog, heroically he carries on depre-
dation, a course of lasting wrath.*
Llywelyn.

Hwyst, s. m. (hwys) A dart, or sudden glance.

Hwystin, s. m. (hwyst) A darting forward.

*Ef llydd o ddur hwynt,
Tyn tan hwynt gwar.*

*him they adore above the earth, the fire under the radiation of
the dawn.*
Taliesin, Cyn y melyn.

Hwythau, *pron.* (hwy—tan) They likewise.
Hwywys, *a.* (hwy—gwys) Of extended reach.

*Nid er da i Hwfa hen,
 Namys er mwys i my hen,
 Y molaidd Fledwyn fudd tris,
 Haeiwas hwywys y'ngarthau.*

*Not for any benefit to old Hwfa, but as an enjoyment for myself,
 do I praise Fledwyn, wolf of conflict, of extended reach in the fight.* *L. P. Moeh.*

HY, *a. m. r.* Aptitude to proceed, or to go through. It is used as a prefix in composition, and expresses aptness, disposition, or feasibility, answering to the English termination *able*; as **Hygyr**, amiable; **Hygyr**, memorable, or that may be called to mind.

Hy, *a.* (hy, *s.*) Apt; bold, daring; audacious.

Hy parh ar ei fabenat.

Every one is bold to his temper's suit. *Adams.*

Arial hy at fy, at foon.

Bold vigour will not flee, it had not fled. *L. P. Moeh.*

Hyallais, *s. m.* (adlais) A clear resonance. *a.* Apt to resound, apt to echo.

Hyall, *a.* (gall) Possible, effectible, practicable.

Talith yr luth Gynwraig—yw adredd yn hyfder a hyall.

The property of the Welsh language is to describe readily and effectually. *Revd.*

Hyalledd, *s.* (hyall) Possibility; practicableness.

Hyallu, *v. n.* (hyall) To be possible, or practicable

Hyalluedd, *s. m.* (hyallu) Possibleness.

Hyar, *a.* (ar) Apt to resound, sonorous; vocal.

Hyaredd, *s. m.* (hyar) Aptness to resound.

Hyawdl, *a.* (awdl) Eloquent, fluent in speech.

Hyawdled, *s. m.* (hyawdl) Eloquence, fluency.

Hyb, *s. m.* (hy—yb) A passing or getting forward; a getting foremost; a recovery.

Hyball, *a.* (pall) Fallible, apt to fall; defectible.

Hyballuedd, *s. m.* (hyball) Fallibility, aptness or a tendency to fall.

Hybar, *a.* (par) Apt to get, or to provide.

Hybarch, *a.* (parch) Venerable, worthy of respect

Hybarchedd, *s. m.* (hybarch) Venerableness.

Hybaredd, *s. m.* (hybar) Aptness to provide.

Hybarth, *a.* (parth) Easily parted; divisible.

Hybarthedd, *s. m.* (hybarth) Divisibility.

Hybarthiant, *s. m.* (hybarth) A making divisible.

Hybarthwydd, *s. m.* (hybarth) Divisibility.

Hybawl, *a.* (hyb) Tending to get foremost; recovering, convalescent.

Hybech, *a.* (pech) Apt or ready to sin; peccable.

Hybechedd, *s. m.* (hybech) Peccability.

Hybechrwydd, *s. m.* (hybech) Aptness to sin.

Hybell, *a.* (pell) Having a facility to get far.

Crymynat yr—

Adar hybell agutlawg.

The far-ranging winged birds would fall. *W. Middleton.*

Hyber, *a.* (per) Apt to produce sweetness.

Hybiad, *s. m.* (hyb) A passing onward; a getting foremost; a recovering.

Hyblaid, *a.* (plaid) Apt to take a part; factious.

Hybleidrwdd, *s. m.* (hyblaid) Aptness to join a party; factiousness.

Hybleth, *a.* (pleth) Easy to weave or to twine.

Hyblethedd, *s. m.* (hybleth) Aptness to entwine.

Hyblith, *a.* (plith) Easily mixing, or blending.

Hyblithedd, *s. m.* (hyblith) Aptness to blend.

Hyblyg, *a.* (plyg) Flexible; easily doubled.

Hyblygedd, *s. m.* (hyblyg) Flexibility; pliancy.

Hyblygrwydd, *s. m.* (hyblyg) Flexibleness.

Hyblyga, *v. a.* (hyblyg) To double easily.

Hyboen, *a.* (poen) Susceptible of pain, passible.

Neid wyf been hyboen heb arwydd!

Am I not of miserable life deprived of chiefness! Bledwyn Fordd.

Hyboenodd, *s. m.* (hyboen) A state susceptible of pain; a tendency to suffer.

Hyboeni, *v. a.* (hyboen) To make passible.

Hyboeth, *a.* (poeth) Easily heated; apt to heat.

Hyboethedd, *s. m.* (hyboeth) Aptness to heat.

Hyborth, *a.* (porth) Easily borne, or carried, portable; that is easily sustained, or fed.

Hyborthedd, *s. m.* (hyborth) A sustaining easily.

Hybrawf, *a.* (prawf) Demonstrable, provable.

Hybred, *a.* (pred) Wanting to be divested; liable to transmigration in the circle of evil.

*Pan gyhyrddodd nawdd pobol: hyryd,
 Dwyf timor naif a llawr, hwyf clednodd,
 Y deudh breinl codd rhing clednodd,
 O schelder ner, naif angyfryd,
 I'r ddolau, fdi cas i ymwrwng.
 A dyd oedd mwya glyn o phyl hyryd.*

On touching a refuge of the beautiful head of the God of love and earth, the wicked for support, the imaculate king, to redeem from thralldom, came from the high place of the eagle, quitting heaven, to the earth, like a friend, to deliver me, not was in the dark vale, from the evil influence. *D. Lloyd.*

Hybrededd, *s. m.* (hybred) A state liable to transmigration in the circle of evil.

Hybryn, *a.* (pryn) Marketable, easily bought.

Hybrynedd, *s. m.* (hybryn) A marketable state.

Hybu, *v. a.* (hyb) To pass, to get onward; to recover; to get before, to obstruct. *Hybu y llan*

to get foremost; hybaist yn fuan iawn, the didst recover very fast.

Hybwyll, *a.* (pwyll) Sensible; discreet, prudent

Hybwylled, *s. m.* (hybwyll) Sensibleness; sensibility; rationality; deliberation.

Hybwys, *a.* (pwyys) Ponderable; easily weighed

Hybwysedd, *s. m.* (hybwys) Aptness to weigh down; ponderousness.

Hychalld, *a.* (hwch) Swinish, like a sow.

Hychan, *s. f. dim.* (hwch) A little young sow.

Hychaidrwydd, *s. m.* (hychalld) Swinishness.

Hychafryd, *s. m.* (hwch—bryd) A stubborn mind

Hychfrydedd, *s.* (hychfryd) Stubbornness of mind

Hychgryg, *s. m.* (hwch—cryg) A quinsy.

Hychiad, *s.* (hwch) A pushing, a forcing forward

Hychian, *v. a.* (hwch) To grunt like a sow.

Hychlaw, *v. a.* (hwch) To push, to force forward

Hychig, *s. f.* (hwch) A little sow, a young sow.

Hychwaew, *s. f.* (hwch—gwaew) A pushing up

*Pan dywyllas ei olwg lldidau a orwg yr uchafdd; ac hi y cyd
 at y llaed codd yr helyr ar hyd hychwaew, y cyrchu yma
 then ar dor y cledddy.*

*When his sight was darkened the monster became formless,
 as the wild bear rushes upon the owner of the hut, as he
 rush at Arthur fall upon the point of the sword. Gr. at Arth.*

Hychwal, *a.* (chwal) Dissipatable, easily scatter

Hychwaled, *s. m.* (hychwal) Aptness to dissipate

Hychwallad, *s.* (hychwal) A dissipating readily

Hychwaln, *v. a.* (hychwal) To dissipate readily

Hychwant, *a.* (chwant) Apt to last, or to deai

Hychwantach, *s. m.* (hychwant) Aptness to la

Hychwardd, *a.* (chwardd) Easily laughing; risi

Hychwarddedd, *s. m.* (hychwardd) Aptness

Hychwil, *a.* (chwil) Apt to pry, apt to look ab

Hychwydd, *a.* (chwydd) Apt to swell.

Hychwyth, *a.* (chwyth) Easily blown; apt to bl

Hyd, *s. m.*—*pl. i. oedd* (hy—yd) Length; c

tinuity, duration; a while. Hyd ryl,

length; hyd o hysoddd, all places; ar fy hyd

my length; ar hyd iawn, along the ground

raid i mi arces yma o hyd? Must I stay her

the while?

*Hyddedi y byd a bedy.
 Him y fros byd hano hy.*

*The lengths of the world thou wilt fly, thou trumpet of it
 be high to night.* *B. at Gw.*

Hyd, prep. (hyd, a.) To, unto, as far as. Hyd y diwedd, to the end; hyd pan y delo, to the end that he should come; hyd yma, as far as here; hyd adref, towards home; ti ei hyd ar ddaim, thou wilt go to nothing.

Hyd, adv. (hyd, s.) Until, till, to the time that; to the place that; while, whilst; along, over. Arwes hyd y delo hi yma, stay until she comes here; terna hwnn hyd y bwrdd, spread that over the table.

Dallu da yn hyd fu.

He stuck to the good whilst it lasted.

Adage.

*Ni bu galed y Bado;
Ni byst ond yr hyd y bo.*

Bado has never been hard; may I be but whilst he is.

L. G. Cuth.

Hydaen, a. (taen) Expansible, easily spread.

Hydaennedd, s. m. (hydaen) Expansibleness.

Hydall, a. (tall) Misable, easily thrown.

Hydag, a. (tag) Apt to choke; easily choked.

Hydalth, a. (talth) Apt to travel; easily going.

*Dolw ym pelrch a melrch mygr hydalth,
Myw elion, mal gwyllion.*

In such wise does he honour me with splendid steeds, eager for the course, with the bolches of deer, like sprines of the goshawk.

Cynddelw.

Hydal, a. (tal) Easily paid, payable; apt to pay.

Hydalm, a. (talm) Apt to break off, or to make transitions; apt to conjoin parts.

Pwy a feir ddeall ystoriolwyr hydalm, heb gyswbot i throelion ystoriolw?

Who can understand symbolical dramatists, without being acquainted with the tropes of speech?

H. Perri.

Hydalmedd, s. m. (hydalm) Aptness to make transitions; aptness to comprize.

Hydan, a. (tan) Apt to ignite, ignitable.

Hydardd, a. (tardd) Apt to break out, or to effuse.

Hydarf, a. (tarf) Easily scared, or driven off.

Hydardh, a. (tardh) Apt to exhale; easily exhaling.

Hydaw, a. (taw) Easily silenced, apt to be silent.

Hydawdd, a. (tawdd) Easily melted, dissolvable.

Hydawl, a. (hyd) Longitudinal; relating to length; lengthwise.

Hyd-dof, pronom. prep. (hyd—dy—o—mi) Along me, over me, covering me.

Hydch, s. m. (hy) Boldness; assurance.

By hydch, a gwyboda gwyb.

Yn gawr a was a gwyb.

By freshness, with a gay countenance, will make one thou render strong as a giant.

H. Burdwal.

Hyddedd, s. m. (hyd) Longitude, or length.

Hydeg, a. (teg) Tending or apt to be fair. Gwydd hyddeg, a presence interestingly fair.

Hydeiml, a. (teiml) Easily touched; tangible; susceptible of feeling.

Hydeimlad, s. m. (hydeiml) A being apt to feel.

Hydeimledd, s. m. (hydeiml) Palpability; tangibility; susceptibility of feeling.

Hyder, s. m. (hy) Confidence, assurance, trust.

Deuparth bonedd yw dyng;

Deuparth dyng yw hyder.

The half of nobility is education; the half of education is assurance.

Adage.

Hyderiad, s. m. (hyder) A confiding, a trusting.

Hyderu, v. a. (hyder) To confide, to have assurance, to trust, to depend, to rely.

Hyderus, a. (hyder) Confident, having assurance, trust, or reliance.

Hydfod, s. m. (hyd—bcd) A continuance.

Dreiddex ebsodol—

Crofton en hydfod, ac nid adfydd,

Yn amawd ddrudawd yn dragywydd.

The twelve apostles, set on before their continuance, and with being reversed in the unity of the trinity to eternity.

Dwlichmal.

VOL. II.

Hydgyllen, s. f. (hyd—cyllen) A brisket.

Hyddad, s. m. (hyd) A lengthening; elongation.

Hyddoddrwydd, s. m. (hydawdd) Aptness to melt.

Hydo, a. (to) Apt to cover, easily sheltering.

Hyddedd, s. m. (hydo) Aptness to cover, or shelter

Priddal hyd hydodd ymddiffud.

British brewery is the ready shelter of the destitute.

L. P. Mack.

Hydof, pronom. prep. (hyd—o—mi) Along me, over me, all over me, or covering me.

Hydor, a. (tor) Easily broken, or fractured.

Hydorf, a. (torf) Apt to be thronged about.

Hydorf cylch ei gorf gwyrmelrch ar led.

Thronging round his person they displayed trappings of war.

Llynn Gwr.

Hydr, a. (hyd) Being apt to proceed; bold, confident, daring.

Hydr gwr o'i gymydogath.

A man is fearless in his neighbourhood.

Adage.

Hydr fydd duff ar dal glan.

The water will be bold in the front of the shore.

Adage.

Hydrach, a. (hydr) More forward. Yn hydrach, more confidently, rather.

Hydraeth, a. (traeth) Effable; easily recited.

Hydraidd, a. (traidd) Penetrable, easily pierced.

Hydrais, a. (trais) Apt to oppress, or to sway.

Mi fawr hoer-drum, a hydrail.

A serth with Gymnast, a Sais.

I have been of active gait, and sea-bearing and easy to Welshman as well as Englishman.

G. ab Iffryn.

Hydranc, a. (tranc) Apt to perish; perishable.

Hydras, a. (tras) Of notable kindred, or birth.

Hydraul, a. (traul) Easily consumed; digestible.

Hydraw, a. (traw) Apt to instruct; instructive.

Hydrawd, a. (trawd) Of a free course, or way.

Hydred, s. f.—pl. f. ion (hyd—rhed) Longitude.

Hydredawl, a. (hydred) Longitudinal; lengthwise.

Hydref, s. m. (tref) The in-gathering, or harvest season; autumn, October.

O bob parth y sythiant y celfedd yn feirw, megis y sythiant y dail i ar y gwydd, mis Hydref, pan fawr y gwydd.

On every side the wounded bodies will fall down dead, as the leaves fall off the trees, in the month of October, when the wind is high.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Hydrefaid, a. (hydref) Like autumn; autumnal.

Hydrefawl, a. (hydref) Autumnal; October.

Hydrefiad, s. m. (hydref) A gathering together; heaping; a becoming autumn.

Hydrefn, a. (trefn) Well ordered, orderly.

Hydrefnedd, s. m. (hydrefn) Orderliness; trim.

Hydrefniad, s. m. (hydrefn) A well ordering.

Hydrefniad, s. m. (hydrefn) Orderliness.

Hydrefnu, v. a. (hydrefn) To render orderly.

Hydrefnu, v. a. (hydref) To collect together with facility; to become autumn.

Cedwyr—

Talant en weidd, mal gwyb Belyn gryn,

Teg i hydrefniad tra fu undyn.

Warriors who repaid their mead, like Belyn's men of yore, fairly they collected together whilst one person remained.

O. Cyfeiliang.

Hydreiddedd, s. m. (hydraidd) Penetrability.

Hydreiddiad, s. (hydraidd) A readily penetrating.

Magwyr mur-wydr, hydr hydreddiad lwydd,

Mygwydd hawl fore earne arnad.

A structure of polished wall, an enchanting place where there is a confident entering readily, benighted on them the aspect of the golden-hued sun of the morning.

H. ab Elin. Llygion.

Hydreiddrwydd, s. m. (hydraidd) Penetrability.

Hydreigl, a. (treigl) Apt to roll; declivable.

Hydreigledd, s. m. (hydreigl) Aptness to roll.

Hydreigliad, s. m. (hydreigl) A turning aptly.

Hydreiglirwydd, s. m. (hydreigl) Aptness to turn.

2 H

Hydrem, a. (trem) Apt to take a view.
Hydremiant, s. m. (hydrem) Aptitude of sight.
Hydres, a. (tres) Apt to strain, or to exert.
Hydreth, a. (treth) Easily taxed, or taxable.
Hydreulledd, s. m. (hydraul) Aptness to consume.
Hydreullaw, v. a. (hydraul) To consume readily.
Hydrfaith, a. (hydr—maith) Of ample extent.

Ni ddoddef y nghedd y nghyfrith erioed
 Draig Argoed, hood hydrfaith,
 Hiraawr lori, corf cyfarwath,
 Hir-fach gwialch, gwae ff o'i lath!

Never was the law consulted in rewarding my song by the leader
 of Argoed, after whom there is far-spreading regret; the long-
 reflecting beam, the centre of combustion, and highly towering
 hawk, his death is woe to me. *Cynddelw.*

Hydrfer, a. (hydr—mer) Freely dropping.

Llawer deigr hydrfer ar bynt
 Hidi a'u Rys, ryfa mynwent!

Many a freely-flowing tear on its course falling for Rhys, who
 has taken the church-yard way! *Frydydd Bychan.*

Hydrfoled, s. f. (hydr—moled) Adventurous
 praise or commendation.

Hydriad, s. m. (hydr) A being bold, or daring.
Hydrig, a. (trig) Habitable, easily inhabited.
Hydrin, a. (trin) Manageable, or docile.
Hydro, a. (tro) Pliable, convertible, changeable.
Hydroedd, s. m. (hydro) A facility of turning.
Hydrn, v. n. (hydr) To become confident.
Hydrum, a. (trum) Of unobstructed sway.

Gwr ni fo hydrum iddo ei wlad.

A man whose country is not free of access to him. *Welsh Laws.*

Hydrnth, a. (trnth) Easily flattering, apt to flatter.
Hydrwch, a. (trwch) Easily broken, or cut.
Hydrwm, a. (trwm) Apt to be heavy, or sluggish.
Hydrwat, a. (trwat) Apt to be noisy, or blustering.
Hydrychedd, s. m. (hydrwch) Frangibleness.
Hydrychni, s. m. (hydrwch) Frangibility.
Hydrymedd, s. m. (hydrwm) A drowsiness.
Hydwedd, s. m. (hyd—gwedd) A longitudinal
 aspect.
Hydwf, a. (twf) Apt to grow; luxuriant: the cuc-
 koo flower.

A hydraf mae'n ebedeg
 Y cawd hwn yn y cawd tag.

And luxuriantly this crop shoots forth in the fair complexion.
D. o. Gwilym.

Hydwg, a. (twg) Tending to prosperity; lucky.
Hydwn, a. (twn) Easily broken, apt to break.

Gwalch hyder glewder, glewdrws, difol,
 Gwaeu hydwn ysgwn, ysgwyd amdril.

A hawk of the confidence of bravery, heroically forward, fault-
 less, with the uplifted spear, ever apt to be shivered, and a shield
 battered round. *Cynddelw, i Gwddwalon.*

Hydwrf, a. (twrf) Apt to be tumultuous.
Hydwyll, a. (twyll) Easily deceived, deceivable.

Ca'w y mae eiddig, hydwyll,
 Ei hoen-dôys bach, byddawn byll.

The jealous cheri, easily deceived, guards his little sprightly fair
 one of ready-gifted wit. *D. o. Gwilym.*

Hydwylledd, s. m. (hydwyll) Deceivableness.
Hydwyth, a. (twyth) Elastic, supple; nimble.

Cenawon Goronwy gwrdd gynnydd gwyth;
 Cenawon hydwyth, hydr eu gwethred;
 Gwyr a obr yn tal yn mhob caled.

The whelps of Goronwy ardent in the career of wrath; nimble
 whelps, bold their feet; men who deserve a reward in every dif-
 ficulty. *O. Cyfeiliang.*

Neud eithol wialch wellic hydwyth;
 Neud eithm a'm draig: neud aeth!

Did not the hero select nimble hawk-like youths: did he but go
 with my leader: is he not gone! *Frydydd Bychan, i R. Gryg.*

Hydwythaw, v. a. (hydwyth) To render elastic.
Hydwythedd, s. m. (hydwyth) Elasticity; agility.
Hydwythiad, s. m. (hydwyth) A rendering elastic.
Hydyb, a. (tyb) Easily fancying, or imagining.

Hydybedd, s. m. (hydyb) Aptness to sarnise.
Hydyfiant, s. m. (hydwg) Facility of prospering.
Hydyfiant, s. m. (hydwf) Aptness of growth.
Hydyn, a. (tyn) Tractable, easily drawn.

Morgawg hwen-deg, hydyn,
 A dridde'n llwyth dros y llyn.

A sea-mare sprightly fair, and tractable, that wade her way
 over the lake. *G. o. B. Tudor, i R. Tudor.*

Hydynrwydd, s. m. (hydyn) Tractableness.

Hydd, s. m.—pl. t. od (hy—ydd) A hart, or stag.

Nid boneddig ond hydd.

There is nothing so noble as the hart. *Idem.*

Addug yr hydd i'r llyn.

The stag aptly makes to the pool. *Idem.*

Mal yr hydd a'r blaidd.

Like the stag and the wolf. *Idem.*

Hydda, a. (da) Aptly good; goodly; welcome.

Ni a ddof gada chi, os canelli, heb y gwr cymry a'u
 canelli dydd yn hydda, hebai llywelyn.

I will come with thee, if thou wilt grant leave, and the
 shanked man: come and welcome, if thou thinkest it, we
 will go. *H. Ll. o. Iorw.*

Hyddadl, a. (dadl) Disputable, controvertible.
Hyddadlled, s. m. (hyddadl) Aptness to dispute.
Hyddaif, a. (daif) Easily singed, easily blasted.
Hyddail, a. (dail) Apt to bear leaves; being a
 luxuriant foliage.

Mia Mai—
 Hyddail coed, hyfryd sailled.

The month of May, full of leaves the trees, happy the trees
 of May. *Idem.*

Hyddal, a. (dal) Easily held; easily caught.
Hyddalrwydd, s. m. (hyddal) Facility for holding.
Hyddallt, a. (dallt) Apt to understand; compre-
 hensible.

Hyddalltrwydd, s. m. (hyddallt) Aptness to un-
 derstand.

Hyddawn, a. (dawn) Apt to give; liberal; free.
Hyddeifad, s. m. (hyddaif) A singing easily.
Hyddeifrwydd, s. m. (hyddaif) Aptness to sing.
Hyddeigr, a. (deigr) Apt to produce tears.
Hyddeigreidd, s. (hyddeigr) Aptness to shed tears.
Hyddellt, a. (dellt) Apt to shiver, or shatter.

Trysaw, gynnoddau eglor,
 Hyddellt baladr o' th lath.
 Mi yw Gwalechmai, a'u Arthor.

Trysaw of conspicuous talents, apt to shiver the shaft of a
 toll: I am Gwalechmai, the nephew of Arthur. *Ymdd. Trysaw a Gwalechmai.*

Hyddelltedd, s. m. (hyddellt) Aptness to shiver.
Hyddes, s. f.—pl. t. od (hydd) A hind, the female
 of the red deer.

Hyddestl, a. (destl) Apt to be neat, or trim.
Hyddestlled, s. m. (hyddestl) Aptness to be neat.
Hyddestlu, v. a. (hyddestl) To put in trim.
Hyddewis, a. (dewis) Easily choosing, or selecting.
Hyddewr, a. (dewr) Apt to be bold, or brave.
Hyddfref, s. m. (hydd—bref) The rutting
 deer; rutting season; October.

Calan hyddfref cain cynnydd;
 Cyfarwydd dafn yn ei ddyfryn.

In the beginning of October fair the season; the water is
 good to its course. *Gwynedd.*

Hyddgae, s. m.—pl. t. au (hydd—cae) Deer pasture.
Hyddgant, s. m. (hydd—cant) A herd of deer.

Efe a ddol yr hyddgant y rhyngddynt eill dau, ac y barn
 un onadyn t a seith.

The herd of deer came between them two, and the
 one of them with an arrow. *Brut y Brenin.*

Hyddgen, s. m. (hydd—cen) The skin of a deer.

Gwneud—
 Hyddgen y gwr gwalechdiger.

I will wear the stag's skin of the man who takes the stag.
D. o. Iorw.

Hyddgi, s. m.—pl. f. on (hydd—ci) Buck-bound.
Hyddgoed, s. pl. aggr. (hydd—coed) Deer park.
Hyddgorn, s. m.—pl. hyddgyrn (hydd—corn) A stag's horn, or hart's horn.
Hyddgroen, s. m. (hydd—croen) The stag's skin.
Hyddgylla, s. m. (hydd—cylla) A stag's stomach.
Hyddgyllen, s. f. (hyddgylla) A griskin, one of the twelve lawful pieces of a stag.
Hyddig, a. (dig) Irritable, choleric, passionate.
Hyddigder, s. m. (hyddig) Irritableness, irascibility.
Hyddigrwydd, s. m. (hyddig) Aptness to be angry.
Hyddoeth, a. (doeth) Apt to be wise, easily wise.
Hyddoethedd, s. m. (hyddoeth) Aptness to be wise.
Hyddof, a. (dof) Easily tamed, tameable.
Hyddofrwydd, s. m. (hyddof) Facility of taming.
Hyddol, a. (dol) Apt to be wreathed or circled.
Hyddolawg, a. (hyddol) Being apt to be encircled.

*Bord dy wir ar ddr—
 Can mlynedd yu bedd, yu hydrolawg.*

*My lwy be over the land for a hundred years in peace, in
 significance. LL. P. Moch, i Lywelyn I.*

*Hyddyn Lywelyn; hydrolawg i feirdd,
 A'i ffriddedd i hysog.
 A fable in Lywelyn, magnificent are his birds, and his richly
 ornate birds. LL. P. Moch.*

Hyddring, a. (dring) Easily climbed; apt to climb.
Hyddrwg, a. (drwg) Apt to be bad; mischievous.
Hyddrygdd, s. m. (hyddrwg) Aptness to be bad.
Hyddwyn, a. (dwyn) Easily borne, or conveyed.
Hyddyn, a. (dyn) Much frequented by man; accessible to man; populous.

Lle hyddyn yw'r tyddyn tan.

Thy denance in a populous place.

T. Alred.

*Milwr gwydd, milwr gryd gryn,
 Mai ydd wyt heddw yu hyddyn.*

*A bold warrior, the terror of froward warriors, as thou art to
 be serene. LL. P. Moch, i Lywelyn I.*

Hyddysg, a. (dysg) Docile; well versed.
Hyddysgawl, a. (hyddysg) Of a docile nature.
Hyddysgedd, s. m. (hyddysg) Aptness to learn.
Hyddysgrwydd, s. m. (hyddysg) Aptness to learn.
Hyddysgu, v. a. (hyddysg) To learn readily; to render well versed; to become well versed.
Hydd, s. m. (hy) Boldness; confidence.
Hydhr, a. (eithr) Easily put off; exceptional.
Hyf, a. (hy) Bold, daring; confident; familiar.
Hyfiad, s. m. (hyf) A becoming confident.
Hyfach, a. (bach) Apt to hook, or to entangle.
Hyad, a. (mad) Apt to be good; goodly.
Hyael, a. (mael) Profitable; apt to gain.
Hyfaes, a. (maes) Apt to appear in the fields.

*A Bannwyw deg o du glwydd Aaron,
 Hyfaes y meillion, hyfaes goedydd.*

*A bold fair Bannwy on the confines of the shores of Aaron, with
 a numerous multitude, and wood prolific in acorns.
 Os. Brycheiniawg.*

Hyfaeth, a. (maeth) Nourishable, easily reared.
Hyfaethedd, s. m. (hyfaeth) Aptness to nourish.
Hyfaethu, v. a. (hyfaeth) To nourish easily.
Hyfagl, a. (magl) Apt to entangle; intricate.

*Bid wen gwyhan; bid fan tan;
 Bid hyfagl gwyar ar on;
 Bid lwyd rew, bid lew calon.*

*While be the sea-mew; loud be the wave; let the gore be apt to
 be the spear, let the frost be gray; let the heart be bold.
 Llywarch Hen.*

Hyfaledd, s. m. (hyfagl) Aptness to entangle.
Hyfaglu, v. a. (hyfagl) To entangle easily.
Hyai, a. (bai) Culpable; apt to criminate.
Hyfaidd, a. (baidd) Audacious; dauntless.
Hyai, a. (mai) Apt to be like, or similar.
Hyfarn, a. (barn) Judicable; censorious.

Hyfarnedd, s. m. (hyfarn) Aptness to condemn.
Hyfarnu, v. a. (hyfarn) To condemn readily.
Hyfath, a. (math) Easily paired, or assorted.
Hyfau, v. n. (hyf) To become bold, or audacious.
Hyfawl, a. (mawl) Laudable, deserving praise.
Hyfder, s. m. (hyf) Boldness; audaciousness.
Hyfdrn, s. m. (hyf) Boldness; audaciousness.
Hyfed, a. (med) Easily reaped; ready for reaping.
Hyfedr, a. (medr) Expert, skilful, clever.
Hyfedredd, s. m. (hyfedr) Expertness, dexterity.
Hyfedrwydd, s. m. (hyfedr) Expertness, skilfulness, cleverness.

Hyfedru, v. n. (hyfedr) To effect expertly.

Hyfedrus, a. (hyfedr) Apt to be expert.

Hyfeidrawl, a. (hyfedr) Comprehensible.

Hyfeiddiad, s. m. (hyfaidd) A daring easily.

Hyfeiddiawl, a. (hyfaidd) Easily venturing.

Hyfeiddrwydd, s. m. (hyfaidd) Audaciousness, intrepidity, daringness.

Hyfeidd, s. m. (hyfai) Culpableness, censoriousness, aptness to find fault.

Hyfeiwr, s. m.—pl. hyfeiwr (hyfai—gwr) A censorious person.

Hyfaled, a. (hyfal) Apt to be similar.

Hyferw, a. (berw) Easily boiled, coctible.

Hyferwi, v. a. (hyferw) To boil easily, or aptly.

Hyfes, a. (mes) Abounding with acorns.

Hyfeth, a. (meth) Fallible; perishable, apt to fail.

Hyfethiad, s. m. (hyfeth) A failing easily.

Hyfethrwydd, s. m. (hyfeth) Aptness to fail.

Hyfethu, v. n. (hyfeth) To fail easily.

Hyfiad, s. m. (hyf) A rendering bold, a growing bold or confident.

Hyflawdd, a. (blawdd) Apt to be tumultuous.

Hyfloedd, a. (bloedd) Apt to shout, shouting.

Hyflwng, a. (blwng) Apt to be morose, or glum.

Hyfodd, a. (bodd) Placable, easily pleased.

Hyfoddiaid, s. m. (hyfodd) A rendering placable.

Hyfoddrydd, s. m. (hyfodd) Aptness to please.

Hyfoes, a. (moes) Of easy manners, or polite.

Hyfoesedd, s. m. (hyfoes) Ease of manners.

Hyfolawd, s. f. (hyfawl) A merited praise.

Hyfolawg, a. (hyfawl) Having merited praise.

Hyfolawg hael, mynawg hawdd bo.

*Worthy of praise the generous, may the placid one be at ease.
 Ph. Bryddu, i Rys Gryg.*

Hyfoledd, s. m. (hyfawl) Laudableness.

Hyfoli, v. a. (hyfawl) To praise aptly, or easily.

Hyfoliant, s. m. (hyfawl) A merited praise.

Hyfrad, a. (brad) Apt to be treacherous or false.

Hyfradwch, s. m. (hyfrad) Aptness for treachery.

Hyfraw, a. (braw) Apt to awe; apt to be awed.

Hyfrawd, a. (brawd) Of apt judgment. *Barnu yn hyfrawd*, to pass a judicious sentence.

Hyfrawedd, s. m. (hyfraw) Aptness to be awed.

Hyfrawu, v. n. (hyfraw) To overawe easily.

Hyfreg, a. (breg) Apt to be fragile, or fractions.

Hyfregedd, s. m. (hyfreg) Aptness to be fractious.

Hyfregu, v. a. (hyfreg) To make fractious easily.

Hyfriw, a. (briw) Apt to be broken, or shattered.

Hyfriw ei wrdaw, apt to be shivered is his spear.

Hyfro, a. (bro) Having access to a country.

Hyfioedd, s. m. (hyfro) Easy access to a country.

Hyfrwd, a. (brwd) Easily heated, or warmed.

Hyfrwth, a. (brwth) Apt to be tumultuous.

Hyfrwyn, a. (brwyn) Easily affected, or made sensible of pain.

Hyfrwysg, a. (brwysg) Easily inebriated.

Hyfrwysgaw, v. n. (hyfrwysg) To become easily intoxicated; aptly to get drunk.

Hyfrwysgedd, s. (hyfrwysg) Aptness to inebriate.

Hyfryd, a. (bryd) Having the mind at liberty, or unimpeded; happy, cheerful; delightful, pleasant. *Mac arnat fyd hyfryd iawn*, thou leadest a very happy life.

Hyfryddidd, a. (hyfryd) Pleasant in a degree.

Hyfryddedd, s. m. (hyfryd) Delightfulness.

Hyfrydiad, s. m. (hyfryd) A making happy, or pleasant; a cheering, a delighting.

Hyfrydiant, s. m. (hyfryd) The act of making happy, cheerful, or pleasant.

Hyfrydrwydd, s. m. (hyfryd) Delightfulness.

Hyfrydu, v. a. (hyfryd) To make cheerful.

Hyfrydwch, s. m. (hyfryd) Delightfulness.

Nid hyfrydwch ond gyda Duw.

There is no happiness but with God.

Adage.

Hyfrys, a. (brys) Apt to be hasty, or quick.

*Hyfrys eidd amawn ddiart;
Hyfryd, cyfryd, cyfred adar.*

Impatient steeds prepared for combat, happy of one whet of one course with the winged tribe.

Luxon Offensid.

Hyfrysedd, s. m. (hyfrys) Aptness to be hasty.

Hyfswyn, a. (mwyu) Apt to be kind, or pleased.

Hyfr, s. m.—pl. hyfrod (hyf) A gelt goat.

Hyff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy) A drive forward; a drift. *Hyffo cery*, a drift of snow.

Hyffagl, a. (ffagl) Easily made into a flame.

Hyffagled, s. m. (hyffagl) Aptness to flame.

Hyffawd, a. (ffawd) Being apt to have success.

Hyffer, a. (ffer) Easily hardened; congealable.

Hyffera, v. a. (hyffer) To fix or congeal easily.

Hyffiad, s. m. (hyff) A forcing on; a drifting.

Hyffiant, s. m. (hyff) An impulse forward; a drift.

Hyfflaw, v. a. (hyff) To force forward; to drift.

Hyfflaw cery, to drift snow.

Hyfflawl, a. (hyff) Apt to force forward, drifting.

Hyffl, s. m. (hyff) That is thrown off; a particle.

Hyfflam, a. (fflam) Apt to flame; inflammable.

Hyfflamedd, s. m. (hyfflam) Aptness to flame.

Hyfflamiad, s. (hyfflam) A causing to flame aptly.

Hyfflamiaw, v. (hyfflam) To render inflammable.

Hyfflyn, s. m. dim. (hyffl) A particle. *Nid oes hyfflyn o hono gyda'r gylodd*, there is not a particle of it together. *Sil.*

Hyffo, a. (ffo) Apt to retreat; capable of retreat.

Hyffodiant, s. m. (hyffawd) Aptness to be lucky.

Hyffoedd, s. m. (hyffo) Aptness to fly, or retreat.

Hyffordd, a. (ffordd) Apt to make way; easily passing; passable: *Teith hyffordd*, an easy journey.

Hyfforddi, v. a. (hyffordd) To direct, to shew the way; to instruct, to train up.

Hyfforddi blentyn y'mben ei ffordd.

Train up a child in the way he should go.

Proverbs 22. 6.

Hyfforddiad, s. m. (hyffordd) A directing, a forwarding, a showing the way.

Hyfforddiadawl, a. (hyfforddiad) Apt to forward.

Hyfforddiannawl, a. (hyfforddiant) Tending to be a guidance; directory.

Hyfforddiant, s. m. (hyffordd) Direction, guidance.

Hyfforddiaw, v. a. (hyffordd) To set on the way, to shew the way, to direct, to forward.

Hyfforddus, a. (hyffordd) Well-directed, well-conducted, being shewn the way, directed, or forwarded, well-instructed.

Hyfforddusaw, v. (hyfforddus) To render directory.

Hyffraeth, a. (ffraeth) Apt to be eloquent or fluent.

Hyffraethedd, s. (hyffraeth) Aptness to be fluent.

Hyffraw, a. (ffraw) Easily put in agitation.

Hyffroen, a. (ffroen) Apt to snort, snorting.

Hyffrost, a. (ffrost) Apt to vaunt, or to swagger.

Hyffrwd, a. (ffrwd) Apt to stream, apt to flow.

Hyffrwyu, a. (ffrwyu) Being used to the bridle.

Hyffryddedd, s. m. (hyffrwd) Aptness to stream.

Hygabl, a. (cabl) Apt to deride; censorious.

Hygabled, s. m. (hygabl) Aptness to censure.

Hygablirwydd, s. m. (hygabl) Censoriousness.

Hygad, a. (cad) Ready for battle; warlike.

Hygad yriad arllan can cer.

A warlike chief surrounded by hundred relatives.

Einion Len. (Offensid.)

Hygadr, a. (cadr) Aptly puissant, apt to be strong.

Hygadredd, s. m. (hygadr) Aptness to be strong.

Hygadw, a. (cadw) Easily kept, or guarded.

Hygacl, a. (cael) Attainable, or obtainable.

Hygaeledd, s. m. (hygacl) Attainableness, aptness to get or to obtain.

Hygais, a. (cais) Aptly attempting; easily tried.

Hygall, a. (call) Apt to be discreet, or cunning.

Hygalledd, s. m. (hygall) Aptness to be discreet.

Hygant, s. m. (cant) A surrounding circle.

Yn hygant y tri, yn sbectol adaf,

Head adaf y tri gaurd.

In the commutation of the three, in a head so fair have I a tri support.

L. P. M.

Hygar, a. (car) Amiable, lovely; pleasing.

Hygar ysbwll with a garo.

Every one is pleasing to the one he loves.

Adage.

Hygarad, s. m. (hygar) A being apt to love.

Heb ygor bygor hygarad;

Heb ygor ygyrwyd a'n anghad.

Without an accessible shelter of warm affection; without protecting with the shield from his hand.

L. P. M.

Hygaredd, a. (cardd) Liable to disgrace.

Hygaredd, s. m. (hygar) Amiability, loveliness.

Hygarth, a. (carth) Easily cleansed out.

Hygarthu, v. a. (hygarth) To cleanse readily.

Hygarwch, s. m. (hygar) Amiability, loveliness.

Hygas, a. (cas) Detestable, execrable, hateful.

Hygasedd, s. m. (hygas) Detestableness, odiousness, hatefulness.

Hygasgl, a. (casgl) Easily gathered together, convenient.

Hygasgledd, s. m. (hygasgl) Aptness to collect.

Hygasglu, v. a. (hygasgl) To collect readily.

Hygarwydd, s. m. (hygas) Obnoxiousness.

Hyganl, a. (caul) Easily curdled, congealable.

Hygawdd, a. (cawdd) Easily provoked, irascible.

Riryd—

Gwr ni oedd hygawdd, a oedd hygar.

Riryd, a man that was not apt to be provoked, was amiable.

Cynwdd.

Hyged, a. (ced) Ready of gift; bounteous. *Llew*

hyged, a liberal hand.

Hygedrwydd, s. m. (hyged) Bountifulness.

Hygel, a. (cel) Easily concealed, concealable.

Hygela, v. a. (hygel) To conceal readily.

Hygelwch, s. m. (hygel) Aptness to conceal.

Hygeuledd, s. m. (hyganl) Aptness to congeal.

Hygil, a. (cil) Easily receding, or retreating.

Hygladd, a. (cladd) Easily buried, that may be buried, easily dug open or trenced.

Hyglaf, a. (claf) Apt to be sick, or ill.

Hyglauer, a. (clauer) Apt to be clear, or bright.

Hyglau, a. (clau) Apt to be uniform; sincere.

Hael hyglau ffrwyd, ffrwyd crys yd eidd.

Yn awrwyd cyfryd;

Hygyda bryuon hwydr diechyr.

Hutiraw am daw a'm Dwydr.

Replete with frank designs, of eagle mind

In slaughter waiting to attack; a deep

Lamenting pang unfeeling strike and bring.

In Telyr fell, to cause me lasting woe.

Cynwdd, mar. T. O. Gwynn.

Hyglod, a. (clod) Deserving praise; renowned.
Hyglodedd, s. m. (hyglod) Laudableness; renownedness, famousness.

Hygled, a. (clld) Easily carried, or portable.
His Gorphennaf hygled gwrth.

*The mouth of July the hay is apt to be carried. *Amwyl.**

Hygludedd, s. m. (hyglud) Portableness.
Hyglust, a. (clust) Of a ready ear; apt to hear.
Hyglustwydd, s. m. (hyglust) Attentiveness.
Hyglwm, a. (clwm) Easily knotted, easily tied.
Hyglwyf, a. (clwyf) Easily wounded; vulnerable.
Hyglwyfaw, v. a. (hyglwyf) To wound easily.
Hyglw, a. (clw) Audible; apt to hear.
Hyglwif, a. (cnaif) Easily sheared, or clipped.
Hyglwaw, a. (cnaw) Apt to gnaw, or bite.
Hygnodd, s. m. (hyguaw) Aptness to gnaw.
Hygnodd, v. (hygawdd) To afflict or grieve easily.
Hygnoddant, s. m. (hygawdd) Aptness to afflict.
Hygnoddrwydd, s. (hygawdd) Aptness to afflict.
Hygoel, a. (coel) Credible; easily believed; ready of belief, credulous.
Hygoelodd, s. m. (hygoel) Credibleness; readiness of belief, credulity.

Gall fod ddio lawoedd mawr, fel pe clydd efi llyny'r trydydd afi: ac hygoelodd cadarn o fed ei gyfar ei yd ddiog.

He may be possessed of extreme joy, as if he were caught up into the third heaven; and a strong credulity of supposing his credence to be very well. *S. Trevelyan.*

Hygoeliad, s. m. (hygoel) A believing readily.
Hygoeliant, s. m. (hygoel) Aptness to believe.
Hygoeliaw, v. a. (hygoel) To believe readily.
Hygoelrwydd, s. m. (hygoel) Credulousness.
Hygof, a. (cof) Memorable; easily remembered.
Hygofaw, v. a. (hygof) To remember readily.
Hygoll, a. (coll) Easily lost; apt to lose.
Hygoll, v. a. (hygoll) To lose or spill easily.
Hygor, a. (cor) Apt to enter a circle; accessible.
Hygosh, a. (cosb) Punishable, corrigible.
Hygoshedd, s. m. (hygosh) Aptness to punish.
Hygoshi, v. a. (hygosh) To punish readily.
Hygrawn, a. (crawn) Being easily collected.
Hygre, s. m. (hy—cre) Aptly sounding or roaring.
The bore of the Severn; also called ton-rwg, or wave-tearing.
Hygred, a. (cred) Apt to believe; credible.
Hygrededd, s. (hygred) Credibility, credibleness.
Hygrin, a. (erin) Apt to be brittle, or dry.
Hygrinaw, v. a. (hygrin) To grow brittle easily.
Hygrinodd, s. m. (hygrin) Aptness to be brittle.
Hygronedd, s. m. (hygrawn) Aptness to collect.
Hygroni, v. a. (hygrawn) To collect readily.
Hygrwydr, a. (crwydr) Apt to rove, or to stroll.
Hygrwyddedd, s. m. (hygrwydr) Aptness to rove.
Hygryu, a. (cryu) Apt to shake, or quake.

*Hygryn heim, hore-lathr aer-ddar,
 Glaf cythredd, anhygudd anhygar.*

An aptly shaking plume, an active polished oaken shaft of dagger, a blade of tribulation, unavoidable, and not to be avoided. *Simon Lee.*

Hygrynder, s. m. (hygryn) Aptness to tremble.
Hygryndra, s. m. (hygryn) Aptness to shake.
Hygrynedd, s. m. (hygryn) Aptness to quake.
Hygudd, a. (cudd) Apt to hide; easily hiding.
Hygar, a. (car) Apt to throb, apt to beat.
Hygl, a. (cwl) Culpable; exceptionable.
Hygwag, a. (cwag) Apt to sleep, easily sleeping.
Hygwydd, a. (cwydd) Apt to fall, or to tumble.
Hygwyddaw, v. a. (hygwydd) To tumble easily.
Hygwyp, a. (cwymp) Easily falling, apt to drop.
Hygwypaw, v. a. (hygwyp) To fall easily.
Hygwypodd, s. m. (hygwyp) Aptness to fall.
Hygwya, a. (cwyn) Apt to complain or grieve.

Hygyd, a. (eyd) Apt to join, apt to unite.
Hygyddedd, s. (hygyd) Aptness to join or unite.
Hygylich, a. (cylich) Apt to surround, or to fold.
Hygytchedd, s. m. (hygylich) Aptness to surround.
Hygylichu, v. a. (hygylich) To surround easily.
Hygyled, s. m. (hygw) Calpableness, calpability.
Hygyrch, a. (cyrch) Easily approached, easily come at; approachable; much resorted.

Hygyrchaf lle yd ei gyfoeth oedd Caer Llion ar Wyg.

The most resorted place in his dominions was Caer Llion upon Uke. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Hygyrchedd, s. m. (hygyrch) Aptness to approach.
Hygyrredd, s. m. (hygwag) Aptness to sleep.
Hygyrwa, v. a. (hygwag) To sleep readily.
Hyhmael, a. (hael) Apt to be generous or free.
Hyhmaelodd, s. (hyhmael) Aptness to be generous.
Hyholt, a. (holt) Easily split, or rifted.
Hyhud, a. (hud) Easily allured, or deceived.
Hyhudrwydd, s. m. (hyhud) Deceivableness.
Hyinach, a. (inch) Easily made well, or recovered.
Hyiadd, a. (ladd) Apt to kill, easily killing.
Hyiafar, a. (iafar) Ready of speech, fluent.
Hyiaib, a. (laib) Apt to lick, or lambative.
Hyiais, a. (lais) Of a free or ready voice.
Hyiaith, a. (laith) Apt to be moist; apt to produce moisture; apt to dissolve.

Hylam, a. (llam) Of an apt or nimble step.
Hylama, v. a. (hylam) To step readily.
Hylanw, a. (llanw) Apt to fill; easily filling.
Hylar, a. (lar) Easily satiated, or satisfied.
Hylaredd, s. m. (hylar) Aptness to satiate.
Hylaru, v. a. (hylar) To satiate readily.
Hylas, a. (hy—glas) Aptly producing verdancy.
Hylasu, v. a. (hylas) Aptly to become green.
Hylathr, a. (lathr) Of apt glare; highly polished.

Hylathr at ysgwyd, ogyd barn gwrth.

Highly polished his shield, with his vehement spear. *Llygad Gwr.*

Hylathraidd, a. (hylathr) Of a high polish.
Hylathru, v. a. (hylathr) To polish highly.
Hylaw, a. (llaw) Dexterous, ready-handed.
Hylawch, a. (llawch) Apt to protect, or guard.
Hylawd, a. (llawd) Apt to be wanton.
Hylawn, v. (llawn) Apt to be full; ample.
Hylawnedd, s. m. (hylawn) Aptness to fill.
Hylawrwydd, s. m. (hylaw) Dexterousness.
Hylech, a. (llech) Apt to lie flat, apt to sculk.
Hylechu, v. a. (hylech) To sculk readily.
Hyled, a. (led) Easily expansive, expandable.
Hyledu, v. a. (hyled) To expand or spread easily.
Hyledd, a. (lled) Tending to flatten.
Hylef, a. (lef) Of ready or free voice.
Hyleibiaw, v. a. (hylaib) To lick up readily.
Hyleistaw, v. a. (hylaist) To exert a voice readily.
Hyleithedd, s. m. (hylaith) Aptness to dissolve.
Hyleithiaw, v. a. (hylaith) To moisten readily.
Hylenwi, v. a. (hylanw) To become easily full.
Hyles, a. (lies) Aptly benefitting; beneficial.
Hylesrwydd, s. m. (hyles) Aptness to benefit.
Hylid, a. (lid) Apt to be angry; irritable.
Hylidiaw, v. a. (hylid) To grow angry easily.
Hylif, a. (llif) Apt to flow, or stream; volatile.
Hylifaw, v. a. (hylif) To flow or glide readily.
Hylifodd, s. m. (hylif) Aptness to flow, or glide.
Hyliffrwydd, s. m. (hylif) Aptness to flow.
Hylith, a. (lith) Apt to allure; aptly allured.

*Cyglu bethur briw britho gyferys;
 A gwedd gwyr i ar wllith;
 A gwysch, hylef, hylith;
 A gwyddfa blaidd yn y blith.*

There were heard the shivered shafts rine in the conflict; and a dew of the blood of men; and the fell-voiced grove aptly allured; and in the midst the station of the wolf. *Cynadeu.*

Hylithedd, s. m. (hylith) Aptness to allure.
Hylithiad, s. m. (hylith) A readily alluring.
Hylithiaw, v. a. (hylith) To allure easily.
Hylithr, s. f. (lithr) Stinking hellebore; also called *hylyf* and *Uegwyg y Uyggyr*.
Hylithr, a. (lithr) Apt to slip, or to glide; easily slipping; slippery.
Hylithraw, v. n. (hylithr) To slip or glide easily.
Hylithredd, s. m. (hylithr) Aptness to slip.
Hylochi, v. a. (hylauch) To yield a ready refuge.
Hyloew, a. (gloew) Apt to clear; transparent.
Hylog, a. (hog) Easily hired, that may be hired.
Hylon, a. (llon) Apt to be cheerful, or merry.
Hylonedd, s. m. (hylon) Aptness to be cheerful.
Hyloni, v. a. (hylon) To cheer easily; to be easily cheered.
Hylosg, a. (llosg) Apt to take fire, easily burnt, easily kindled; combustible.
Hylosgedd, s. m. (hylosg) Aptness to burn.
Hylosgi, v. n. (hylosg) To burn or fire readily.
Hylosgrwydd, s. m. (hylosg) Aptness to burn.
Hylud, a. (glud) Apt to stick, easily adhering.
Hyludrwydd, s. m. (hylud) Aptness to adhere.
Hyludd, a. (lludd) Apt to obstruct; easily stopped.
Hyluddiaw, v. a. (hyludd) To obstruct readily.
Hylun, a. (llun) Figurative; easily formed.
Hylunder, s. m. (hylun) Aptness to figure.
Hylundra, s. m. (hylun) Aptness to figure.
Hylunedd, s. m. (hylun) Figurability.
Hylwgr, a. (llwgr) Easily defiled; corruptible.
Hylwrch, a. (llwrch) Of apt or high polish.

Llaw hyladd a'r llafn hylwrch,
 Mynall glod glew dibafarch.
 The ready slaying hand with the highly polished blade, it would
 acquire heroic and eminent fame.

Cynddelw m. Ithael ab Cedifor.

Hylwybr, a. (llwybr) Easily passed, or travelled, having facility of way; passable.
Hylwybr, s. m.—pl. hylwybrau (llwybr) A ready path, a direct road.

Mae efe yn gweuthur pob gwaith; ac y mae yn myned allan
 o'r hylwybr, a'r ffordd gyffredin.

He executes every work; and he goes away out of the ready
 road and the common way.

l'r. Owain.

Hylwybraw, v. a. (hylwybr) To open a ready path; to facilitate; to forward; to direct.
Hylwybredd, s. m. (hylwybr) Aptness to proceed.
Hylwydd, a. (llwydd) Apt to prosper, prosperous, successful, fortunate.

Addfryn medd a gwledd gwledig hylwydd;
 Addfryn haf hir-wyn, cain llwyn can llwydd.

Pleasant the mead, and the feast of the fortunate prince; plea-
 sant the long fair summer, splendid the grove when it prospers.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Hylwyddaw, v. a. (hylwydd) To render prosper-
 ous; to promote; to prosper, to be fortunate.
Hylwyddedd, s. m. (hylwydd) Prosperousness.
Hylyf, s. m. (llyf) The stinking hellebore.
Hylygredd, s. m. (hylwgr) Corruptibility.
Hylm, a. (llym) Apt to be sharp, or severe.
Hylm, a. (glyn) Apt to cling, or to adhere.
Hyls, a. (llys) Easily rejected, or discarded.
Hylsyrwydd, s. m. (hyls) Aptness to reject.
Hylw, a. (llyw) Easily directed, or guided.
Hylwriaw, v. a. (hylw) To direct with facility.
Hyll, a. (hy—yll) Dismal, gloomy, hideous, hor-
 rid, ghastly; savage, wild; fierce. *Golwg hyll*,
 a horrid spectacle; *paid a bod mor hyll*, cease
 to be so wild; *tyrydd hyll iawn yw hwn*, this is
 very dismal weather.

Chwaeln hyll, ni roesoeh—
 Damud, na chardawd lmi.

Dismal the event, nor morsel, nor aught of alms give ye to me
Syppn Cwrtlanwg.

Gwalch—hyll
 Crafangawg cryf ei enyll.

A furious hawk with great talons and strong of wing.
T. Als.

Hylldawd, s. m. (hyll) Dismalness; gloominess;
 hideousness; savageness, fierceness.
Hyllder, s. m. (hyll) Hideousness, fierceness.
Hylldra, s. m. (hyll) Direfulness; hideousness.
Hylldraw, s. m. (hyll—draw) Dismay; terror.
Hylldrawiad, s. m. (hylldraw) A dismaying.
Hylldrawu, v. a. (hylldraw) To strike with ter-
 ror, to dismay, to affright.
Hylldrem, s. f. (hyll—trem) A grim aspect.
Hylldremiad, s. m. (hylldrem) A looking wildly.
Hylldremiaw, v. a. (hylldrem) To look wildly.
Hylldremiawl, a. (hylldrem) Wildly looking.
Hylldremu, v. a. (hylldrem) To look wildly.
Hyllygryg, s. m. (hyll—cryg) A frightful horren-
 ousness. *Enur math o electron*, the stinking iris;
 also called *helhesg*. a. Frightfully hoarse.

Clyw—ynna fil cau mli o fforddadau ac eychbas hyllygryg, u
 ocheneidiau crylon.

I could hear in this place a thousand times a hundred thousand
 shrieks and frightfully hoarse groanings, and strong sighs.
Elia Wyn, b. Cwg.

Hylliad, s. m. (hyll) A rendering hideous; a sca-
 ring; a being frightened; a growing furious.
Hyllrwydd, s. m. (hyll) Ghastliness; savageness.
Hyllu, v. a. (hyll) To make hideous, or ugly; to
 scare, to frighten; to be terrified; to become
 wild, or furious; to look hideous, or ghastly.
Hyn, pron. n. (hwn) This, this thing; this much,
 this quantity. *Tellir hyn a hyn am dano*, a cer-
 tain sum will be paid for it. *Hyn a hyn*, such
 and such matter, thing, or quantity.

Manred Gwynedd, a well di hyn?

Yd lyng fy nghalon fal clewyn?
 brand!

Hyn, s. pl. aggr. (hen) Ancestry, forefathers.

Goleu-ddyn a'i hyn o had bonedd-faith
 Yw Angharad.

A splendid one whose ancestry are of the seed of high nobility
 Angharad.

Awn i gyd, yr hyn ac iau,
 O'r diwydd, i'r ffordd oera.

Let us all go, the old and young, of the two sexes, to the better
 road.

W. Cyman.

Hyn, a. (hen) Elder, senior. It is generally used
 instead of *hynach*, for the comparative degree;
 older, elder, or more old.

Peth o'th oed athawd wy derfyn:

Pymthengwailth pymthengwailwydd bych hyn.

Part of thy age is come to an end; fifteen times fifteen years
 thou elder.

L. P. Mach, i Llywelyn.

Hyna, pron. n. (hyn) That there, that much, that
 quantity there, that quantity.

Hynacw, pronoun prep. (hyn—acw) That much
 yonder.

Hynaf, a. (superl. of hyn) Oldest, most ancient.

Bo hynaf fo y dyn gwaethaf fydd ei bwyll.

The older a person is the worse is his disposition.

Idr.

Hynaf, s. m.—pl. hynaif (hyn) Ancestor, fore-
 father; an elder, a senator. *Pen hynaif*, chief
 of senators, a lieutenant general.

Hynafanedig, a. (hynaf—ganedig) Eldest born.

Hynafedd, s. m. (hynaf) Seniority, eldership.

Hynafiad, s. m.—pl. hynafiaid (hynaf) An ances-
 tor; an elder. *Hynafiaid cantref*, the elders
 of a cantref, usually called upon to give evidence
 respecting boundaries and local customs.

Hynafiaeth, s. m. (hynaf) Antiquity, old time.

Hynafiaethawl, a. (hynafiaeth) Antiquarian.

Hynafiaethydd, s. m. (hynafiaeth) An antiquary.

Hynaint, s. m. (hyn) Seniority, or eldership.
Hynawdd, a. (nawdd) Apt to give protection.
Hynawf, a. (nawf) Easily swimming, buoyant.
Hynaws, a. (naws) Good-natured, indulgent, kind, humane; gentle, mild, placid.

A rano i llaw rhawd yn hynaws.
 He that distributes to the multitude let him distribute kindly.
Adage.

Hynawsedd, s. m. (hynaws) Kindness of disposition, good-nature; gentleness, mildness.
Hynawsiad, s. m. (hynaws) A becoming kind.
Hynawsu, v. a. (hynaws) To become kind.
Hynedd, s. m. (hyn) Agedness, oldness, old age.
Hynfedd, s. m. (hynaf) Seniority, eldership.
Hynfydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (hynaf) A senior.

Hynfydd Powys, pases *fydd* hir.
 The elder of Powys, a region fair and extensive.
Llygad Gwr.

Hynrth, a. (nerth) Endued with strength.
Hyni, adv. (hy—ni) Until. See *oni*.

Hyni ei dwr yn haul deg.
 Until water is changed to a fair sun.
L. G. Colki.

Hynod, a. (nod) Notable, remarkable, notorious.
Mog un cythran—
Yn hys nodon mae'n hynodach.

Thou say devil, scattering blasphemies, he is more notorious.
T. Frys.

E bery dyddan amlod
Cyd a chlod hynod i haol.
 The discipline of the miser will endure as long as the illiberality
 of the liberal.
T. Frys.

Hynodawl, a. (hynod) Tending to be notable.
Hynodi, v. a. (hynod) To make notable, or remarkable; to become noted.
Hynodiad, s. m. (hynod) A rendering notable.
Hynodiaeth, s. m. (hynod) A notable action.
Hynodiant, s. m. (hynod) A notable affair.
Hynodrwydd, s. m. (hynod) Notableness; notoriety, notoriety.
Hynodded, s. f. (hynawdd) Aptness to protect.
Hynoddi, v. a. (hynawdd) To give free refuge.
Hynoeth, a. (noeth) Apt to make naked.
Hynoethedd, s. m. (hynoeth) Aptness to denude.
Hynoethi, v. a. (hynoeth) To denude easily.
Hynofedd, s. m. (hynawf) Aptness to swim.
Hynoflaw, v. a. (hynawf) To swim easily.
Hynt, s. f.—pl. f. iau (hwnt) A way, a course, a career, a journey; a freak, whim, or humour.
Dwyn hynt, to take a journey; ar hynt, straightway, or directly; pa hynt? how goes it? Pa hyntiau drwg sydd yn dy ben? what wicked freaks are in thy head.

Hood!
Pal yr awel ei helynt;
Anawdd dal boewal ei hynt!

Life, like the gale to its fate; it is difficult to catch the drift of its course!
M. ab H. Lewis.

Hyntiad, s. m. (hynt) A going off abruptly.
Hyntiaw, v. a. (hynt) To take a course; to go away, to travel; to set off abruptly; to take a freak, or whim.
Hyntiawl, a. (hynt) Apt to set off abruptly.
Hyntiwr, s. m.—pl. hyntwyr (hynt—gwr) One who goes off abruptly; or takes a freak.
Hynwyf, a. (nwyf) Amorous, buxom, lively.
Hynwyfaw, v. a. (hynwyf) To become amorous.
Hynwyfawi, a. (hynwyf) Of amorous nature.
Hyny, pron. n. (hyn) That, that be, in speaking of what is not present. *Da oedd hyny, that was well; gan bwy mae hyny? who has got that? cwi hyny, thou shalt have that, thou shalt have that much; y pethau hyny, those things.*

Lower on a dding newyn, ac ar hyny gweru a hyn.
 Many a one endures hunger, and yet for that he will get a wife.
Adage.

O'r rha! hyn newynaw y forwyn decaf a orug.
 Of those ones he claimed the fairest maid.
Mabinigion.

Hynyma, pron. n. (hyn—yma) This here.
Hynyna, pron. n. (hyn—yna) That there.
Hyodlaidd, a. (hyawdl) Apt to be eloquent.
Hyodledd, s. m. (hyawdl) Eloquence; fluency.
Hyodli, v. a. (hyawdl) To speak eloquently.
Hypynt, s. m. (hwp) A brunt, a shock, a sudden effort; a push; a kind of metre, otherwise called *Colefn fraith, awdl losgyrnawg, lostodyn, and hypynt*.

Hypynt yw un o'r mesurau gorau, a mwyaf canolawdd yn yr iaith Gymraeg; ac yn amlach ei rywian no nemmwr o fesur.

The brunt is one of the best metres, and the most harmonious in the Welsh language; and it is more numerous in its variations than any other metre.
Barddas.

Hyr, s. m.—pl. f. iau (her) A shock, or sharp push, a pushing, or egging on; also the gnar, or snarl of a dog.

Pell nad buawg gwen! gorw pa hyr,
Pan ddyfridawd blaidd blawn aalfyrt.

I wish it further, that the fair was not asleep! I know whence the shock, when the blossoms flew about the tops of the apple-tree branches.
Gwalchmai.

Hyraeth, s. m. (hyr) Shocking; concussion.
Hyran, a. (rhan) Easily divided, divisible.
Hyranawl, a. (hyran) Being shared easily.
Hyranedd, s. m. (hyran) Divisibility, the state of being easily shared, or divided.
Hyraniad, s. m. (hyran) A dividing easily.
Hyranrwydd, s. m. (hyran) Divisibleness.
Hyranu, v. a. (hyran) To divide or share, easily.
Hyrdd, s. m. (hwrdd) A sudden shock. *a. Eager.*
Hyrddaid, a. (hwrdd) Apt to impel; like a ram.
Hyrddawd, s. m. (hwrdd) Impulsion, a push.
Hyrddawl, a. (hwrdd) Impulsive, pushing.
Hyrddblaid, s. f.—pl. hyrddbleidian (hwrdd—plaid)

An impelling party; an aggressor.

Hyrddedig, a. (hwrdd) Being pushed, or impelled.
Hyrddeddrwydd, s. m. (hyrddaid) Rammishness.
Hyrddfa, s. f. (hwrdd) The seat of impulsion.
Hyrddglawdd, s. m. (hwrdd—clawdd) A battery.
Hyrddhynt, s. f.—pl. f. iau (hwrdd—hynt) An impelled course; a course of assault.
Hyrddiad, s. m. (hwrdd) A violently impelling, a pushing; arictation, a ramming.
Hyrddiad, s. c.—pl. hyrddiald (hwrdd) A mullet, is also called *mingrion*.
Hyrddiannawl, a. (hyrddiant) Apt to be impulsive.
Hyrddiannu, v. a. (hyrddiant) To make impulsive.
Hyrddiant, s. m. (hwrdd) Impulsion. *Chwyf hyrddiant, motion of impulsion.*
Hyrddiaw, v. a. (hwrdd) To impel, to push, to thrust, to drive; to butt; to make an assault, or onset; to arictate, to ram.

Hyrddial iauw, bardd oleuant,
Haul yr eillylon yw hl.

It would impel the tide, the fair luminary: it is the sun of the gobline.
J. ab Gwilym, 17r Moor.

Hyrddiedydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (hyrddiad) An impeller.

Hyrddin, a. (hwrdd) Of an impulsive nature.
Hyrddiwr, s. m.—pl. hyrddwyr (hwrdd—gwr) A pusher, or impeller; one who assaults.
Hyrddu, v. a. (hwrdd) To push, to impel, to thrust, to butt; to make an assault.
Hyrddwynt, s. m.—pl. f. oedd (hwrdd—gwynt) A hurricane.
Hyrddyn, s. m. dim. (hwrdd) A mullet. *Hyrddyn coch, a red mullet.*

Hyred, a. (rhed) Apt to run, easily running.
Hyreg, a. (rhog) Having many gifts.
Hyrew, a. (rhew) Apt to freeze easily.
Hyriad, s. m. (hyr) A giving a shock, or push.
Hyrtf, a. (rhif) Easily numbered, computable.
Hyrtfodd, s. m. (hyrtf) A computable state.
Hyrtth, a. (rhith) Apt to appear or seem.
Hyrtthedd, s. m. (hyrtth) Aptness to appear.
Hyrtthiad, s. m. (hyrtth) An appearing easily.
Hyrtthiaw, v. a. (hyrtth) To appear aptly.
Hyrtmer, s. m. (hyr—mer) A jolt-head.
Hyrr, a. f.—pl. f. oedd (yrr) A smooth round mass; a haugh, holme, or meadow formed by the water of a river.

*Nid af o, nid wyf amoch,
 I'm hawth wing, o'm hyrr south.*

I will not go (I am not silly) into my iron dress, with my bald pate.
Guto y Glyn.

Hyrodd, a. (rhodd) Apt to give, bountiful, liberal.
Hyroddi, v. a. (hyrodd) To give liberally.
Hyrru, a. (rhus) Apt to start; hesitating.
Hyrruaw, v. a. (hyrru) To start aside easily.
Hyrruodd, s. m. (hyrru) Aptness to start.
Hyrruodd, s. m. (hyrru) A starting easily.
Hyrruwydd, s. m. (hyrru) Aptness to start.
Hyrrwydd, a. (rhwydd) Apt to be unimpeded.
Hyrrwyddaw, v. a. (hyrrwydd) To facilitate, to expedite; to make free of obstacles.
Hyrrwyddedd, s. m. (hyrrwydd) Aptness to facilitate.
Hyrrwyddiad, s. m. (hyrrwydd) A facilitating aptly.
Hyrrwym, a. (rhwym) Easily bound; apt to bind.
Hyrrwymawl, a. (hyrrwym) Aptly astringent.
Hyrrwymedd, s. m. (hyrrwym) Aptness to bind.
Hyrrwyg, a. (rhwyg) Aptly tending forward.
Hyrrwygaw, v. a. (hyrrwyg) To tend forward aptly, to go headlong.

Hyrrgaw, a. (hrrwg) Having bunches.
Hyrrym, a. (grym) Apt to effect; forcible.
Hyrrymedd, s. m. (hyrrym) Effectibility; forcibleness; aptness to produce power.

Hyrrym, v. a. (hyrrym) To render effectible.
Hyrryn, a. (rhyn) Apt to shake, or to shiver.
Hyrrynedd, s. m. (hyrryn) Aptness to shiver.
Hyrryn, v. a. (hyrryn) To shake or shiver easily.
Hyrryn, a. (rhyn) Of a perfect kind or sort.
Hys, s. f.—pl. f. iau (hy—ys) A snarl; also the imperative of *Hysiau*, used in setting on a dog.

Hysaf, a. (saf) Apt to stand; steady, or firm.
Hysaid, a. (hys) Snarlish, apt to be surly.

Hysalg, a. (salg) Readily having a meal.
Hysall, a. (sall) Having a ready foundation.

Hysain, a. (sain) Aptly or easily sounding.
Hysar, a. (sar) Apt to appear angry.

Hysardd, a. (sardd) Apt to chide; easily chided.
Hysarddedd, s. m. (hysardd) Aptness to chide.

Hysathr, a. (sathr) Aptly or easily trodden.
Hysawdd, a. (sawdd) Aptly or easily slinking.

Hysawl, a. (hys) Apt to snarl; being urged on.
Hysbys, a. (ysbys) Manifest, evident, well-known, certain. *Gwr hysbys*, a canning man, or conjurer.

Hysbysal, s. m. (hysbys) That points out; an index; a concordance.

Hysbysawl, a. (hysbys) Tending to make manifest.
Hysbysedig, a. (hysbys) Being made manifest, certified, acquainted.

Hysbysedigawl, a. (hysbysedig) Tending to render manifest; significative.

Hysbysiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (hysbys) A manifesting, a making evident; an acquainting; an advertisement; a certificate.

Hysbysarwydd, s. m. (hysbys) Information, advertisement, notice, or intelligence.

Hysbysu, v. a. (hysbys) To render manifest; to acquaint; to certify, to advertise, to give notice, to inform, to publish.

Hysbyswr, s. m.—pl. hysbyswyr (hysbys—gwr) One who makes evident; a certifier.

Hysbysydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (hysbys) Manifest.

Hysedd, s. m. (hys) The state of being snarling.

Hysfyll, v. a. (hysaf) To stand easily. *a. Serfooted, or aptly standing.*

Hysfylliad, s. m.—pl. f. au (hysfyll) An aptly standing; the state of aptly being, or existing.

*Mae y mae yr holl amodau yn eddlo af, tynat iau o dder
 roned, a'u hysfylliad, felly yr eddlo ef ydyl o rin o cymal
 a'u gorsfylliad.*

*In the same manner as all souls are his, with respect to their
 beginning, and their extinction, so they are his own on account of
 their perpetuation and their extinction.*
Ar Gorn.

Hysyddiaw, a. (hysydd) Of a snarling nature.
Hysyllaw, v. a. (hysall) To make a foundation aptly; to found firmly.

Hysyllaw, v. a. (hysall) To sound readily.

Hysel, a. (sel) Aptly perceiving, readily seeing.

Hysen, a. (sen) Aptly chiding; reprehensible.

Hysenu, v. a. (hysen) To chide aptly or freely.

Hyserch, a. (serch) Disposed to love; amiable.

Hysgw, s. m. (ygw) A backing, or abetting.

Hysgwaeth, s. m. (hysgw) Encouragement, countenance, protection.

Hysgwaw, v. a. (hysgw) To encourage, to abet.

Hysgwawl, a. (hysgw) Tending to urge on.

Hysgwedd, s. m. (hysgw) The act of urging on.

Hysgwedd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (hysgw) An abettor.

Hysgyr, s. m.—pl. f. ion (ygyr) A split piece of wood; a stave; a splinter.

*Dy dderfodlon,
 Hysgyr dyddion,
 Wy cymant o hysgyr
 Yn hysgyr o galon.*

*The royal sons, most generous of men, their driving shafts o'd
 whips in the hands of their foes.*

Hysiad, s. m. (hys) A snarling; a making to snarl; a setting on a dog.

Hysian, v. a. (hys) To cause to snarl; to set on.

Hysiau, v. a. (hys) To cause to snarl; to urge.

Hysigl, a. (sigl) Apt to shake, easily shaking.

Hysiglaw, v. a. (hysigl) To shake easily.

Hysigledd, s. m. (hysigl) Aptness to shake.

Hysoddawl, a. (hysawdd) Being apt to sink.

Hysoddi, v. a. (hysawdd) To sink easily.

Hysoddrwydd, s. m. (hysawdd) Aptness to sink.

Hysom, a. (som) Apt to disappoint, or bait.

Hysomedd, s. m. (hysom) Aptness to disappoint.

Hysomi, v. a. (hysom) To disappoint easily.

Hyson, a. (son) Apt to make a noise; noisy.

*Acroes, hys hyson hys-awdd
 Gled trodd fy ear-gled ferch.*

*Acroes, of noisy rippling crumling hair, rather to pin through
 their fair one of splendid tresses.*
D. of Cwylm.

Hysonedd, s. m. (hyson) Aptness to yield sound.

Hysonlaw, v. a. (hyson) To produce a sound aptly.

Hysp, a. (ysp) Dry, dried up; barren.

*Dyrr idylat groth yn eddlo, a broes hyspion.
 Gwir to them a miscreanting womb, and dry barren.*
Memo. 17. 11.

Hyspadd, a. (hysp) Of a drying tendency.

Hyspedd, s. m. (hysp) A dry state; barrenness.

Hyspiad, s. m. (hysp) A drying, a making barren.

Hyspu, v. a. (hysp) To render dry; to become dry, to become without milk.

Hyspydd, s. m. (hysp) The state of being exhausted.

Hyspyddaw, a. (hyspydd) Exhaustible, drainable.

Hyppyddedig, a. (hyppydd) Being exhausted.
Hyppyddiad, s. m. (hyppydd) An exhausting.
Hyppyddu, v. a. (hyppydd) To dry, to exhaust.
Hywn, a. (swn) Apt to be noisy, or loud.
Hywydd, a. (awydd) Ready or apt in an office.
Hyyn, a. (syn) Apt to fix the mind.
Hyynedd, s. m. (synedd) Aptness to conceive, or design; perceptibility.
Hyyniad, s. m. (hysyn) A conceiving aptly.
Hyyniaw, v. a. (hysyn) To conceive aptly.
Hytrach, a. (hydrach) More forward, rather.
Ys hytrach, rather.

Nid os gwyf na fydd na gobaith mewn Daw, ond yn hytrach mewn gryn cyfoeth, arhyddedd, a thraeddrwydd dy stuedd.

That neither faith nor hope in God: but rather in the power of wealth, honour, and connection of thy family.

Merchionny Cryddod.

Hynt, s. m. (hyd—hynt) A course, a journey.
Hynt y dwfr, the course of the water.

Hywad, a. (gwad) Deniable; easily disowned.

Hywadu, v. a. (hywad) To deny or disown readily.

Hywedd, a. (gwaedd) Apt to cry out, or shout.

Hywain, a. (gwain) Aptly ministering.

Hywaith, a. (gwaith) Ready at work; dexterous.

Hywall, a. (gwall) Apt to be faulty; fallible.

Hywalledd, s. m. (hywall) Aptness to fall.

Hywallu, v. a. (hywall) To fall easily.

Hywan, a. (gwan) Easily passing through; penetrable; easily divided.

Hywannedd, s. m. (hywan) Penetrability.

Hywanu, v. a. (hywan) To penetrate easily.

Hywar, a. (gwar) Easily tamed, manageable.

Glaif hywan, ac nid glaif hywar:

As glod gwadr a'i tŷ i ar y trïmael.

A truly stabbing blade, and not a blade easily made quiet: As gold in flame and word, would surpass the three precious ones.

Cyddfelen.

Hywared, s. m. (hywar) Tameableness.

Hywari, v. a. (hywar) To tame readily.

Hywedd, a. (gwedd) Apt to be orderly, or ranged;

conformable, tractable, easy to be tamed; accustomed to the yoke.

Hyweddaw, a. (hywedd) Conformable, tractable.

Hyweddedig, a. (hywedd) Rendered orderly.

Hyweddaiach, a. (hywedd—aiach) Tractably

prood. *March hyweddaiach, a high-mettled*

tractable steed.

Hyweddrys, a. (hywedd—brys) Of tractable haste

Rhys Gryg—

A'i aur rhudd, a'i fadd a'i fawdd,

A'i enys hyweddrys, hywedd.

Rhys Gryg, with his ruddy gold, and his good fortune, and his wealth, and his sleek stallion, the well-trained restlessness.

Ll. P. Moch.

Hywediad, s. m. (hywedd) A rendering con-

formable, or tractable, a breaking in, a taming,

a conforming or becoming tractable.

Hyweddiant, s. m. (hywedd) Tractableness; ap-

titude.

Tair cais hyweddiant iath; a dddeallir, a hollir, ac a gredir.

The three traits of the aptitude of language, what is understood, what is liked, and what is believed.

Berddau.

Hyweddrydd, s. m. (hywedd) Tractableness.

Hyweddu, v. a. (hywedd) To render tractable,

to break in, to tame; to accustom to the yoke;

to conform, to become tractable.

Rhys waelod dy far, y carcu,

Nid yw hawdd dy hyweddu.

On account of thy wrath, thou amiable friend, it is not easy to make thee tractable.

Rhys Wyn, i T. Frys.

Hyweddas, a. (hywedd) Of a tractable disposition

Hyweddwyr, s. m.—pl. hyweddwyr (hywedd—

gwr) A person who is tractable.

Vol. II.

Hyweiniad, s. m.—pl. hyweiniad (hywain) One who aptly serves.

Hyweithgar, a. (hywaith) Of dexterous habit.

Hyweithgarwch, s. m. (hyweithgar) Aptitude for

work or labour.

Hyweithlaw, v. a. (hywaith) To work readily.

Hyweithus, a. (hywaith) Of a dexterous habit.

Hywel, a. (gwel) Easily seen; visible, percepti-

ble; conspicuous.

Hyweledd, s. m. (hywel) Perceptibility; con-

spicuousness; visibleness.

Hywell, a. (gwell) Easily mended; remediable.

Hywelliant, s. m. (hywell) Improvableness.

Hywellus, a. (hywell) Of a bettering tendency.

Hywen, a. (gwen) Apt to smile, easily smiling.

Udd addies, hywen Hywel, need addies!

Nid addies Daw a wael.

The faultless chief, the easily smiling Hywel, is he not loath to rest! God will not undo what he has done.

Ll. P. Moch.

Hywenn, v. a. (hywen) To smile easily or aptly.

Hywerth, a. (gwerth) Vendible, saleable.

Gorwyn blaen perth; hywerth gorwydd:

Ys da pwyll gyda aerth;

Gwneidd angbolydd saferth.

Glittering the top of the bush; valuable the trained steed: It is good to have judgement with strength: the inaccusate will make an unslightly job.

Llywarch Hen.

Hywerthedd, s. m. (hywerth) Saleableness.

Hywerthrwydd, s. m. (hywerth) Saleableness.

Hywest, a. (gwest) Easily visited; much fre-

quented by guests; hospitable.

Cefr—Modd weddlyn

Gan Hyfadd hywr hywest ddilyn.

There shall be no madd, the intoxicating liquor, from the heroic Hyfadd, of hospitable course.

Taliesin.

Hywestedd, s. m. (hywest) The state of frequent

visiting; frequency of guests; hospitality.

Hywestl, a. (gwestl) Apt to be riotous, or noisy.

El—

Yn hywestl yn hywen.

He is full of vivacity, and wearing a constant smile.

Cyddfelen.

Hywestledd, s. m. (hywestl) Aptness to be riotous

Hywestu, v. a. (hywest) To visit freely; to have

much visiting.

Hywir, a. (gwir) Ready for or to tell truth; truth.

A fo hyborth hywir fydd.

That is general in circulation is apt to be true.

Adams.

Hywiriaw, v. a. (hywir) To declare truth readily.

Hywiw, a. (gwiw) Apt to be excellent.

Hywiwdeb, s. m. (hywiw) Aptness to excel.

Hywledd, a. (gwledd) Easily feasting; luxurious.

Hywlydd, a. (gwlydd) Apt to be mild, or gentle.

Hael hywlydd, lawrydd Llywelyn.

The generous, aptly mild, and open-headed Llywelyn.

Ll. P. Moch.

Hywnedd, a. (gwnedd) Easily accomplished.

Hywneddrwydd, s. m. (hywnedd) Feasibleness.

Hywnel, a. (gwnel) Feasible, easily performed.

Hywnledd, s. (hywnel) Feasibility, feasibleness.

Hywr, a. (gwr) Aptly like a man; manly.

Hywraig, a. (gwrraig) Aptly like a woman.

Hywredd, s. m. (hywr) Manliness, or heroism.

Brycheiniawg, bro hywredd.

Brycheiniog the country of heroism. Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Hywat, a. (gwat) Aptly disordered; easily broken

Orid hywat gwrsgawn enguriawr

Yn nechres iageniad y geirawr.

Fragible was the awful arch at the first uttering of the word.

Taliesin.

Hywatedd, s. m. (hywat) Fragility, fragileness.

Hywydd, a. (gwydd) Easily perceived; of apt perception. *Dyn hywydd*, an intelligent person; *haction hywydd*, intelligent liberal ones.

Gwen, with Llawen yd wylwysa beithwyr,
A'r vegwyd ar ei ysgwydd:
A chan be mab i'm be hywydd.

Gwen watched by the side of Llawen last night, with the shield
on his shoulder: and since he was my son, he was very observed /
Llyswarch Hen.

Hywyddiant, s. m. (hywydd) Apt perception.
Hywyl, a. (gwyl) Easily perceived, perceivable.

Hywyllaw, v. a. (hywyl) To perceive easily.
Hywys, a. (gwy) Easily convened, convenable.
Hywystl, s. m. (gwystl) A sure pledge. *a. Easily pledged, or pawned.*

El ydoedd Owain hir, hywystl beidd.

He was Owain the stately, the sure pledge of baptism.
Guadlow.

Hyys, a. (ys) Easily devoured, or eaten; eatable.
Prys y do hyys ei rig, an animal whose flesh is eatable. *Welsh Laws.*

I.

I, prep. To; into; toward; for. *I mi*, to me; *i fy*, to my, unto my; *i'r dref*, to the town; *tyngaf i Dduw*, I swear to God; *brystia i gannu*, make haste for to sing.—It is also used in common with O and Y, for, of, and in respect to; as, *i lawr*, downward; *i fyny*, upward; *dos i fyny*, go upward, or go up; *car i mi*, a relation of mine; *cei beth i gan y dyn hwn*, thou shalt have some from this person; *dos i ar y ffordd*, go out of the way; *i-gam o-gam*, a zig-zag; *i am ei law*, *i ach ei law*, close at his hand.

Bwrw caeth i gythraul.

To devote a slave to the devil.

Adage.

Gwas a ddycos ei henwys i lys.

Woe to him who shall take his old servant to court. *Adage.*

*Llanduln i Sais lle and oes eliau son
Am wychder dynion; Mon i maban.*

London for an Englishman, where there is never the want of
talk about the fiery of people; but Anglosay for me. *Gr. Owain.*

*Coffwrch eich rhyddid, yr hon y mae yr hanner-gwyr byn yn
chwennychu ei ddwys i arnoch.*

Remember your liberty, the which these half men are desirous
of taking away from you. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Tryw i fab i'r ddarogan.

It is natural for a cock to proclaim. *Adage.*

I, pron. I, me. It is used, when a stress, or emphasis, is required, upon the possessive, my or mine, whether expressed or implied, in the common order; as, *cerais*, or *cerais i*, I have loved; *rhaf a'm carasant*, or *rhaf a'm carasant i*, some have loved me; *fy mam*, or *fy mam i*, my mother.

IA, s. m. r. That is slippery, or glib, ice.

Ia, adv. Yes, aye. *Dyma yd da*, here is good corn; *ai e ia?* is it so aye?

Iaeth, s. m. (iâ) Iciness, the state of being icy.

Iaidd, a. (iâ) Of an icy nature, like ice.

Iuain, a. (iâ) Abounding with ice, like ice.

Iach, s. f.—pl. t. au (ach) A stem; a pedigree.

A iach Wenwys i'ch wysch.

With the race of the Gwentians in your countenance. *R. Ceri.*

Iach, a. (ia—ach) Sane, sound, whole, well, healthy, wholesome; unharmed, undamaged. *Dyn iach*, a man in health; *nid wyf yn iawn iach*, I am not very well; *cannu yn iach*, to bid adieu.

Nid iach ond a fu marw.

No one is well but who is dead. *Adage.*

Yn iach feillion wyrch febyd;

Ac yn iach, bellach i'r byd!

Farewell, ye men who glory in your youth; and farewell, at length, to the world! *S. Tudor.*

Iachhad, s. m. (iach) A healing; a becoming well.

Iachawl, a. (iach) Of a healing quality.

Iachad, s. m. (iach) A healing; a becoming well.

Iachiedig, a. (iachad) Being healed, made well.

Iachiedigaeth, s. m. (iachiedig) Act of healing.

Iachiedigawl, a. (iachiedig) Sanative, curative.

Iachaid, a. (iach) Of a healthy condition.

Iachau, v. a. (iach) To render sane, sound, whole, or well; to cure, to heal; to become well.

Iachaus, a. (iach) Of a healing quality, sanative.

Iachawd, s. m. (iach) The act of healing; a becoming well, or being restored to health.

Iachawdwr, s. m.—pl. iachawdwyr (iachawd-gwr) A healer; a saviour.

Iachawdwriaeth, s. m. (iachawdwr) Saviourship.

Iachedig, a. (iach) Being made well or cured.

Iachus, a. (iach) Wholesome, sound in health.

Iachusaw, v. a. (iachus) To render healthy; to become healthy.

Iachusawl, a. (iachus) Of a healthy condition.

Iachuswydd, s. m. (iachus) Healthiness, sanity.

Iachwy, s. m. (iach) A healthy state; health.

Iachwyawl, a. (iach) Salutary, healthful.

*O. C. 1120—y bu farw Meredydd ab Bleddyn, tegwrch a ddi-
web holl Powys, ac ei hamddiffyn, gweid cynnydd iachwyawl
yd ar ei gorff, a giliadid odifarwch yn ei ysbryd.*

*A. D. 1120—died Meredydd son of Bleddyn, the ornament and
safety of all Powys, and his defence, after undergoing untold
pains of his body, and sanctity of repentance in his spirit.*

E. y Tysog.

Iachwydd, s. m. (iach—gwydd) Saving knowledge.

Iachwyddawl, a. (iachwydd) Of saving knowledge.

*Y gwythbas a'r cerbyddododau—ar led y byddodd rhyddodid
iddylt agfwr, a goliadid ei galon ym mawr gwlod i Gw
lachwyddawl.*

*The miracles and the wonders spread over the nation, that
did open and enlighten his heart, by believing in Christ of saving
knowledge.*

Gr. ab Arthur.

Iad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ia—ad) The side of the face

from the temples upward; the fore part of the

head; the pate, the skull.

Gwallt melyn—

Arwynt teg ar iad dyn.

The yellow hair in beauteous ringlets over the fair man's
pate. *D. of Gwyn.*

O mynir awd mewn i'r iad,

Yr all pos, are lulled.

*If time should be wished for in thy moist temples, to a woe
age, stay and listen, those salmons.*

H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.

Iadfoel, a. (iad—moel) Having a bald pate.

Iadlwrm, a. (iad—llwm) Having a bare pate.

Iaedd, s. m. (iâ) The state of being icy, iciness.

Iaelddrwydd, s. m. (iäidd) Iciness, icy state.

Iäen, s. f.—pl. t. au (iâ) A sheet of ice.

*Mars dros iäen yw arlygdd, a chieftain is like a stone
over the ice.*

Wern dros iäen.

A stone over the ice.

Adage.

North here dydd cwydd; oes o fien,
Dyngwyn Cof, fâl cwydd ddaul!

The cold passes away the day of the slaughtered ones; a life
wins, the suppers One has dissolved, like a bow knot.
Ll. P.; Mech.

Mi awn at ddownt o'm falch
Dwy'r awddwr, dwy'r oddaith,
Dwy'r iau fien.—

I would go to two of my countrymen through the edifying stream,
through the conflagration, through the blue ice. *L. G. Colli.*

Iau, *s. (ia)* Abounding with ice; very cold.
Iaith, *s. f.—pl. ieithiau* and *leithoedd (aith)* A
language, or speech.

Tri talaith iau: pardeb, amled, ac byddiant.

The three indispenables of language: purity, copiousness, and
spite. *Barddas.*

Tri pheth a ddyfai bardd eu cynnal: yr iaith Gymraeg, y brif-
hriodoldeb, a chof am bob dalen a rhagor.

Three things which a bard ought to support: the Welsh lan-
guage, the primitive bardism, and a memorial of every thing good
and excellent. *Barddas.*

Ial, *s. f.—pl. t. au (al)* A clear, or open, space,
a fair or open region.

Ial, *s. (al)* Clear, fair, or open. *Tir ial*, open
land; *tir aial*, overgrown land, or a wilderness.

Ialidd, *s. (ial)* Tending to be clear, or fair.

Ialain, *s. (ial)* Of a clear or fair quality.

Ialant, *s. m. (ial)* Clearness, fineness, lustre.

Ialaw, *s. (ial)* Abounding with clearness.

Ialodd, *s. m. (ial)* The state of being clear.

Ialen, *s. f. dim. (ial)* That is fair, or even; a rod.

Dyn yr wy, dda arafach,
Dy iau drom, dy iau'n drach.

I am bearing, with patience, thy heavy rod, in thy severe hand.
H. R. Llywelyn.

Iale, *s. a. (ial)* To render clear; open, or fair.

Iales, *s. (ial)* Of a clear nature; fine, or smooth.

Ialwch, *s. m. (ial)* Clearness, fairness; lucidness.

Ialyd, *s. (ia)* Tending to be icy; like ice.

Ialydydd, *s. m. (ialyd)* The state of being icy.

Iang, *s. (ang)* At large, unrestrained; blunt.

Iangodd, *s. (ang)* Apt to be without restraint;
somewhat uncivilized; boorish, clownish.

Ys iangodd, ni wyr wneidd
Ac yn ei gwm y gwai gri.

When loose, it is not capable of calling out, but in its bounding
form it would make a cry. *T. Dwyll, 1796.*

Iangawl, *s. (ang)* Of a loose, or unrestrained
state; of an uncivil disposition.

Iangedig, *s. (ang)* Being rendered, or become
void of restraint; being become rude.

Iangedd, *s. m. (ang)* A loose, or wild state; rude-
ness, boorishness.

Iangiad, *s. m. (ang)* A rendering loose, or wild;
a becoming void of restraint, or rude.

Iangrwydd, *s. m. (ang)* Rudeness, boorishness.

Iangu, *v. a. (ang)* To render loose, or void of
restraint; to become rude, or boorish.

Iangwr, *s. m.—pl. iangwyr (iang—gwr)* A man
void of restraint; a rude man; a boor.

Nid afyriwng ond iangwr; nid iangwr ond o arferaa.

No one is so ill-natured as a clown; no one is a clown but from
habit. *Adage.*

Nid iangwr neb ar Fawyn.

No one is deemed a clown upon Fawyn mountains. *Adage.*

Iar, *s. f.—pl. ieir (i—ar)* That extends over, or
stretches out; the shoulder, being one of the
twelve prime parts of a royal stag; also the
female of birds; a hen. *Iar orllydd*, *iar ddior*,
iar flegan, a brood hen; *iar wynt*, bird of para-
dise; *iar wydd*, *iar goed*, pheasant hen; *iar din-
wen*, bald buzzard hen; *iar fynydd*, *iar y myn-
ydd*, *grugiar*, a moor hen; *iar for*, sea hen, a
fish so called.

Ni chwyn yr iar fed y gwaich yn glaf.

The hen will not complain for the hawk's being sick. *Adage.*

Nid afriadlawn ond iar.

Nothing so prodigal as a hen. *Adage.*

Nha prynofol ar y gwlaw.

He will not buy a hen in the rain. *Adage.*

Iar, *prep. (i—ar)* From off, off the top; off.

Iarc, *s. f. (iar)* That stretches out, or over.

Iarcw, *s. m. (iarc)* That points, or directs, a pilot.

Iardy, *s. m.—pl. t. au (iar—ty)* A barton.

Iarhyd, *s. f. (iar—hyd)* The chine piece, being
one of the twelve prime parts of a royal stag;
otherwise called *Iar*.

Iarlil, *s. m.—pl. ieiril (iar)* An earl; a noble.

Gortheyrn Gorthones, iarlil odd hwar ar Went, ac Erging, ac
Eusa.

Gortheyrn Gorthones, he was earl over Gwent, and Erging,
and Eusa. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Iarlleth, *s. m. (iaril)* An earldom, the dignity,
or authority, of an earl.

Iarlles, *s. f.—pl. t. au (iaril)* A lady of an earl.

Iarn, *prep. (iar)* From off, off, from.

Iarnad, *pronem. prep. (iarn)* From off thee; off
thee; from thee.

Iarnadd, *adv. (iarn)* From off, or from the top.

Iarth, *s. f.—pl. ierthi (iar)* A long rod; a goad.

Ias, *s. f.—pl. t. au (as)* What pervades or strikes
through; a shock; a shock of heat, or cold;
a heat; warmth; a shivering; disposition;
nature. *Berws un ias arno*, boil one boiling on
that: *Iasau drwg*, wicked impulses.

Ni thyn na gwin na than gol
Ias locawr y cy ynnol.

No wine nor the fire of a furnace, will draw out the chill of
January, which is in me. *T. Alod.*

Difeth odd ar gerdd dafwd;
Tawel iasau 1 lleisip,
Wir o fodd, cad ar ei dda.

He was infallible in vocal song; the gentle strains of a falcon,
in perfection, from his lips were heard. *W. ab Hywel, m. T. W. Hywel.*

—Awen gy.

Trey'r ddydd, iaro'r delyn,
Oul bo'r iau yu y bryn,
O gywair dant; a gyr di
Aw'r orhoen i Eryri!

Lovely mace, strike, through the dunes, the harp, so that the
strain may pervade the hill, from the tautest string; and send
thou an hour of ecstasy amid Snowdonian hills! *Gr. Owen.*

Iasaid, *s. (ias)* Of a pervading tendency.

Iasawg, *s. (ias)* Having a shock, being pervaded
with any impulse, quality, or passion.

Iasawl, *s. (ias)* Tending to give a shock, tending
to pervade with any quality.

Iasedig, *s. (ias)* Being pervaded with some im-
pulse, quality, or passion.

Iasedd, *s. m. (ias)* A pervading tendency.

Iaseiddrwydd, *s. m. (iasidd)* The state of being
of a pervading quality.

Iasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ias)* A pervading with any
quality; a giving a shock, or impulse; a giving
a heat; a giving a chill.

Iasu, *v. a. (ias)* To pervade with any quality; to
give a shock; to give a heat; to chill.

Iau, *s. f.—pl. ienoedd(an)* That is going, progres-
sive, or in motion; *Jove*, also called *Iow*; the
lungs, also, called *au* and *au*; a junior, or the
younger; a team or yoke of oxen; a yoke. The
Welsh used four sorts of yokes, until as late as
about the year 1600: the *beriau*, or short yoke,
with two oxen; the *meiliau*, or field yoke, with
four oxen; the *cecelliau*, or lateral yoke, with
six oxen; and the *hiriau*, or long yoke, with
eight oxen, a breast.

Cremepogau a barn miod ddydd iau iawr.
Pancakes and buns, on great *Jove's* day, or the Thursday before Lent. *Adage.*

A garo yr iau cared ei wardau.
Let him who loves the *younger* also love his plays. *Adage.*

Dewis at yr iau at y fwyall.
Choose either the *poke*, or the *axe*. *Adage.*

Iau, *a. (au)* Inceptive of progress; junior, younger. It is generally used for *leuach*, more young, which is the regular comparative degree. It is affixed as a plural termination.

Iaw, *s. m. (aw)* 'That proceeds forward; that forwards. It is affixed as a termination to form the infinitive of verbs that imply, to make, canse, or effect.

Iawd, *s. m. (awd)* That proceeds onward; season

Iawed, *s. f. (iaw)* That proceeds, or matures.

Iawg, *s. f. (awg)* That is keen, or ardent.

Iawl, *s. m.—pl. iolan (awl)* The act of glorifying.

Iawlwen, *s. f. (iawl—gwen)* Adorable fair one.

Nid ynglyw dyn byw o'r byd fal mi;
Ni chynaeirch amgen iawlwen toll
I'r neb rybarthir i ryborthl.

Not a living person in the world feels himself as I do: fate will not demand that the *adorable* *ymph* should be worshipped by him that is appointed to bear its hard decree.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai, i Nest.

Iawn, *s. m.—pl. t. au (awn)* Right, equity, atonement, satisfaction. *Iawn a ddyad*, equity and justice: *Iawn a chyfraith*, equity and law: *Iawn anianawl*, natural right: *Gosodi iawn i arall yn lle cyfraith*, to decree equity to another instead of law. *Welsh Laws.*

Daw cadarn a farn pob iawn.

The mighty God will judge every right. *Adage.*

Yn iawn, rhoes Cynan, a'i wyr,
Iddo Arthbeibio bybyr.

As a *satisfaction*, Cynan, and his men, gave him the secure Garthbeibio. *D. Llwyd.*

Efe yw yr iawn droe ein pechodau.

He is the *propitiation* for our sins. *1 John ii. 2.*

Iawn, *a. (awn)* Right, equitable; just, meet; well. It is used as a prefix in composition.

Aeth y beirdd doeth heb urddas;
Aeth iawn gerdd welldan yn gas.

The intelligent bards are become without honour; just poetry is at length become despised. *Percy. E. Evans.*

Iawnach i gybydd anwir
Iaru Daw nag erw o dir.

It is more proper for a wicked miser to love God than a spot of ground. *M. ab Rhys.*

Iawn, *adv. (awn)* Rightly, or very. *Da iawn*, very good, or very proper.

Iawnawl, *a. (iawn)* Of a right tendency.

Iawnbwyll, *s. m. (iawn—pwyll)* Right reason.

Iawnder, *s. m. (iawn)* Rightness; equity, justice.

Tri iawnder cerdd: iawn grebwyll, iawn drefn, ac iawn fydr.
The three *justnesses* of song: just fancy, just arrangement, and just metre. *Barddas.*

Cadarn a gwaetad iawnder, a gwirionedd, a osodes Eldyr, ac a orchymynau eu cadw tros y deyrnau.

A powerful and unbiased *equity*, and truth, did Eldyr establish; and he commanded them to be observed throughout the kingdom. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Iawndda, *a. (da)* Rightly good, truly good.

Iawnedd, *s. m. (iawn)* Rectitude, rightness.

Iawnegwyddawr, *s. f.—pl. iawnegwyddorion* (egwyddawr) Right principle.

Iawnegwyddorawl, *a. (iawnegwyddawr)* Of a right principle, having right principles.

Iawnegwyddori, *v. a. (iawnegwyddawr)* To induce right principles.

Iawnfarn, *s. f. (barn)* Right or just judgement.

Iawnffydd, *s. f. (ffydd)* Right faith; true belief. *a. Of a right faith.*

Iawnffyddiaw, *v. n. (iawnffydd)* To have true faith.

Iawnffyddiawl, *a. (iawnffydd)* Having true faith.

Iawnffyddiawl, *a. (iawnffydd)* Of a true faith.

Iawnfred, *s. f. (cred)* Right or true belief. *a. Of a right belief.*

Iawnfrededd, *s. (iawnfred)* Rightness of belief.

Iawnfredu, *v. n. (iawnfred)* To believe rightly.

Iawni, *v. a. (iawn)* To render right or exact.

Iawniad, *s. m. (iawn)* A righting, a rectifying.

Iawnles, *s. m. (lles)* Just benefit, or advantage.

Iawnobrwyl, *s. m.—pl. t. on (gobrwyl)* A just reward, a right recompense.

Iawnran, *s. f.—pl. t. au (rhan)* A right share.

Iawnred, *s. f. (rhed)* A right course. *a. Of a right course, tendency or direction.*

Iawnrith, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (rith)* A right appearance. *a. Of a right appearance.*

Iawnryw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyw)* A right kind. *a. Of a right kind.*

Iawnwaith, *s. m. (gwaith)* A right work or act.

Iawnwedd, *s. f. (gwedd)* A right aspect; a right conformity. *a. Of a right aspect or form.*

Iawnweddawg, *a. (iawnwedd)* Having a just uniformity or manner.

Iawnweddwrwydd, *s. m. (iawnwedd)* Justness of manner, or propriety of conduct.

Iawnweddau, *v. n. (iawnwedd)* To render of just form or manner.

Iawnwerth, *s. m. (gwerth)* A just value or price. *a. Of just value, of just worth.*

Iawnwir, *s. m. (gwir)* A right or just truth.

Iawnwydd, *s. m. (gwdd)* A right cognizance.

Iawnwyddawr, *s. f.—pl. iawnwyddorion* (gwddawr) That rightly informs, or gives cognizance.

Iawnwyddiad, *s. (iawnwydd)* A rightly knowing.

Iawnwyddorawl, *a. (iawnwyddawr)* Rightly informing, or of right principle.

Iawnwyddori, *v. a. (iawnwyddawr)* To endue with right cognizance.

Iawnymgais, *s. m. (ymgais)* A right pursuit.

Iawnysgrif, *s. f. (ysgrif)* Orthography.

Iawnysgrifen, *s. f. (iawnysgrif)* Orthography.

Iawnysgrifennu, *v. a. (iawnysgrif)* To write rightly, or orthographically.

Iawnysgrifiad, *s. m. (iawnysgrif)* A writing rightly.

Iawnysgrifiath, *s. f. (iawnysgrif)* A correct way or manner of writing.

IB, *s. m. r.* That runs forward, or extends out.

IC, *s. m. r.* That is pointed, sharp, or acute.

Icwr, *s. m. (ic—wr)* A sharp watery humour.

Pedwar, icwr
Am ystyr cwr
Edyngogion.

The fourth, *ichor* in the manner of particles turning to wind ones. *Talmon.*

ICH, *s. f. r.* A shrill noise, a scream; a squeal.

Ni ddyd ich; ni ddwyed air;
Nid ysgyg ei dwy eglair.

She will not give a squeal; she will say not a word; she will not budge her two shanks. *Sir Hywel i Pwll.*

Ichiad, *s. m. (ich)* A screaming; a squeaking.

Ichian, *v. a. (ich)* To scream; to squeal, to squeak.

Ichiaw, *v. a. (ich)* To scream; to squeal, to squeak.

ID, *s. m. r.* That is drawn, or stretched out; that is sharp, or penetrating; a point.

Id, *pron.* That is spoken of, indeterminate, whether a person, or thing; it.

Ys id ar bawb ei bryder.

There is to every one his care. *Adage.*

Idiaw, *v. a. (id)* To draw, or stretch out small; to render acute; to acuminate.

IDD, *s. m. r.* That is sharp, acute, or subtle.
idd, *prep.* (I—ydd) To, towards; for; into.
iddus, *a.* (idd) Acute, pungent; subtle.

Das frodyr, dan iddas am dir.
Two brothers, two subtle ones for land. *Myrddin.*

Iddei, *pronem. prep.* (idd—ei) To a person, or thing; to his; to her; to its.

Iesty a ni adref, a gyrr, Gwladforgan a nyne bop ap idd, at le.
Iesty went home, and the men of Gwladforgan next every one to his place. *Cerdd. o Lanfryn.*

Iddi, *pronem. prep.* (idd) To her; for her; into her.

O gwr y ddaia, myrrid iddi.
Elen iddi iddi.

From the skirt of the bush, happy the turn, it is charity for her to chase her strains. *T. Prye.*

Iddo, *pronem. prep.* (idd) To it; to him; for him; unto it; into him. It is also used imperatively as a verb; to it; to him; or go to it; set to, fall to, at him.

A acharyp heb achawp gwastol schawp iddo.
He that complains without a cause, let a cause be made to him. *Adage.*

Ni bydd chwetdi heb ysty iddo.
There will be no expression without a parallel to it. *Adage.*

Iddwr, *s. m.* (idd—wr) The herpes, or Saint Anthony's fire; also called *tan iddwr*.

Iddynt, *pronem. prep.* (idd) To them; for them.

Yngharchar gwedy 'agbyrchu,
Ac am ydd, gelyddid golau,
Ac anndon Gwladforgan,
Hyn a ddaw yn hen ddial
Iddynt ddydd yw ddydd yn dal,
Pan fo cyfrif ddyddiaw,
A dew yn rhannu a ddawl.

After being dragged into prison, for what is a manifest falsehood, and rank perjury in broken tongue, this will come next to mortal retribution decidedly to them, some day, in retaliation, when there shall be serious reckoning, and God dividing with the devil. *T. Prye.*

Ie, *adv.* (I—e) Yes, yea. It is used in answering to a discriminating question. *Ai ti sydd yna?* Is it thou that is there? *Ie*, yes.

D'ymsdrodd a adroddir,
Ie, nae, yn y gwir.

Thy discourse shall be delivered, yea, and nay, in the truth. *Ed. Mowat.*

Iechin, *a.* (iach) Salutory, healing, saving.

Iechineb, *s. m.* (iechin) A healed state; salvation.

Iechyd, *s. m.* (iach) Soundness, sanity, health.

A fyuo Iechyd bid lawen.

He that would have health let him be cheerful. *Adage.*

Nid ogydded and Iechyd.

There is no knowledge like health. *Adage.*

Iechydawl, *a.* (Iechyd) Salutory, saving, healthy.

Terwynawt, Iechydawl, Iechin
Ierdd a'ch lawl, a'ch lawl, a'ch lawl!

Essential and saving ope, heal a bard who adores thee, who magics thee! *Cynddel.*

Iechydwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* Iechydwr (Iechyd—gwr) One who gives health.

Iechydwrineb, *s. m.* (Iechydwr) A salvation.

Ieinder, *s. m.* (lain) Coolness, or freshness.

Ieithad, *s. m.* (iaith) A putting into language.

Ieithadur, *s. m.* (ieithad) A grammar, or the system of language.

Ieithawg, *a.* (iaith) Having language.

Ieithefyg, *s. m.* (iaith) That is of superior speech.

Llywelyn, llew gwyn Lloegrwyn llygyr;
Llwy gryn Ieithefyg, llew ei thefyr.

Llywelyn, the splendid lion surrounding the Lloegrwyn with torches; gentle rough voice most eloquent one, burns her mansion. *Ed. o Gwladforgan.*

Ieithgar, *a.* (iaith) Apt to cultivate a language.

Ieithgarwch, *s. m.* (ieithgar) Philology, cultivation of language.

Ieithiad, *s. m.* (iaith) A construction of speech.
Ieithial, *s. c.* (ieith) That constructs language; a grammarist.

Ieithiaw, *v. a.* (iaith) To construct language.

Ieithiawg, *a.* (ieith) Languaged, having language.

Pan fo Ieithiawg talawg yn ymfon,
A'i fab yn gynachawg,
Rhygel wawr Gwynedd golodawg.

When a churl in Anglesey shall be conversant in three languages, and his son the head of a family, the splendor of wealthy Gwynedd will be hidden. *Cyf. Myrddin.*

Ieithiawl, *a.* (iaith) Relating to language.

Ieithiogi, *v. a.* (ieithiawg) To construct words.

Dylai y bardd eglur Ieithiogi y pwnc, a'i gywria fyfyrw.

A bard ought explicitly to construct the language of the subject, apt to study it profoundly. *Myrddin.*

Ieithrym, *s. m.* (iaith—grym) Energy of speech.

Ieithus, *a.* (iaith) Of apt language; eloquent.

Ieithydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. son (iaith) A linguist.

Gofyn i'r mab, trwy Ieithydd, o ba le pan hancodd.

Ask the youth, through an interpreter, from what place he comes. *Haen Ebor—Mabington.*

Ieithyddawl, *a.* (ieithydd) Philological, belonging to a philologist.

Ieithyddiaeth, *s. f.* (ieithydd) Philology, study, or construction of language.

Ieithyddu, *v. a.* (ieithydd) To construct language, *s. m.* A construction of speech.

Tri pheth a bair lawl ddyfala: lawl ddewle ar air, lawl Ieithyddu, ac lawl gyffelybu.

Three things which produce just description: just selection of a word, just construction of language, and just comparison. *Myrddin.*

Ierf, *a.* (iar) That stretches or closes round.

Edyn Ierf, wyd yn aros,
A'r terfwr rhudd eiro rhos.

With wings closing round, thou dost tarry, and with the ruddy ring thou dost gild the mead. *Gwynn Owein.*

Ierthi, *s. m.* (iarth) A rod used in driving oxen.

Ni chynghala fr ych wingaw
Wrth y ddrwn a'r Ierthi draw.

It will not avail for the ox to turn about near the prickles and the impelling rod. *Ed. Myrddin.*

Iesin, *a.* (ias) Of a pervading nature; radiant; glorious: fair, beautiful, gairish.

Gorlws gwellt ddyrff; dwir need Iesin;
Gorddyr lawl awl gwynn.

Supremely green the untrodden grass; the water how limpid; very noisy the nightingale well-versed in song. *Gwladforgan.*

Gwr a wnaeth llewych o'r gorllewin,
Haul, a lloer addoer, addeff Iesin,
A'm gwel—cyfawn awel!

Who made to radiate from the west, the sun, and shining moon, is a glorious dwelling, may he fill me with the muse! *D. Benfras.*

Iesinaidd, *a.* (iesin) Somewhat pervading; tending to radiate: somewhat fair.

Iesinaw, *v. a.* (iesin) To cast a radiance, or glory. to make fair; to become radiant or fair.

Iesinder, *s. m.* (iesin) Radiency; gairishness.

Iesu, *s. m.* Jesus. It is mostly preceded by the article yr, the; as *Dei yr Iesu*, Jesus came.

Ieuad, *s. m.* (iau) A putting in a team; a yoking

Ieuath, *s. m.* (iau) A progressive or yoked state.

Ieuaf, *a.* (superlative of iau) Youngest.

Ieuanc, *s. m.*—*pl.* Ieuanc (ieu—anc) A youth.

Un fath a llaw ar gefusfor,
Hob raff, heb hwyf, heb angor,
Yw yr Ieuanc heb gyngor.

Like to a ship upon the open sea, without rope, without sail, without anchor, is the youth without counsel. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ieuanc, *a.* (iau—anc) Young, or youthful.

Y bi—
Buan dy hynt swch pryd perth—
Cyfalli dylous Ieuanc,
Er na bych mawr, cerddawr calnc.

Thou magpie, quick is thy course above the arches of the brake; the companion of young people, though thou art not young, sweet hopper of the bough. *D. o Gwladforgan.*

Ieuant, s. m.—pl. Ieuaint (ieuan) A youth.

A'r cloya a gar yr Ieuaint.

And the piercing eye which the young ones love.

Llywarch Hen.

Ieuangaidd, a. (ieuanic) Somewhat young.

Ieuangeiddiad, s. m. (ieuangaidd) A becoming rather young.

Ieuangelddiaw, v. (ieuangaidd) To be youngish.

Ieuangelddrwydd, s. m. (ieuangaidd) Juniority.

Ieuaw, v. a. (iau) To put in a team: to yoke.

Ieuawl, a. (iau) Bearing a yoke, or yoked.

Ieuawr, s. m. (iau) That connects, that yokes.

Ieudawdd, s. m. (iau—tawdd) Male speedwell.

Ieuesctid, s. m. (ieuanic) The state of youth, minority, childhood, youth. *Ieuesctid y dydd, the dawning of the day.*

Iengen, s. f.—pl. t. od (iau—cen) A ferret.

Iewan, s. m. (iau) A forcible cry: a scream.

Eryr Pragwern, pengara llywyd,

Arched at Iewan.

Eiddig am gig Cynddyfan.

The eagle of Pragwern, with the grey horny head, very loud his scream, Jenkins of the Peak of Cynddyfan.

Llywarch Hen.

Iewan, v. a. (iau) To utter a loud cry or scream.

Iewin, a. (iau) Clamorous, or tumultuous.

Tha eigiawn eithyd,

I geisw eithyd;

O geisw eithyd,

Bid o Iewin at tryd.

Under the sea he went, to obtain science; from obtaining science let him be of clamorous mind.

Taliesin.

Iewydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (iau—gwydd) A yoke for the neck of an ox.

Y geiliawd a ddyllu ddilwalia platylia yr Iewyddon o wdyn.

The driver ought to furnish the shanks of the bows for the yokes and collars with wytheu.

Welsh Laws.

IF, s. m. r. That is impelled, or cast forth.

IFF, s. m. r. That is thrown or sent forcibly.

IG, s. f. r.—pl. t. ion. What is sharp or pungent; an emotion; a yexing; a hiccup; a sob.

Egori drws garu drwy ig,

A chwedlwr odor wicwddig.

Opening the rough passage with a puff, and the squeaking door of the bell.

R. Nanmor, i ddrw.

Noethi at bronau a wna! Easylit, a dywydd wrtho yn y wdd hwn, ac i'fion yn llesidriaw at lymadrawd:—Cofia fru dy fan, yn y lle i'fion gweith di penam yr awyryddia yw ddydd; ac wrth llyw, o'r naghffurthas a'r dolerina a ddyddodchale i ddrw, cofia di hedydd, a dyw fuddamant i'fion frawd.

Easylit told her bosom bare, speaking to him in this manner, with slight obstructing her discourses; Remember thy mother's womb, wherein the supreme architect of nature formed thee a man; and therefore, on account of the infirmities and the pains which I suffered for thy sake, remember thou this day and grant a pardon to thy brother.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Igi, s. m. (ig) A burst, or eruption.

Igiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ig) A sighing; a sobbing.

Igian, v. a. (ig) To sigh, to utter sighs; to sob.

Igian ac wylaw a wna! fan Bell a Bran.

The mother of Bell and Bran, gave her herself to sigh and weep.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Igiaw, v. a. (ig) To sigh, or to utter sighs.

Lladd'ei feirdd, a'i wylw i'fion fo;

Llan Egwail o'i'fion i'fion.

His birds have been slain, and the men of his court; all the village of Egwail doth sigh.

Gwyn Owain.

Igiawl, a. (ig) Sighing, giving sighs; sobbing.

Igiwr, s. m.—pl. igwyr (ig—gwr) A sigher.

IL, s. f.—pl. t. ion. That is in motion, progression, or state of producing; a ferment.

Coww yn yr ll, ale in the fermentation.

Ilad, s. m. (ll) A fermenting, fermentation.

Ilaw, v. a. (ll) To put in motion; to ferment.

Llestr ilaw, a fermenting vessel.

Ilawg, a. (ll) Being fermenting, fermented.

Ilir, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ll—ir) A butterfly. Or as it is otherwise called, *eilir*, and *glyn*.

ILL, s. m. r. That is over, or beside; that is an augment; a separate particle.

Ill, pron. (used only for the dual, or two, and for three) Their. *Ill dau*, their two; but which is equivalent to they two: *Ant ill dau yno*, they two will go there; *ill tri*, or *tricedd*, they three. So, speaking in the first person, we say, *awn ein dau*, we two will go; *awn ein tri*, we three will go: in the second person, *ewch eich dau*, you two will go; *ewch eich tri*, you three will go.

IM, s. m. r. That is extreme, or ultimate.

I'm, pronom. prep. (l—ym) To my; into my; for my; to me.

Och am Ferddin ddiwion,

I fwrw i'm hed fry am hon!

Oh, for Ferddin's magician, to cast for me a charm when I bat.

Im. Dyl.

Imi, pronom. prep. (l—mi) To me; for me.

Imp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (im) A scion, or shoot.

Impiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (imp) A shooting, a germinating; a grafting, or inoculating.

Impiaw, v. a. (imp) To graft, to ingraft, to inoculate; to shoot out, to germinate.

Impiawg, a. (imp) Having shoots, or scions.

Impiawl, a. (imp) Shooting or germinating.

Impiedg, a. (impiad) Being sprouted out.

Impog, s. m. (imp) Oculcation, or kisa.

Impyn, s. m. dim. (imp) A scion, or germ.

IN, s. m. r. That is penetrating, or pervading.

I'n, pronom. prep. (l—yn) To our; for our; in us.

Indeg, a. (in—teg) Of subtle fairness, or fineness, sublimite; raving mad.

Rhod pob lading at dal,

Uffid i ddrw at dal.

Let every one with distracted head humbly leave his own God.

D. ab Gwyn.

Iniawn, a. (in—iawn) That is straight.

Iniawn, a. (in—iawn) Straight, direct; even.

Inionad, s. m. (iniawn) A straightening, a righting.

Inionl, v. a. (iniawn) To straighten, to right.

Insel, s. f.—pl. insellian (in—sel) A mark, a seal.

Insel agored, open seal, letters patent.

Offelriad teulu a ddyllu bndale coling o bob lant gwylt i roddo y brenia am dir a dalwr, hon am naghwa mawr erod.

The family priest is entitled to have four-pence for ever out of each, which the king shall give for mad, or other weighty causes.

Welsh Laws.

Insellad, s. m. (insel) A marking, a sealing.

Insellaw, v. a. (insel) To impress a mark.

Insellawg, a. (insel) Having a seal; sealed.

Inselliedg, a. (insellad) Being sealed; sealed.

Ing, s. m. (in) A strait; straitness; distress.

Car cywir, yn yr ing y gwelir.

In distress will the faithful friend be seen.

Idyl.

Ing, a. (in) Strait, narrow, close, or confined.

Po ingaf gan ddrw ongwyl fydd gan ddrw.

The most difficult it is to man, the most comprehensive it with God.

Idyl.

Ni fu angan fdi ingach.

There has not been a death that was more distressing.

Idyl.

O, angan du, inged wyd!

Ah, gloomy death, how distressing art thou!

L. G. (rth)

Ingaidd, a. (ing) Somewhat strait, or narrow.

Ingawl, a. (ing) Tending to straiten, confining.

Io, inter. (expressive of concern) Well-a-day.

O io! ddydd byw i ddrw byd,

A fu luan-fach fdi yfyr!

Such-a-day, what a living wight has in the world to her! there any completely proud like the fool!

Idyl.

loed, *s. m.* (oed) Time past; eternity, speaking of the past; the beginning. *Erioed ni welaist mosi, never hast thou seen her.*
logawl, *a.* (iawg) Ardent, or vehement.

*Torid anfyndawli
Tuthawli dan logawl.*

It broke out, the instantaneously moving ardent fire.

Taliarta, c. y metrch.

loiad, *s. m.* (iawl) A worshipping or adoring.
loiaeth, *s. m.* (iawl) Adoration, worship; respect
loiaethu, *v. a.* (loiaeth) To worship.

Neustr anwr y gwaith yd loiaethir.

*The captives, greet the work with which he is honoured.
O. Cyfeiliawg.*

loiaud, *s. m.* (iawl) A celebration; a praising.
loiauw, *a.* (iawl) Being celebrated; adored.
loiawr, *a. m.* (iawl) An adorer; a worshipper.
loich, *s. m.* (iawl) Act of devotion, or gratitude.
loichad, *s. m.* (loich) An acting gratefully.
loichi, *v. a.* (loich) To act devoutly, or gratefully.
loichu, *a.* (loich) Of a grateful disposition.
loili, *v. a.* (iawl) To praise; to adore; to worship; to revere, to respect; to act submissively, or reverently; to implore.

With Ddaew ydd loili hyn.

Of God I will implore that.

Ll. P. Mech.

Cafawli Ddaew ei ddiwru a loili.

The gracious God, his goodness will be praised. D. Benfras.

*Craf, loili dri; drwy ddrautaueth ced,
Cwawd o'n gwared ar wch gwrddaueth.*

I will love, I will adore thee; through the preciousness of the pt, thou shalt follow my deliverance for the sake of your virtue.

Ll. P. Mech.

loig, *a.* (iawl) Of a disposition to give praise.
loim, *a.* (iawl) Deserving of worship, or respect.
loiwch, *s. m.* (iawl) Gratitude, thankfulness.
loiwg, *s. m.* (iawl) Grateful praise; eulogy.
lolychiad, *s. m.* (loiwch) The act of praising, or worshipping; adoration; reverence.
lolydd, *s. m.* (iawl) A n act of worship; glorification; fame, honour.

*Pudodrig loiydd a'm bydd i elwydd!
Pa hyd yth loim! aml ring dy awydd.*

*May the honour of fame accompany me to the musical grove!
How long shall I worship thee! pause in thy course.*

H. ab Owain.

*Corphell ym cymhell camre loiydd cail,
Cordryg dadyrains, gwawr ddwyreid dydd.*

Very far she drives me, she with the steps of fair fame suddenly rising like the increasing dawn of day.

Ior. Pychen.

lon, *s. m.* (on) A source, or beginning; a first cause; a name of the Deity; the Lord.

*Yn lach frenin yr hionon!
Yn lach ein llywysdr a'n loo!
Yn lach y corau leuac;
Yn lach hion tybaid fua!*

Farewell, sovereign of serenity! farewell, our leader, and our lord! Farewell, the young cuckoo; farewell the pleasant nest in the summer season!

D. ab Owain.

lonawl, *a.* (lon) Belonging to a first cause.
lonawr, *s. m.* (lon) That originates; that commences; the month of January, which, amongst the ancient Britons, began at the winter solstice
or, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (or) That is extreme, that is without beginning, or continual; the Eternal; the Lord; the Ancient of Days, or the One of Yore.

*Daw for y dawlew crelli;
Dofydd a llywydd y lleili.*

God the supreme of the other gods; the creator and governor of them.

Iolo Goch.

rn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (orn) A burst, a thrust.
rnad, *s. m.* (iorn) A bursting; a thrusting.
rnawt, *a.* (iorn) Tending to pierce, or thrust.
rui, *v. a.* (iorn) To burst through; to pierce.

lorth, *s. m.* (lor) That is continual, or incessant.
a. Continual, perpetual.
lorthawl, *a.* (lorth) Incessant, continual; diligent.

*Anghennu—
I northu dyn yn lorthawl,
Rhag bachell a dicheil dawl.*

Extremeunction to strengthen a man continually against the snare and wile of the devil.

Gw. Tros.

lorthi, *v. a.* (lorth) To extend, or continue; to be incessant, or continual.

lorthiad, *s. m.* (lorth) A going on incessantly.

lorthiant, *s. m.* (lorth) Continuity; diligence.

lorthrwydd, *s. m.* (lorth) The state of standing against, the being close to, or resting against.

lorthryn, *s. m.* (lorth—rhyn) Assiduity, diligence

IR, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. ion.* That is pure, subtle, pungent, or penetrating; that is oily, unctuous, or fat; that is fresh. *a.* Fresh, florid, green, juicy, or full of sap; raw. *Pren ir*, a green tree; *cig ir*, fresh meat; *hawl ir*, an unprosecuted claim.

Dyborthal y ddalar lyma irion a glesion, ac yn dwyn on had herwydd on rhywogwail.

The earth brought forth herbs fresh and green, and bearing their seed according to their generation.

Ll. G. Sergus.

*O'r dwr o'r galr pygod irion!
Acw o'r trwydd y clir auron.*

Out of the water shall be obtained fresh slippery fishes; yonder out of the green wood fruits shall be got.

L. G. Goch.

I'r, *prep.* (i—yr) To the; into the. *I'r dyn*, to the man; *i'r fan*, to the place; *seidia i'r afon*, jump into the river.

Dedwydd i'r a'i gwyl a'i car.

Happy for the one that sees him if he loves him.

Adage.

irad, *s. m.* (ir) A rendering, or becoming juicy. a becoming fresh or green.

irawl, *a.* (ir) Tending to make juicy; tending to be fresh, luxuriant, or green.

irad, *s. m.* (ir) Pungency; passion, rage; affliction. *a.* Pungent, grievous, afflicting, rueful, terrible.

*Cwymp irad, caild, cofon i'r llawd,
Gwenllian hil haelion!*

Rueful was the fall producing painful thoughts, to the lamentary Gwenllian of the race of generous ones.

R. Llyn.

iradedd, *s. m.* (irad) Ruefulness, grievousness.

iradiad, *s. m.* (irad) A rendering, or becoming, afflicting; a grieving, a rueing.

iradrwydd, *s. m.* (irad) Ruefulness, grievousness

iradu, *v. a.* (irad) To render afflicting; to grieve.

iradus, *a.* (irad) Rueful, woeful, afflicting.

*Pa wyned iradus, pa galon echrydus
Y fydd y pryd hyn!*

What woeful countenance, what trembling heart will be at that time.

Paroh R. Prichard.

irai, *s. c.* (ir) A sharp point; a goad.

Sangar—a darawli o'r Philistines chwe chant o wyr ag irai ychala.

Sangar—smote of the Philistines six hundred men with an ox goad.

Judges iii. 31.

iraid, *s. m.* (ir) Any unctuous or oily matter, any fat liquor; grease.

irald, *a.* (ir) Of an oily or unctuous nature; full of juice; sappy, succulent; fresh.

irain, *a.* (ir) Of a pure or subtle nature; teeming with juice; luxuriant.

irau, *v. a.* (ir) To render pure or subtle; to render oily, or juicy; to become subtle; to grow oily; to grow juicy; to luxuriate; to become fresh. *Mae y ddaiar yn irau*, the earth is becoming green.

iraw, *v. a.* (ir) To do with any oily or fat substance; to anoint, to grease.

iraw blaogau.

To grease a lamp of iard.

Adage.

Irlaw, s. m. (ir) Of a juicy nature, succulent, green.
Irlane, s. m. (ir—tanc) The being pervaded with stillness; stupor, amazement.

Irlant, s. m. (ir—tant) Amazement, wonder.

ir ant Gwynedd hwy gwynedd.

Upon the ground of great Gwynedd, and a wonder.

A. C. G. Gwynedd.

Irlang, s. m. (ir) The being pervaded with stillness; stupor, astonishment.

Irlangawl, s. m. (ir) Stupifying, astonishing.

Irlangiad, s. m. (ir) A stupifying, a scaring.

Irlangu, s. m. (ir) To stupify, to amaze, to astonish, to surprise.

Irlaw, s. m. (ir) Freshness, or greenness.

Irlaw, s. m. (ir) Succulency; freshness.

Irlaw, s. m. (ir) Juiciness; freshness, greenness.

Irlaw, s. m. (ir) Juiciness, sappiness, freshness.

Irlaw, s. m. (ir—trawc) Fresh urine.

Ireidd-dra, s. m. (ir) Succulency, freshness.

Iredig, s. m. (ir) Being made juicy, sappy, or fresh.

Iredd, s. m. (ir) Juiciness, freshness, greenness.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) Being smeared with fat.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) A greasing, a doing over with fat, or oily matter; an anointing.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) Of a greasy or fat quality.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) Unctuousness.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) Succulency, sappiness.

Ireidd-dra, s. m. (ir) Succulency, sappiness, juiciness; greenness, freshness.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) Being made succulent.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) Succulency, sappiness.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) A rendering succulent.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) Succulency; luxuriance; a vigorous state of growth; refreshment.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) To render oily or full of juice; to render fresh, or green; to become juicy, fresh, or green; to refresh.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) Of a juicy, or fresh nature.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) Of a juicy, or fresh quality.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) The state of being juicy, raw, fresh, or green; greenishness.

Ireiddig, s. m. (ir) Succulency; freshness.

Irfaw, s. f. (ir—faw) A rendering place.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir—faw) A green wound.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir—faw) Sappy or green trees.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir—faw) Fresh gore or blood.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir) A rendering, or becoming juicy; or becoming fresh, or green.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir) Of a luxuriant quality.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir) To render luxuriant, fresh, or green; to luxuriate.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir) Luxuriance, verdancy.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir—glas) Of a fresh, or lively verdancy.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir) Of a fresh, or lively verdancy.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir) Tending to render of a fresh verdancy.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir) A becoming of a fresh green.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir) Freshness of verdure.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir) To become of fresh verdancy.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir) A fresh or juicy verdancy.

Irfaw, s. m. (ir—lawn) Ireful, or wrathful.

Camphen genigen—

Lleni bron irlawn a braw.

The feat of old envy is—to fit a wrathful breast with alarm.

L. G. Colli.

Irlonedd, s. m. (ir) Irefulness, wrathfulness.

Afaw, penaid iwy gydymedidion a charant oedd yn ceisw arafu irlonedd y brenin.

Afaw was, daily, by his companions and relations, trying to moderate the wrath of the king.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Irwedd, s. f. (ir—gwedd) A fresh appearance.

Irwellt, s. m. (ir—gwellt) Fresh or green herbage.

Irw, s. m.—*pl. irwyr* (iraw—gwr) One who greases, or rubs over with fat; an annointer.

Irwydd, s. m. *pl. aggr.* (ir—gwydd) Green trees.

IS, s. m. r. The state of being down, prone, close upon, or in contact with.

Is, s. m. (is. s.) Low, under, inferior, nether. It is generally used for the comparative isach, lower.

Edward (al) Alfred—oedd not dad o herwydd celfyddyd, a twch not dad o herwydd galle a meddiant.

Edward compared with Alfred: lower was he than his father with respect to science, and higher than his father with respect to power and dominion.

Brat y Ddraig.

Is, prep. (is. s.) Below, under; inferior to. *adv.* Below, down, in a lower place.

A ei di n gwynt, ai wech gwynt?

Will thou go below wind, or above wind?

Ellis Wym. & Cwy.

Isiad, s. m. (is) A making low, a becoming low.

Isiad, s. m. (is) Tending to make low, abasing.

Isach, s. m. (is) Comparative of is) Lower, more low.

Isaf, s. m. (is) Superlative of is) Lowest, humblest.

Isaf, s. m.—*pl. isafid* (isaf) An inferior.

Isathraw, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (is—athraw) An under master; an usher.

Isau, s. m. (is) To lower, to abase, to humble.

Isau, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (is) Lowness, inferiority; meanness, depression, humility.

Isel, s. m. (is) Low, inferior, base, mean, humble, depressed.

Iselad, s. m. (isel) A making low; a becoming low, humble, or abased.

Iselawl, s. m. (isel) Tending to lower; abasing.

Iselaid, s. m. (isel) Somewhat low, or humble.

Iselan, s. m. (isel) To make or become low.

Iseldawd, s. m. (isel) Lowliness, humility.

Iselder, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (isel) Lowness. *Iseldrem y ddair*, the lowermost parts of the earth.

Iseldrem, s. f.—*pl. t. iau* (isel—trem) A low look, a sly glance.

Iseldremiad, s. m. (iseldrem) A casting a low look.

Iseldremiad, s. m. (iseldrem) To cast a sly glance.

Iseldd, s. m. (isel) Lowness, lowliness.

Iseldd, s. m. (isel—bryd) Humble-minded, condescending, complacent.

Iseldd, s. m. (isel) The state of being humble-minded, or unassuming; humility.

Iseldd, s. m. (isel—crag) Softly murmuring.

Iseldd, s. m. (isel—crag) To make a low murmuring noise.

Iseldd, s. m. (isel) A lowering, or depressing, a making low, or humble, a becoming low.

Iselni, s. m. (isel) Lowness, abjectness.

Iselradd, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (isel—gradd) A low degree.

Iselraith, s. f. (isel—raith) A petty jury.

Iselreithiwr, s. m.—*pl. iselreithwyr* (iselraith—gwr) A petty jurymen.

Iselrwydd, s. m. (isel) Lowness, humbleness.

Iselsaf, s. f. (isel—saf) A low position or station.

Iselu, s. m. (isel) To bring down, to depress, to abase, to humble.

Iselwaed, s. m. (isel—gwaed) Ignoble blood.

Iselwr, s. m.—*pl. iselwyr* (isel—gwr) A low man.

Isg, s. m. (is) That is upon the surface.

Isgal, s. m. (is) Froth, or scum, foam.

Isgalaid, s. m. (isgal) Like froth, or scum: foam.

Isgalawg, s. m. (isgal) Having froth, or scum.

Isgell, s. m. (isg) Broth, soup, or pottage.

Oer yw isgell y alaw.

Cold is the liquid of the slaughter.

Ad. G.

Mwy nwy y mae da y blaidd, nid da el larell.

As much as the wolf is not good, his broth is not good.

Ad. G.

Isympawl, a. (is—cwympawl) Sublapsary.
Islaw, prep. (is—llaw) Under the hand, below.
Isinelliad, s. m. (is—linelliad) Under-scoring.
Isinellu, v. a. (is—linellu) To underscore.
Isorawl, a. (is—llorawl) Sublunary.
Isu, prep. (is) Below, beneath, underneath, down.
adv. Below, in a lower place.

Tywyl iso, Mair! fro gad.

O Mary! dark below is the region of perdition.

G. ab Isaac Hen.

*Dafydd i lfor oedd farid dyfyn;
 Iolo i Rhydderch: a benn, fal byn,
 Minaw i Ieman farid medd-wyn araf,
 Ieo a brydai armen Brydyon.*

*Dafydd was to lfor a summoned bard; Iolo to Rhydderch: and
 Iolo, in this manner, I also to Ieman am a bard, slender, hoary
 and gentle, who stags here below the fate of Britain.*

L. G. Cuth, t. l. ab Lt. Rydham.

Isod, prep. (is) Below, beneath, under. **adv. Be-**
low, in a lower place.

Isodd, s. f.—pl. t. au (is—gradd) Lower degree.
Isoddawl, a. (isradd) Of an inferior degree.

Isoddad, s. m.—pl. t. au (isradd) Subordination.
Isoddol, v. (isradd) To render of inferior degree.

Isuath, s. m. (is—gwaith) An under-work.
Iswas, s. m.—pl. isweision (is—gwas) A menial.

Iswethiad, s. m. (iswaith) An underworking.
Iswethiaw, v. a. (iswaith) To underwork.

Iswerth, s. m. (is—gwerth) An undersale.
Iswethiad, s. m. (iswerth) An underselling.

Iswerthu, v. a. (iswerth) To undersell.
It, pron. (mutation of id) That is spoken of inde-

terminately, whether a person, or thing.
It, pronom. prep. (i—ti) To thee; for thee.

He athen! ehai Hafgan, pe ddylid oeddi ar fy anghau i!

A voice! said Summerhaline, what right hadst thou to my death!

P. P. Dydd—Habinoglon.

ITH, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion, A particle, a grain; an
aggregate of particles; what is a nutriment;

grain, corn in its natural state, or wild corn.

Cain cwywre cyawel brith:

Yd gychyut beain braear ith.

Spent the uprising of the variegated first-green crop; the ox-

reper to the corn fallow. Englynion Cain Cwywre.

Ithfaen, s. m.—pl. ithfaeni (ith—maen) Granite.
Ithfaein, a. (ithfaen) Granitic, of granite.

Iudew, s. m.—pl. t. on. A Jew, one of Judea.
Iudewaidd, a. (iudew) Judaical, like a Jew.

Iudewiaidd, s. m. (iudewaidd) A rendering
 Jewish; a becoming Jewish, or Jew-like.

Iudewiaidath, s. m. (iudewaidd) The act of
 turning to Judaism.

Iudewiaidiaw, v. a. (iudewaidd) To Judaize.

Iudewes, s. f.—pl. t. an (iudew) A Jewess.

Iudewiaeth, s. (iudew) Judaism, Jewish rites.

Iudewig, a. (iudew) Pertaining to the Jews.

IW, s. m. r. That is extreme; that is outward, or
upon the surface.

I'w, pronom. prep. (i—ew) To the third person,
 to his, her, its, for his, her, its; into him, into
 her, into its.

Iwbwb, s. m. (i—wbwb) A cry of alarm: Hullo.
 There are several places of this name, which,

probably were alarm posts. *Tref Iwbwb*, near
Cuerdyf, the *Iupupania* of Ptolemy.

I'wch, pronom. prep. (i—awch) To you; for you

*A chan oes, chwennychwn i,
 I'wch ei, yn eich bacellon.*

*And a hundred lives, I should wish, may to you arrive in your
 liberality. Gr. Phylip.*

Iwerddon, s. f. (gwerddon) A green spot; Ireland.

Iwerddoneg, s. f. (iwerddon) The Irish tongue.

Iwerddonig, a. (iwerddon) Relating to Ireland.

Iwin, s. m. (iw—in) That is outrageous, a fran-

tic one. a. Outrageous, mad.

*Pan farner—
 Yn iwin aed yn euawg.*

Yr annuwawl.

When com'fenned, outrageous and false let the ungaily seem.

H. Middleton.

Iwrch, s. m.—pl. iyrchod, iyrch, and iyrchw
(wrch) A roebuck. Many places in Wales bear

the name of this animal, where it was common
in ancient times, but which is now extinct; as

***Bryn yr iwrch*, *Ffynon yr iwrch*, and the like.**

Mi adwen iwrch er nas dalliwyf.

I know a roebuck, though I may not catch him.

Adage.

*Gwell blaen yr iyrchod,
 Noy ol yr hyddod.*

Better the foremost of roebucks, than the rear of the stars.

Adage.

Iwrth, prep. (i—wrth) By; in opposition.

Iyrchaid, a. (iwrch) Like the roebuck.

Iyrchawg, a. (iwrch) Abounding with roebucks.

Iyrchawl, a. (iwrch) Relating to a roebuck.

Iyrchell, s. f.—pl. t. od (iwrch) A young roe.

Iyrches, s. f.—pl. t. od (iwrch) A roe.

Iyrchgi, s. f.—pl. t. iyr chgwn (iwrch—ci) A dog
 for hunting the roebuck.

O mynt fod yn iyrchgi i fwrri naid a fowwy.

*If thou wouldest see a roebuck bound thou wilt take a greater
 leap. Adage.*

Iyrchw, s. m.—pl. t. on (iwrch) A roebuck.

Iyrchwyn, s. m. dim. (iyrchw) A little roebuck.

Iyrchyn, s. m. dim. (iwrch) A little roebuck.

LL.

LLA, s. m. r. A principle of expansion; that

expands, opens, or breaks out; that is light,

or clear.

Llab, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lly—ab) A flag, or chin

strap; a stripe; a whipping; a stroke; a rap
or a slap.

Llab y derf.

A latherly fellow.

Adage.

Llab, s. f.—pl. t. au (llab) A label; a flap;

appendix.

Llab, s. m.—pl. t. od (llab) A tall lank person,

Vol. II.

a stripling, a lubber, a big clumsy fellow, a
looby.

Lle bo un llabi—o fardd,

El lly, a' farf, a' llynebb,

Ni chel ei foc.

*Where one gently of a hand happens to be, his mouth, his beard
 and his large conceal not his manners. Eum. Prop.*

Llabiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (llab) A slapping.

Llabiaidd, a. (llabi) Somewhat lank; like a looby.

Llabiaw, v. a. (llab) To slap, to strap, to rap.

Llabiedig, a. (llabiad) Being slapped, or strapped.

Llabien, s. f. (llabi) A strapping wench.

Llabies, s. f.—pl. t. od (llabi) A strapping wench.

z h

Llabr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (llab) What stripes.
Llabwat, *s. m.*—*pl. llabytiau* (llab—gwst) A tank, clumsy fellow, a lubber.
Llac, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (llag) What is slack, or loose; a quicksand.
Llac, *a. (llag)* Slack, loose; remiss; not firm, or tight, lax, out of order, sickly.
Llaca, *s. m. (llac)* Slop, mire, mud, or dirt.
Llachad, *s. m. (llac)* A slackening, a loosening; a relaxation; a becoming slack; a drooping.
Llachawl, *a. (llac)* Tending to slacken, or loosen.
Llacaü, *v. a. (llac)* To slacken, to loosen; to relax, to become slack, or loose, to droop.
Llacawd, *s. m. (llac)* A slack or loose state.
Llaccilyd, *a. (llaca)* Abounding with puddles.
Llaciad, *s. m. (llac)* A slackening; a drooping.
Llaciaw, *v. a. (llac)* To slacken; to relax; to become relaxed, to droop.
Llaciadig, *a. (llaciad)* Being slackened; relaxed.
Llacrwydd, *s. m. (llac)* Slackness; relaxedness.
Llacw, *adv. (lly—acw)* There, yonder, at a distance, in that place.

Yn llawn brig.
Llacw hen-wraidd llaw Cyswrig.

Full of branches, to there the ancient flock of the lion of Cyswrig.
L. Men.

Llach, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (lly—ach) A ray; a blade; a lick, a slap. *Llach o ddyn*, a blade of a man; *naent yn llachiau o ddynion*, they are blades of men; *a raid i mi roi iŵi lach?* Must I give thee a poke?

Llachdd, *a. (llach)* Like a blade or spire.

Llacha, *a. (llach)* Abounding with blades.

Llachar, *m. (llach—ar)* A gleaming, gleam, or sudden outgiving of light. *a. Gleaming, gleamy.*

Rhag eu bla—wedd—yn llachar yn rhedeg o'r arfau.

Because of the fierceness, the gleaming fire was seen flying out of the weapons.
H. Llad—Mabinogion.

Rhydderch a' nodd cyn llaidd llachar.

Much terrified was his hall before the gleaming slaughter.
Cynedda.

Llachau, *s. pl. aggr. (llach)* Gleams, lightnings.

Diachar llachau [uchad ei las-bar;
Llachau far [wedd.

Tremulous the gleam of the throwing of his blue shaft; his hand dealing the wrath of lightning.
J. ynddew, i O. Cyfelliowg.

Ertaled a'm clyaf am y—

Mawr-gor gar llachar llach. *gyfred!*

Anguish wounds me after the friend's stately frame, whose ire was swift as the lightning.

Llachawd, *s. m. (llach)* A blading, a slapping.

Llachawl, *a. (llach)* Blading, slapping.

Llachbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (llach—pre) A cudgel

Llachdwm, *s. m. (llach—twm)* A large tub.

Llachffon, *s. f.*—*pl. llachffyn* (llach—ffon) Cudgel

Llachiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llach) A wadding a weapon, a cudgelling, a spreading out.

Llachiaw, *v. a. (llach)* To shoot out smartly to lick; to throw or lay about, to cudgel.

Llachiadig, *a. (llachiad)* Thumped, or banged.

Llachiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. llachwyr* (llach—gwr) A

cudgeller. Cudgelling is the common diversion amongst the people of Caermarthenshire, hence they are nicknamed *Llachwyr*, or cudgellers.

Llad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lla—ad) What is conferred or given; a favour, or gift; good things in general; a blessing; also a measure of about the capacity of a quarter. *Pen llad*, the chief good, or summum bonum.

Rhaid ateddu am bob defnydd o'r llyn a'r lladen.

An account must be given for every particle of the liquor and the good things.
Burdé Glas.

Llawen gwyr uwch ben llad.

Men are merry over the banquet.
Llywarch H.

Yn llaw llaw cad cyra llad llaw.

In the hand of the lion of battle there are the full horns of mead.
Cynedda.

Damddog mwyaf o geirch yn y llad, ac wyth o ryg, a gwest.

Twelve bushels of oats in the quarter, and eight of ryas wheat.
W. C. L.

Lladaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llad) The act of conferring favour; a blessing, or benediction.

Lladaethawl, *a. (lladaeth)* Benevolent, beneficent.

Lladaethiad, *s. m. (lladaeth)* A rendering, or becoming benevolent.

Lladaethu, *v. a. (lladaeth)* To practise benevolence, to confer a blessing.

Lladai, *s. c.*—*pl. lladeion* (llad) One that does a favour; a love messenger.

Don erof—

Y ddillediaith dda ladal.

Go for me, thou good messenger of pure language.
Dr. ab Owyn.

Lladaidd, *a. (llad)* Of the nature of a favour.

Lladawl, *a. (llad)* Gracious, or beneficent.

Lladgawd, *s. m. (llad—cawd)* A kind of shallow vessel, used formerly for holding liquor.

Lladfad, *s. m. (llad)* A conferring a gift, blessing, or benediction.

LLADIN, *s. m.* Latin, or the Roman tongue.

Lladineidd, *a. (lladin)* Like Latin, of Latin.

Lladineiddiaw, *v. a. (lladineidd)* To make Latin.

Lladinaeth, *s. m. (lladin)* Latinity; latinism.

Lladinaw, *v. a. (lladin)* To turn into Latin.

Lladinydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (lladin) A latinist.

Lladr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (llad) What is had without value; theft. *a. Being had without value.*

Lladrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (lladr) Theft, stealth.

Affithwyr lladrad, os adddefn, dirwy a ddaeth; ac os gellir ddaeth dirwy, yr argwydd a ddichon eu dech; ac os llad, a lyth fod yn ddolau yr, nag yn eiddoladau, dda yn eiddoladau.

The actions of theft, if they confirm, they shall pay a bar; as if they cannot pay a fine, the lord can punish them; and if they pay, they ought not to be slain, nor to suffer death, nor be sent to execution.
W. C. L.

Lladradaidd, *a. (lladrad)* Somewhat like theft, thievish; stolen, done by stealth; private, close, secret.

Lladraeth, *s. m. (lladr)* Thievery, or stealing.

Lladraidd, *a. (lladr)* Thievish, apt to steal; th.

Llyn iŵi ar wy ond ei wridd;

A lake is drych yn lladraidd.

The form of a tower upon a man, except the base; and a place to look slyly through.
Gwyl y Glyn, lledol pen.

Lladrata, *v. a. (lladrad)* To steal, rob, or thieve.

Nid hawdd lladrata oddur ladd.

It is not easy to steal from a thief.
Ida.

Na lladra.

Steal not.

Commandment.

Lladrataeth, *s. m. (lladrad)* Practice of thieving.

Lladratiad, *s. m. (lladrad)* A thieving, a stealing.

Lladratwr, *s. m. (lladrad—gwr)* A stealer.

Lladrates, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (lladrad) Female thief.

Lladron, *s. pl. aggr. (lladr)* Thieves, robbers.

Lladronaidd, *a. (lladron)* Thievishly inclined.

Lladroneiddiad, *s. m. (lladronaidd)* A rendering, or becoming thievish.

Lladroneiddiaw, *v. a. (lladronaidd)* To render of a thievish disposition; to become thievish.

Lladroneiddiawl, *a. (lladronaidd)* Apt to be thievish, of a thievish disposition.

Lladroneiddrwydd, *s. m. (lladronaidd)* Pilfering, thievishness.

Lladrones, *s. f. (lladron)* A female thief.

Lladroni, v. a. (ladron) To make thieves of; to become thieves.

Lladronig, a. (ladron) Addicted to pilfering.

Lladronrwydd, s. m. (ladron) Pilferingness.

Lladronus, a. (ladron) Of a pilfering disposition.

Lladu, v. a. (lad) To confer a gift, or blessing.

Lladd, s. m. (lly—add) A cut, a cutting off; a killing. *v. a.* To cut, to cut off, to strike off, or do away; to slay, to kill. *Lladd gwaith*, to cut down hay, or to mow; *Lladd mawr*, to cut turfs; *Lladd â llif*, to cut with a saw, to saw; *Lladd pen*, to behead; *Lladd tan*, to strike fire; *Lladd dyfeith*, to kill a stranger, that is, to pretend to be a stranger.

O ddydd i ddydd ladd pres, a dygwyddo o'r pren a ladd dyn—tied worth ground.

If a man shall cut a tree, and the tree should fall down and kill a person, let him pay the price of blood. *Welsh Laws.*

Mia lloswr m ladd waed.

In the month of January do not let blood. *Meddygon Myddfai.*

Ni loddir cennad.

A messenger will not be slain. *Adage.*

Crydd a ladd y drwg, nid yw spocq and ei guddaw.

Religion destroys evil, morally only hides it. *Adage.*

Lladdawry, a. (ladd) That may be cut off, or killed.

Lladdawl, a. (ladd) Tending to cut off, or to kill.

Lladdedig, a. (ladd) Being cut off, or slaughtered.

Lladd y fân nifer o bob ochr nes oedd y mor agaw yn wridrog pan waed y lladdedigion.

Such a number was slain on each side so that the sea was almost boiling with the blood of the slaughtered ones. *Thos. Evans.*

Lladdedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au (laddedig) The state of being cut off, or killed.

Lladdfa, s. f.—pl. Lladdfeydd (ladd) Slaughter.

Lladdfre, s. m. (ladd—fre) A field of battle.

Lladdgar, a. (ladd) Apt to slaughter, or kill.

Lladdgarwch, s. m. (laddgar) A slaughtering.

Be rhyfel a lladdgarwch mawr rhwng pandeglon Gwynedd a Powys.

A warring and great slaughtering took place between Gwynedd and Powys. *Iman Breckyn.*

Lladdid, s. m.—pl. t. au (ladd) A cutting off.

Lladdwr, s. m.—pl. Lladdwyr (ladd—gwr) One who cuts off; a killer, a slayer.

Lladdwriaeth, s. m. (laddwr) The act of a killer.

Llae, s. m. (lla) An expanse, or a spread.

Llaer, s. m. (lly—aer) A rippling; a reflux.

Pwy enw y tel-aer

Khawg llaer a llaer?

What the name of the three forts between the flood and rib? *Taliesin.*

Llaerawl, a. (laer) Tending to ripple.

Llaered, s. f.—pl. t. au (laer) A clear shallow place in a river, a ford.

Llaeriad, s. m. (laer) Clearing or ebbing tide.

Llaera, v. a. (laer) To grow shallow; to ebb.

Llaes, a. (lly—aes) Loose, incompact; trailing.

Aggra y gwyddodd llaes yw ban ne-ell-ar-ddog, a phenmili o bed-sarban i mawrbyrthor, lare o hyn i again.

The requisite of the trailing metricity is, a verse of eleven syllables, with a stanza having from four verses to sixteen, or from ten to twenty. *Berddes.*

Llaesawd, s. m. (laes) That is loose, trailing, or down, a litter.

Llaesawl, a. (laes) Tending to slacken or droop.

Llaesbais, s. f.—pl. llaesbeisiau (laes—pau) A loose trailing coat.

Llaesder, s. m. (laes) Slackness, laxness; a state of trailing, or hanging down loosely.

Llaesedig, a. (laes) Being slackened, or relaxed.

Llaesedigawl, a. (laesedig) Of a slackening, or drooping tendency.

Llaesedd, s. m. (laes) Slackness; droopingness.

Llaesfwng, s. m. (laes—mwng) Long mane. *a. Long-maned.*

Llaesglust, s. f.—pl. t. iau (laes—clust) A long hanging ear. *a. Flap-eared.*

Llaesglustlaw, a. (laesglust) Having long ears.

Llaesiad, s. m. (laes) A rendering loose, lax, or incompact; a trailing, a dropping.

Llaesodr, s. m.—pl. t. an (llaesawd) A place of relaxation; litter laid under cattle in a stall.

Llaesodbren, s. m. (llaesawd—pren) A bar to keep in the litter of a cattle stall.

Llaesu, v. a. (laes) To slacken, to bring down; to relax, to hang down, or become lax, to trail; to flag, to grow faint.

Lleision llyw—

Llaes dy far, dy fardd wyf.

Leader of Lleision, slacken thy wrath, for I am thy bard.

Cyndaio, i R. ab Gruffydd.

Llaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (lly—aeth) Milk. *Llaeth*

llefrith, llefrith, sweet or fresh milk; *llaeth en-*

wyn, buttermilk; *llaeth cri*, *llaeth cadw*,

llaeth sur, milk set for churning; *llaeth brith*,

llaeth mysg, *llaeth tor*, and *llaeth melyn*, beest-

ings.—Llaeth y cythraul, devil's milk, a kind of

spurge; llaeth y geifr, *gwyddff*, honey-suckle;

llaeth ysgysarnog, *llysiau y cyfog*, sun spurge;

llaeth bron mair, common lungwort.

Llaeth ac yd, gorenson byd.

Milk and corn the best things of the world. *Adage.*

Llaetha, v. a. (laeth) To collect or beg milk.

A fo am! a fura,

Tan grass and llaetha.

He that should with bread, merrily let him go to seek for milk. *Adage.*

Llaeth i blentyn, cig i wr, cwrw i hen.

Milk for a child, flesh for a man, ale for the aged. *Adage.*

Llaethai, s. c.—pl. llaethaion (laeth) A dealer in milk; a beggar of milk.

Llaethaidd, a. (laeth) Like milk, rather milky.

Llaethawg, a. (laeth) A bounding with milk.

Llaethawl, a. (laeth) Relating to milk, lacteal.

Llaethdwn, s. m. (laeth—twn) Lay land, pasture.

Llaethedd, s. m. (laeth) Milkiness; lactescence.

Llaethelddrwydd, s. m. (llaethaidd) Milkiness.

Llaethfwyd, s. m. (laeth—bwyd) Milk diet.

Llaethiad, s. m. (laeth) A turning to milk; a yielding milk.

Llaethlo, s. m.—pl. t. tan (laeth—llo) A sucking calf; a milksop, otherwise named *llaethlo yr hafod*.

Llaethlyd, a. (laeth) Milky, apt to be milky.

Llaethlydrwydd, s. m. (laethlyd) Lactescence.

Llaethlys, s. m. (laeth—llys) Milkwort; also called *amlaethai*.

Llaethogi, v. a. (laethawg) To fill with milk; to become full of milk, to abound with milk.

Llaethogrwydd, s. m. (laethawg) Milkiness.

Llaethon, s. m. (laeth) That is milky. *Llaethon*

pyss, the soft row of fish.

Llaethu, v. a. (laeth) To turn to milk; to yield milk; to become milky.

Llaethwyg, s. m. (laeth—gwyg) Milk-vetch.

Llaethygen, s. f. (laeth) Lettuce.

Llaethysgall, s. pl. aggr. (laeth—ysgall) The sow thistle; also called *ysgall y moch*.

Llaf, s. f. (lla) That extends, or goes round.

Llafan, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (lla—man) That is susceptible of impression, or instrumental in conveying; evil, mischief, also a strand. *Barallafan*, and *bara llawr*, laver bread.

Llafanad, s. m.—*pl. llafanaid* (llafan) Intellection; intellect, intelligence, a faculty of the mind, &c.ise.

Gwolschaf fy Nhad—
A'm gorug, lym gwylad,
Fy saith llafaned.

I will adore my Father, who has formed, for my perception, my seven faculties. *Taliesin.*

Llafanog, s. f. (llaf) The hairweed, or crow-silk.

Llafanawl, a. (llafan) Intellectual, intellectual.

Llafanddrwg, s. m. (llafan—drwg) Evil of sense, or perception; false impression.

Gwneuthur eu tybiau nallitauwl eu hunain yn rhodl wrth ba un i fewn eu carial tuagat ereill; hyn, yswaeth yr oedd, a wnaeth fwy o lafanddrwg yn y byd cristionus nog un peth arall.

They make their own particular notions a rule, by which they measure their love towards others; this, the more the pity, has done more mischief in the christian world than any other thing. *Ior. Gwyn.*

Llafanedd, s. m. (llafan) The state, or power of intellect, perceptivity.

Llafaniad, s. m. (llafan) Intellection; a figuring in the mind.

Llafanu, v. a. (llafan) To endue with intellect, or sense; to figure in the mind.

Llafar, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (llaf—ar) Utterance, voice, or speech; one that is loquacious.

Llafar oen a chylion blaidd.

The voice of a lamb with the heart of a wolf. *Adage.*

Tri rhof beirdd Ynys Prydain: cof can, cof llafar gomeidd, a chof defawd.

The three memorials of the bards of the Isle of Britain: memorial of song, the memorial of the voice of the convention, and the memorial of custom. *Barddas.*

Llef ar gwrth fal llafar gro,
Slyw no llafar maen liffo.

A sound upon the Cruth, like the noise of the pebbles on the shore, louder than the noise of the grindstone. *G. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.*

Llafar, a. (llaf—ar) Vocal, well-tuned, well-sounded; loud, loquacious, prating.

Nag addfer rin i llafar.

Disclose not a secret to the loquacious. *Llywarch Hen.*

Llafarai, s. c.—*pl. llafareion* (llafar) A vowel.

Llafarawl, s. m. (llafar) The act of uttering, or pronouncing; pronunciation.

Llafarawg, a. (llafar) Abounding with sound, that is vocal. *s. f.*—*pl. llafarogion*. Vowels.

Nid tor-gymeriad yw bod un llafarawg yn ateb i llafarawg arall.

It is no break of conversation when one vowel answers to another vowel. *W. Middleton.*

Llafarawl, a. (llafar) Sounding, enunciative.

Llafaredig, a. (llafar) Uttered, or pronounced.

Llafaredigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (llafaredig) Pronunciation, or enunciation.

Llafaredigawl, a. (llafaredig) Enunciative.

Llafaredd, s. m. (llafar) The faculty of speaking.

Llafarfaf, a. (llafar—bas) Low-speaking, murmuring, muttering.

Y fun—
Deulw bari dwf llafarfaf.

The nymph twice fairer than the whirl of the murmur-lug water. *D. ab Owlym.*

Llafariad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (llafar) Pronunciation; also a vowel; *llafariad*, vowels.

Llafarlais, s. m. (llafar—llais) A clear sound.

Llafaru, v. a. (llafar) To enunciate, to pronounce; to hold forth, to speak.

Ysodl m'n llafaruaf
Briwsa polyle porth y buaf,
Ni llafaraf na flowyf.

I may have credit for what I say; the breaking of spears at a post where I be: I will not say that I shall not retreat. *Llywarch Hen.*

Llafarus, a. (llafar) Apt to be vocal; loquacious.

Llafarusaid, a. (llafarus) Rather loquacious.

Llafarusaw, v. a. (llafarus) To render vocal; to become loquacious.

Llafarwch, s. m. (llafar) The state, or cause of speaking; loquacity.

Tri llafarwch serchog: haddi, cog, a llafai.

The three themes of loquacity of the amorous: a sermon, a cuckoo, and a love messenger. *Thoms.*

Llafarwedd, s. f. (llafar—gwedd) Character of pronunciation; a dialect.

Tair llafarwedd y sydd ar y Gymraeg; y Wenhwyr, y Ddraig, ac y Wyndoddy; a chyflawn ar gerdd moriaid a ja—
o'r tair, yn gwyng blith draphili, yn ol barn screddediad y
feirdd.

There are three modes of speaking belonging to the Welsh, the dialect of the men of Gwent, the dialect of the Southern district, and the dialect of the men of Gwynedd; and it is just to point to use every one of the three blended together, according to the judgement and authority of the primary bards. *Bardas.*

Llafarwr, s. m.—*pl. llafarwyr* (llafar—gwr, A speaker: a preacher, a declaimer.

Llafarydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (llafar) An enuciator; a speaker; also a vowel.

Llafas, s. m. (lla—mas) The act of daring.

Llafasawl, a. (llafas) Daring, adventurous.

Llafasedig, a. (llafas) Being presumed.

Llafasiad, s. m. (llafas) A daring, a presuming.

Llafasu, v. a. (llafas) To venture, to dare.

Trais ni lelais, na lleddas.

Violence he will not dare, nor theft. *D. Bryn.*

Llafasus, a. (llafas) Daring, or presuming.

Llafaswr, s. m.—*pl. llafaswyr* (llafas—gwr) One who dares, one who has assurance, a presuming.

Llafarydd, s. m. (llafar) Utterance of speech.

Llafn, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (llaf) A blade, a thin slice, a flake. *Dyna lafn o ddyn teg*, there is a fine blade of a man.

Yn rhith llafn anwar, llafnar llais;
Yn rhith cleddyf laer,
Clod ygrain yn aer,

Yn aroloddi cyngraic;
Yn rhith drwg rhag draigon Prydain;
Yn rhith blaidd blaengar i Owein.

In the form of a violent blade, a gleaming ray; in the shining sword, radiated with glory in the slaughter, in the form of spears in contact; in the form of a dragon in the reign of Britain; in the form of a daring wolf was Owein. *Cyuddelo, I. O. G.*

Llafnaid, s. m. (llafn) A blading, that is on a blade.

Llafnadd, a. (llafn) Like a blade, or lamina.

Llafnawl, a. (llafn) Relating to a blade.

Llafnawr, s. pl. oggr. (llafn) The blades weapons, spears, used by the Britons, about seven feet long, nearly three of which length was a blade, like that of a sword, and about two inches broad. Copper ones of this kind were used in Wales until as late as the time of Owain Gwynedd; as several of them have been found in places where he fought his battles.

Gwelsia drail trydar, ac afar, ac anar,
Yd lethryt llafnawr ar b mawr dnygwen

I saw the oppression of insult, and mourning, the blade was, and glittering upon the polished helmet.

Llafndrochi, v. a. (llafn—trochi) To bathe a blade.

Llafndrochiad, s. m. (trochiad) A blade bathed.

Cad gorchiad, llafnawr, llafn, llafn
Fy hwy—

A bath to the conflict, a bath of the blade, the sword.

Llafndrwc, s. m. (llafn—trwc) A blade.

Llafnedig, a. (llafn) Made into a blade.

Llafnedig, a. (Hafn) Made into a blade; bladed.
Llafnes, s. f.—pl. t. od (Hafn) A bouncing woman. *Mae hi yn lafnos o ddynes hardd, she is a fine bouncer of a woman.*

Llafniad, s. m. (Hafn) A making a blade.
Llafau, v. a. (Hafn) To blade; to beat out into thin plates; to shoot out into blades.
Llafon, s. m. (Haf) That spreads out; lamina.
Llafr, s. m.—pl. t. an (Haf) A spread; the spreading out of the body; the breech. *a. Spreading.*

Llafr pob newydd.

Every thing new is spreading.

Adage.

Llafridd, a. (Hafr) Somewhat spreading out.
Llafrwg, a. (Hafr) Having a rotundity; having a breech; having large buttocks. *s. f.—pl. Hlafrogod. The lower part; the breech.*
Llafrwl, a. (Hafr) Belonging to the breech.
Llafrwn, s. f. (Hafr) A large breeched female.
Llafrwad, s. m. (Hafr) A forming a breech.
Llafrw, v. a. (Hafr) To spread out, to breech.
Llafrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (Hafr—brwyn) Bulrushes; also called *corffwrwyn*.
Llafrwynawg, a. (Hafrwyn) Having bulrushes.
Llafr, s. m. (Haf) Agricultural labour, agriculture, or husbandry; toil, or labour; also the produce of tillage, all sorts of corn.

Tair meddygfaeth Meddygon Myddfai, dwf, mel, a llafr.

The three remedies of the Myddfai Doctors, water, honey, and labour.

Adage.

Llafrgar, a. (Hafur) Fond of labour, laborious.
Llafrwad, s. m. (Hafur) A labouring, a toiling; a doing husbandry work.

Llafrwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (Hafur) The act of labouring, or toiling; husbandry work.

Dim ond cur o'n llafrwaeth.

Das hawl gu; dyna hawl gaeth!

Nothing but pain from our toiling, beneath the lovely sun; that is a distressed condition.

D. Thomas, o Geredigion.

Llafrant, s. m. (Hafur) Labour or toiling.

Llafrwaw, v. a. (Hafur) To till the ground, to do husbandry work; to toil, to labour.

Ni llafrwaw, ni woddia.

Nid twllwag iddo ei fwr.

That will not till, that will not pray, to him his bread is not deserved.

Adage.

Llafrwawl, a. (Hafur) Relating to labour; relating to husbandry.

Llafrws, a. (Hafur) Laborious, or toilsome.

Nid llafrws llaw gyrrant.

An accurate hand is not laborious.

Adage.

Llafrwsrwydd, s. m. (Hafurws) Laboriousness.

Llafrwr, s. m.—pl. Hlafurwyr (Hafur—gwr) A tiller of the ground, a husbandman.

Llafrwriaeth, s. m. (Hafurwr) Agriculture.

Llag, s. m. (Hly—ag) That is slack, or loose. *a. Slack, loose; sluggish.*

Llagad, s. m.—pl. t. au (Hag) A shallow lake, or plash, overgrown with rushes.

Llai, s. m.—pl. lleion (Hla) Mud; also a darkish blue colour; a gloom. It is a name given to rivers, in common with *Dulas*, whose waters are of that hue. *Cod y Llai, Lees-wood, a place so called. March Llai, a dark grey horse; crydd lai, a goose of dusky plumage.*

Ni bu ddryglin heb hlon.

Nu thral bhen Llai heb law llon.

There has been no tempest without fine weather, nor an ebb on a extremity of the gully without a smiling flood.

Iwan Ddu.

Lla, a. (Hly—ai) That is small, or little. It is mostly used comparatively for *lleiach*, less or smaller. *ad. In a smaller degree.*

A syr leiaf a wdd fwyaf.

He that knows the least will talk the most.

Adage.

Nid lai gwerth melf no gwerth llawd.

Not less the price of disgrace than the price of good luck.

Adage.

Llaib, s. m.—pl. lleibian (Hla—ib) A sup, or lap.

Llaid, s. m.—pl. lleidiau (Hlai) Clay; mud; also a disease incident to the feet of cattle, caused by clay adhering to the hoof.

Dano fo—

Di oeddi, dwys hyder,

Y chain a lafurlain laid

Yno, a defaid, nid ofer.

Under his care thou didst place, with true confidence, oxen that work there the glads, and sheep; nought was waste.

W. Middleton.

Llaidd, s. m. (Hla—idd) That is mild, or soft, *a. Mild; smooth; delicate.*

Llaif, s. m.—pl. lleifion (Hla—if) A shear, or shave.

Llaig, s. m.—pl. lleigion (Hla—ig) A bubble on the water; also a quicksand.

Llunat oedd i'm fal y llair,

Ar lun crane ar foli craig.

I had a tent like the bubble, in the form of a crab upon the bosom of the rock.

I. G. ab I. ab Lleision.

Llain, s. m.—pl. lleiniau (Hla—in) A blade; a slip, or long narrow piece, a long patch. *Llain o dir, a slip of land.*

Ni wing caln ni wing lain.

He will not wear a lustre that will not wear a blade.

Adage.

Olew odder, gloc les, a glas lain ar glon,

A gylwir yn llhrydaia.

Heroic suffering, the voice of pain, and a blue blade on the thigh, will be heard of in Britain.

Cynndelau.

Oedd huleb gwaleb gol-hind ei hain;

Oedd huleb gwaleb gwled ei hain.

Proud was the hero of the having of his blade; proud were the aspiring ones on seeing his host.

D. Benfras.

Llaing, s. m. (Hla—ing) That doubles; a clasp.

Llair, s. m. (Hla—ir) That is prone; that is satiated.

Llais, s. m.—pl. lleisiau (Hly—ais) The voice.

Digrif gan bob aderyn ei lais.

Every bird is fond of his own note.

Adage.

Llawennau—

Gan sylwed digrifed ton

Y gog has ddigog leion.

I was gladdened in hearing how pleasing the note of the blue cuckoo of faultless tones.

D. ab Gwilym.

Llaith, s. m. (Hlai) That is run out; a dissolved state, the being divested of energy; a dank, or a humid state; dissolution; death; slaughter.

Nid llai y cyrch dyn ei laith no'i gyfarwys.

Not less will a man draw to his dissolution than his entertainment.

Adage.

Llaith, a. (Hlai) Dank, humid, moist; soft; not rigid, pliant. *Hin laith, moist weather; tir laith, wet ground; dyn laith, a soft man; also a tippler; arf laith, a soft tempered tool.*

E'm gadu heb ddlim—

Ond yr awen lawen laith.

He left me without any thing, but the merry slipper muse.

D. ab Gwilym.

Llall, s. c.—pl. lleill (Hly—all) The other; or other one. *O'r naill i'r llall, from the one to the other. Y naill bellach yn gyrru y llall, the one extreme urging on the other. Dyfed.*

A wneio ddwrw ardd y llall.

He that does mischief let him expect the other.

Adage.

Ni lwr da ar y llall.

One good will not spoil upon the other.

Adage.

Llallas, s. m. (Hlal) A blue colour.

Llallawg, a. (Hlal) Being other; being fellow, or accompanying part. *s. c.—pl. llallogau. Another that accompanies; a twin.*

Llallawr am s'm hantyd—
Tuan o chwrddi a ddywedyd.

Brother, since thou hast answered me, a piteous report hast thou spoken!

Fydd Llallawr am hantyd.
Ydd ia. Clydd i Glywedawg
Se at wa si hi ddiwng.

It is in Llallawr most tumultuous, that Clydd goes into Glywedawg, and I do not know if she is a twin sister.

Llalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llall) Alternation.

Llallogan, s. c. (llallawg) Another that accompanies, a fellow, or comrade; a twin.

Cyfarachaf Pw Llallogan Fyddin,
Gwr doeth, darogenydd.

I will greet my twin brother Fyddin, a wise man, a reporter of family.

Llallhogen, s. f. (llallawg) A female other one; a twin sister.

Llallu, v. a. (llall) To alternate, or to vary.

Llana, s. m.—pl. t. au (lly—am) A stride, a skip, a frisk, a bound; a step; chance, accident.

Llanau afon, stepping stones in a river.

Gwae fy llaw, llam rymtyngid!
Woe my hand, the step that has been destined for me!

Yr trist Fyddin o'r draffwrdd heno,
O'r llam a'n dardd;
Yn Aber Llana llaed ei brawd!

Mournful is Fyddin! from the affliction of this night, and for the step that is fixed for me: In Aber Llana her brother slain!

Llamai, s. c. (llam) That steps, strides, or bounds.

Llamawd, s. m. (llam) The act of striding over.

Llamawg, a. (llam) Having a stride, or step.

s. f.—pl. llamogan. A stile. Dim.

Llamawl, a. (llam) Stepping, striding, bounding.

Llamdwy, s. m. (llam—twy) A course of stepping.

Llamdwyad, s. m. (llamdwy) A conveying.

Llamdwyaw, v. a. (llamdwy) To carry from place to place.

Llamddelw, s. f.—pl. t. au (llam—delw) A puppet.

Llamedig, a. (llam) Being paced, or stepped.

Llamfa, s. f.—pl. llamfeydd (llam—ma) A stile.

Llamfforch, s. f.—pl. llamfforch (llam—fforch) Stile.

Llamiad, s. m. (llam) A stepping, or striding.

Llamiid, s. m.—pl. t. au (llam) A leap, or jump.

Llamidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llamid) A vaulter; a tumbler; a porpoise.

Y llamidydd llym bow-deg,
Llana'n ffrwy y llanau teg.

Thou porpoise, swift and brinkly fair, vault freely the swelling waves.

Llamidyddawl, a. (llamidydd) Vaulting, leaping.

Llamidyddiaeth, s. m. (llamidydd) The act of vaulting, or tumbling, feats of activity.

Llamre, s. f. (llam—rhe) A skipping, or bouncing pace.

a. Of a bounding pace, curvetting. The name of the marc of Arthur.

Llamsach, s. m. (llam—sach) A caper, or prance; a skipping, or prancing about.

v. a. To caper.

Llamsachiad, s. m. (llamsach) A capering about.

Llamsachus, a. (llamsach) Full of capering, or frisking.

March Llamsachus, a capering horse.

Llaman, v. a. (llam) To stride; to skip, to frisk, to bound; to step.

Am dano—
Llym y lleim fy nagrau.

For him, violently start my tears.

Llamwr, s. m.—pl. llamwyr (llam—gwr) One who steps, or strides.

Llamwyr, s. m. (llam—gwr) An oblique course.

Llan, s. f.—pl. t. au (lly—an) A clear place, area, or spot of ground to deposit any thing in; a yard, or a small enclosure; a place of gathering together; a church village; a church, or place

of meeting. *Perllan*, an orchard; *gwiallen*, vineyard; *yddan*, a corn-yard; *corllan*, a burying ground; *corllan*, a sheepfold.

Llanaidd, a. (llan) Being clear and open.

Perllawr parllan mewn rhy glaw,
Yn llanaidd, a meillionog.

A sweet spot of luxuriant growth in a green meadow, that is open and even, and abounding with trefoil.

Llanast, s. m. (llan) That is spread out.

Llanastr, s. m.—pl. llanastrau (llanast) That is thrown, or laid together confusedly, that is strewn about; a lumber place; dispersal, confusion.

Ar lanast, yn llanast, in confusion, or confusedly.

Llanastrawl, a. (llanast) Strewing, scattering.

Llanastredig, a. (llanast) Being strewn about.

Llanastriad, s. m. (llanast) A strewing about.

Llanastru, v. a. (llanast) To strew about.

Llanc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lly—anc) A youth.

Hen lanc, an old bachelor; *hen lancet*, old spinster.

Llancaldd, a. (llanc) Like a youth; youthful.

Llances, s. f.—pl. t. i (llanc) A young woman.

Llancesig, s. f. dim. (llances) A tiny female.

Llanciaw, v. a. (llanc) To become a youth.

Llandref, s. f.—pl. t. i (llan—tres) A church village.

Llaned, a. (llan) Of a level and open surface.

Llawr llaned, ground of smooth surface.

Llanedd, s. m. (llan) Smoothness of surface.

Llanerch, s. m.—pl. t. i, au, ydd (llan—erch) A smooth sheltered area or place enclosed in woods; a glade; a paddock; also a term used in hay-making, when the hay is raked together into thick patches.

It is the name of several places in Wales.

Och! welod y lle tair yn llanerch.

Ah! to see the wood place a clew plain.

Llanerchawl, a. (llanerch) Being in open patches.

Llanerchiad, s. m. (llanerch) A laying out in patches.

Llanerchu, v. a. (llanerch) To lay in patches.

Llant, s. m.—pl. t. au (llan) An enclosed plot, raised up a foot or more, and wattled round, or otherwise, as a cockpit and the like.

Sil.

Llanw, s. m. (llan) That fills up; fullness, copiousness; the flowing in of the tide; the tide of influx.

Gor llanw, high water.

Po mwyaf y llanw mwyaf fydd y trai.

The greatest the flood greatest will be the ebb.

Llanwed, s. m. (llanw) An influx; a tide.

Tair allwyr gwythfawr, gwythas gwydd,
Y sy rhwyg mor a gorwydd a gwrdd llaned.

Three precious altars, bearing miracles, there are between a sea and upland and a mighty influx.

Llywodraeth Fyddin, i Dany.

Llar, s. m. (lly—ar) That spreads out; that drop down; that is easy, or soft.

Llarach, v. a. (llar) To coax, to wheedle.

Llarach, s. m. (llar) A coaxing, a wheedling.

Llariaidd, a. (llar) Of a mild nature, meek.

Llariain, a. (llar) Abounding with mildness.

Carall yr ednain a'u llariain llais.

I love the winged choiristers with their soft voice.

Llariaidd-dra, s. m. (llariaidd) Mildness, gentleness.

Llariaiddiad, s. m. (llariaidd) A rendering mild a becoming mild, or gentle.

Llariaiddiaw, v. a. (llariaidd) To render mild; to mollify; to become mild.

Llariaiddawl, a. (llariaidd) Of a mild tendency.

Llarp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llar) A shred, a torn piece a rag, a clout.

Llarpied, s. m. (Llarp) A tearing into shreds.
Llarpiaw, v. a. (Llarp) To rend, tear, or pull in pieces; to mangle.
Llarpiawg, s. (Llarp) Having shreds; tattered.
Llarpiedig, s. (Llarp) Being torn, or tattered.
Llarplogrwydd, s. m. (Llarpiawg) Raggedness.
Llarpwr, s. m.—pl. Llarpwyr (Llarp—gwr) One who tears into shreds.
Llari, v. a. (Llar) To render satisfied, to satiate; to cloy; to be satisfied; to be satiated.
Llarweh, s. m. (Llar) A state of satisfaction, or ease; mildness, softness, snavity.
Llary, s. m. (Llar) One that is at ease, or serene; a mild or placid one.

*Cyrru cyrru cyfnewid ad water,
 Cyrridwr llary ar llaw fardd breugor.*

Married in anger is a connection that shall not be denied, the falling of a placid and on the hand of a hard of frailty.

Llary, s. m. (Llar) Being satisfied, or at ease; mild, placid, gentle, meek. *Y dyn llaryaf o'r byd,* the mildest person in the world.

*Llary deyrn cedreir cad woogo yn nghar;
 Ys fy nghar a orffo.*

*The wild chief of mighty ones driving the cattle to the office—
 It is my friend that shall triumph.* *L. P. Mech.*

Llaryd, s. m. (Llary) A rendering mild, a softening, or assuaging; a growing mild.
Llaryidd, s. (Llary) Of a mild disposition.
Llaryaw, v. a. (Llary) To render mild, or gentle; to become mild, gentle, or placid.
Llarychu, v. a. (Llarych) To assuage; to be mild.
Llarydd, s. m. (Llary) Mildness, or gentleness.

*Deirydd rhyf, aer-gwyrdd-gleidd ardderchawg,
 Archallt yd Llarydd!*

*Happy chief, with a noble golden sword hewing the battle, I
 crave of thee thy gentleness.* *Blissful War, I D. as Llarydd.*

Llaryddidd, s. m. (Llarydd) A rendering of a mild disposition; a becoming mild.
Llaryddiaw, v. a. (Llarydd) To render of a gentle disposition; to become gentle.
Llaryddrwydd, s. m. (Llarydd) Mildness of nature, or a gentleness of disposition.
Llar, s. m. (Lly—as) That spreads over, or out; a crust or incrustation; a blue colour.
Llar, v. a. (pret. of Llar) Was slain, were slain; often used for *laddwyd*.

Enn 2 galleu rydded, ac ni llyd a' cymerodd.

He that got notice was slain, and he who took it was not slain. *Adage.*

Gan y tri hyn y llar trair y dynion.

By these three was slain the third part of the people.

Rev. S. 18.

Llar, s. m. (Llas) A blue colour, or azure.

*Dewr o was ban llas yn llas arfau,
 Mal y llas Llachen uch Llachyger.*

He was a gallant youth when slain in blue arms, as Llachen was slain above Llachyger. *Bloddyn Fudd.*

*Llachen helydr bwi,
 Llachen ysgwydd,
 Llarchgawg, yd ydwr,
 Cywir cywir.*

*With broken colour shewn, blue coloured shield, wearing a hawk,
 on the ascent, excellent and just.* *Blissen Len.*

Cylch llyd dan llw caich llas.

Surrounding the court under the hue of army enamel.

R. Goch Bryr.

Llariadd, s. (Llasar) Partly of a blue colour.
Llariad, s. m. (Llasar) A making of blue colour.
Llasarn, s. m.—pl. t. an (Llas—arn) A pavement; a flooring made of pieces of stones, rammed dry, or without mortar. *Sil.*
Llasarnawg, s. (Llasarn) Having a pavement.
Llarniad, s. m. (Llasarn) A paving; a flooring.
Llasrau, v. a. (Llasarn) To pave; to make a kind

of floor, by ramming together the refuse of limestone, or the like.

Llasarnwr, s. m.—pl. Llasarnwyr (Llasarn—gwr) A pavior; a layer of floors.

Llasarnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (Llasarn) A pavior.

Llasawg, s. (Llas) Being spread over; of a blue tint. *s. f.* A streamer.

Llast, s. m. (Llas) That surrounds, or hems in, a vessel of capacity; a measure.

Llasu, v. a. (Llas) To spread round; to cover with a blue tint.

Llaswy, s. m. (Llas) A bluish fluid or tint.

Llaswyr, s. m.—pl. t. an (Llas—gwr) An aerial freshness; a verdant freshness. *Dogf yno yn llaswyr y bore,* I will come there in the freshness of the morning. *Sil.*

Llaswyr, v. a. (Llaswyr) To take the fresh air; to walk, or ramble for pleasure, or refreshment, in the pure air; to follow a scent.

Llaswyrwl, s. (Llaswyr) Of sky-colour freshness.

Llaswyrdd, s. m. (Llaswyr) Freshness of the air.

Llatel, s. m.—pl. Llatelion (Llat) A dispenser of blessings, one who does good offices; a messenger between lovers.

*I'r byd fy mwyd yd Mair;
 Lla ydion gellion, lla Mair!*

In the world my life to Mair, when she knew to green, the messenger of love joyous. *D. as Gwilym.*

*Beiddwr aer, bydd yr awron
 Llatel i'm at effw ton.*

Hero of the slaughter, be thou at this time a messenger for me to her of the hue of the wave. *D. as Gwilym, i'r Cefnig du.*

Llatcawd, s. m. (Lladgawd) A sort of vessel, with marks for drinking thereto.

*O deirdd bod dyn yn dyddyd ni ddylai fyd llatcawd; a bod
 amryson am ionaid llatcawd: a'f yw maiat y llatcawd a chygwr
 twis herys.*

*If it should happen that a person is saying that he ought not to
 drink a bowl; and there should be a glass about the bottom of
 the bowl: he it knows that the stem of the vessel is the length of
 the nail joint of the middle finger.* *Walia Lewis.*

Llatelath, s. m. (Llatel) The office of a love messenger.

*Pe yd gellir i Rhyman; ac nid oes llatelath, oes adawd; no
 chwyddu i yd rha benn, nad arnall y bwrir.*

*I am called Somebody; and there are not a love messenger, nor
 a bowl, nor lies to drive people together by the ears, but they are
 laid upon me.* *Ellis Wyn, S. Cwg.*

Llateles, s. f.—pl. t. an (Llatel) A female love messenger.

Llateirwydd, s. m. (Llatel) The office of carrying love messages.

Llatwm, s. m. (Llad) Latten; a kind of brass.

Bwa llatwm didrwm ddrad.

A latten head bow with no strength there.

D. as Gwilym, i'r Hugawg.

Llath, s. f.—pl. t. an (Lla—ath) A rod, or staff; a measuring rod; a yard; the length of a yard.

Llath Moesen, the rod of Moses; **hamer llath,** half a yard. **Llath Bladdyn,** the yard of Bladdyn, a measure of four feet, used in the hundred of Meisgyn.

Llathaid, s. f.—pl. Llathaidiau (Llath) A yard length.

*Y cleddyt—
 Llathaid o ddur llafal llwyth.*

The sword, a yard of ground steel, a load. *L. G. Goch.*

Llatheg, s. (teg) Fair, or fine.

Llathen, s. f.—pl. t. i (Llath) A yard; a yard in length. **Llathen o dir,** a yard of land, a measure in Anglesey, containing 30 perches of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to an acre.

Llathenaid, s. f.—pl. Llathenaidiau (Llathen) The measure of a yard, a yard length.

Llatheniad, s. m. (Llathen) A measuring a yard.

Llathenn, *v. a.* (lathen) To measure a yard.
Llathiad, *s. m.* (lath) A making a yard; a measuring a yard.

Llathlud, *s. m.* (lath—glud) Allurement, seduction, fascination.

Dwyn merch i lathlud heb rodd cenedl.

To carry a woman by seduction without the consent of her family.

Welsh Laws.

Llathludaw, *v. a.* (lathlud) To fascinate, to allure, to inveigle, to seduce.

*I ba le fion' rhag dy wydd,
Twy guel ffordd rwydd i lathlud.*

To what place shall I fly from thy presence, so as to get an easy way to hide.

Edm. Fryn.

Llathludiad, *s. m.* (lathlud) Fascination, an alluring, or enticing.

Llathr, *a.* (lath) Glossy, polished; glittering.

*Eref—
Llathr unwaith, lathr ei hanwyd,
Lleian yn mrig llaw mor wyd.*

Glide for once, thou of polished passion, thou who art a nun on the top of the food of the sea.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Wylan.

Llathraid, *a.* (lathr) Glittering. **Llathreid-rudd** *lathreid*, glitteringly ruddy blades.

Llathraidd, *a.* (lathr) Somewhat glittering.

*Gwefach wed—
A llathraidd gors gweddidd gwyn.*

Lips of honey, and a delicate frame handsome and fair.

H. ab R. ab Gwilym.

Llathrair, *s. m.* (lathr—gair) A bland word.

Llathrawd, *s. m.* (lathr) A glittering, or glare.

*Cymaint cerdd cildawd
A dells eich tafawd!
Fy'r na threthwech droethawd
Llad uch llyn llathrawd,
Penllithach pawb.*

So much of national song your tongue has given! Why will you not recite an oration of blessing over the liquor of brightness, the theme of every body's rhapsody.

Taliesin.

Llathrawl, *a.* (lathr) Of a glittering polish.

Llathred, *a.* (lathr) Glittering, gleaming.

Llathredig, *a.* (lathr) Being made to glitter.

Llathreiddiad, *s.* (lathraidd) A rendering or becoming of a glittering tendency; a polishing.

Llathreiddlaw, *v. a.* (lathraidd) To render, or to become somewhat glittering; to polish.

Llathreiddlawl, *a.* (lathraidd) Of a glittering, or a gleaming tendency.

Llathreiddrwydd, *s. m.* (lathraidd) Glitteringness.

Llathreiddrwydd ymadroddien, splendour of expressions.

Llathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lathr) A rendering smooth, or glossy, a polishing; a causing to glitter; coruscation.

Llathrioew, *a.* (lathr—gloew) Of glittering clearness, glitteringly lucid.

Llathru, *v. a.* (lathr) To make smooth, or glossy; to calender; to polish; to cast a splendour, to coruscate, to glitter.

Haul yn lathru, the sun casting a splendour.

*Yn llaw gloy, yn llyw rhag Llellawn,
Lladdu llyu gloy;
Llathru gloy llaw;
Mae llathru llaw ddiagram.*

As a courageous lion, as a leader before Llellawn, the wrathful blade would kill, the blue armour would gleam; like lightning would be the liberal hand.

Cynddelw, i O. Cyfylling.

Llathrudd, *s. m.* (lla—trudd) Stupration, deflourment; violation.

Llathruddaw, *v. a.* (lathrudd) To stuprate, or to deflour.

He wrach! A ddwedi dly peth a ofnif lli, er Daw!—Pa le mae plant y gwra'm llathruddodd i'n ngorddwy!

I greet thee, hag! With thou declare to me the thing which I shall ask of thee, for the sake of truth!—Where are the children of the man who hath stolen me away by violence?

H. Culhwch—Mabinigion.

Llathruddawl, *a.* (lathrudd) Deflouring; violating, stuprating.

Llathruddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lathrudd) A stuprating, a deflouring; stupration, violation.

Llathruddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lathrudd) Stupration; defloration; violation.

Llathruddiaethu, *v. a.* (lathruddiaeth) To commit stupration; to do violation.

Llathruddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. llathruddwyr* (lathrudd—gwr) A deflourer.

Llathrwr, *s. m.*—*pl. llathrwr* (lathr—gwr) A glosser, a polisher; a calenderer.

Llathryd, *s. m.* (lla—tryd) Violence, or force.

Llathrydaw, *v. a.* (lathryd) To force, to violate.

Llathrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lathryd) A forcing, or violating.

Llathrydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (lathr) One who makes a gloss; a polisher; a calenderer.

Llau, *v. a.* (lla) To open, to lay open; to open out; to make to run or flow out; to slay.

*Godredd far, anwar, anwar, ysgwyd-wydd;
Arwar cyrod cyu lleas.*

Of tumultuous rage, ruthless and not a stripling, with a gre shield: about him the songs resounded are he was slain.

Cynddelw, i E. Bryf Cyra.

Llau, *s. pl. aggr.* (lly—au) Creepers, lice.

Llaw, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (lly—aw) A hand. The dual *dywylaw* is mostly used for the plural.

Llaw uchaf, *llaw drechaf*, the upper hand; *law law*, under hand; *talaf i ti os daw ar fy llaw*, I will pay thee if it comes in my power; *talaf ymlaen llaw*, to pay before-hand.

O caru caeth ddyn rhydd, laddwr y llaw ddolus llyd, mae ei arlydd; cymaint yw gwerth llaw y caru a gwerth y brenin.

If a slave shall insult a free man, let his right hand be smitten; his master shall redeem it: the hand of a slave is of value with the value of the hand of the king.

Welsh Laws.

*Y petain fefwren i oider beddyw
Ymlith pridd a derw;
Gwas fy llaw, ladd fy ngofedderw!*

The fair delicate corpse is interred this day, in the mud earth and oak: Won my hand, the slaying of my cousin!

Llywarch Hu.

Llaweth, *s. m.* (llaw) The act of handling; that is brought up by hand.

Llawd llaweth, *m.* animal that is reared by hand.

Llawgawr, *s. m.* (llaw—agawr) Colerage; otherwise called *Elinarg*.

Llawgawr, *a.* (llaw—agawr) Open-handed.

Llawaid, *s. f.*—*pl. llaweidiau* (llaw) A handful.

Llawidd, *a.* (llaw) Handy, or dexterous.

Llawidd pob cynafia.

Every one accustomed is handy.

Llawarian, *a.* (llaw—arian) Silver-handed, an epithet for one lavish of gifts.

*Aur Angbard lawarian,
A'i gwin gylat a gal au gwas.*

The gold of the liberal-handed Angbard, and her wine is able once would get.

L. G. i.

Llawarwain, *s. m.* (llaw—arwain) To lead by the hand.

Llawarweinwr, *s. m.*—*pl. llawarweinwyr* (llaw—arwain—gwr) One who leads by the hand.

Llawban, *s. m.* (llaw—pan) Felt. *Brethyn llawban*, felt cloth.

Llawbau, *v. a.* (llawban) To work with the hand to felt.

Llawborth, *s. m.* (llaw—porth) A feeling hand; a supporting by hand.

Llawborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. llawborthiadau* (llaw—porth) One whose hand provides.

Llawch circhlad, llawchirchlad.

The cherisher of petitioners, an.

Llawciad, s. m. (llawg) A swallowing greedily.
Llawciaw, v. a. (llawg) To swallow greedily.
Llawciwr, s. m.—pl. llawcwyr (llawg—gwr) A gulper, a greedy eater.
Llawch, s. m. (lly—awch) Encouragement.

Daw mawr amherawdr dystadon!
Dilys dy wach deryn-fach drion,
Deur Cwalia, deurd-dde llo, —
Dargoch tan facher llawch deon.

Great God, sovereign ruler of mortal men! set free thy hero,
indignantly proud and blind, with cheeks of crimson blood, whose
red steel shaft is the protection of strangers. H. R. ab Grifri.

Llawchlu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llawch—llu) A guardian host.

Rheidd-raddion deutu
Rhyddaw f'w warchu,
Rheidd llawchlu,
Llywelyn ydd aho.

Ready speared ones, on either side shall come to strengthen him
as a sword, a protecting host, to Llewelyn they would go.
G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Llawchwith, a. (llaw—chwith) Left-handed.
Llawd, s. m. (lly—awd) That is going onward,
that is craving, that is empty; a gangrel; a
lad. Llawd ar huch, the same as huch lodig.
Ymys Llawd, an inlet so called near Holyhead.
a. Tending forward; craving; lewd.

Nid a cymyng arghydd i lawd.
The offer of a lord will not go to the empty. Adage.

Llawdaraw, s. m. (llaw—taraw) The play of
Hot-cockles.

Llawdws, a. (llaw—dws) Neat-handed.
Llawdysui, s. m. (llawdws) Neat-handedness.
Llawdryfer, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw—tryfer) A hand
dart, or a hand harpoon.

Bryn a'rh gaidw—
Rheg llawdryfer feldr afon.

The lion will guard these against the hand harpoon of a river
chief. D. ab Gwilym, i'r llyng.

Llawdwn, a. (llaw—twn) Maimed in the hand.
Llawdr, s. m.—pl. llawdrau (llawd) Trousers, trow-
sers, or pantaloons; breeches. Llawdr yr arth,
santions.

Ewyllys y gwyrddam am ei lawdr.
The desire of the deformed about his breeches. Adage.

Llawdrys, v. (llaw—tyrys) To lead by hand.
Llawdrysiaid, s. m. (llawdrys) Manufacture.
Llawdd, s. m. (lly—awdd) Pleasure, delight, so-
lacc. a. Pleasant, delectable; solacing.

Afraid ym cyfrid i'm cyfrid
Cyfrid a llawdd, a llawdd i'w Creadwr
A llywyr grydd i'w grydd.

Needless my want to investigate me to feel dejection, or the plea-
sure worship of the Creator, and perfect devotion to increase. Mellyr ab Gwilym.

Llawddawg, a. (llawdd) Abounding with pleasure;
yielding pleasure, or delight.

Llawddau, s. f. (llaw—ddau) A right hand.

Llawddawg, a. (llawddau) Right-handed.

Llawddewin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llaw—dewin) A
chiromancer, or palmist.

Llawddewines, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawddewin) A fe-
male who follows chiromancy.

Llawddewiniaeth, s. m. (llawddewin) Chiro-
mancy, palmistry.

Llawddewiniaw, v. a. (llawddewin) To practise
chiromancy, or palmistry.

Llawddiol, v. a. (llawdd—iol) To celebrate.

Llawddu, v. a. (llawdd) To delight; to soothe.

A'rh llawdd i'w hwn arddes;
A'rh llawdd pawb, penicyrates.

Thus I will strive to please in thy full dignity; thee all will
please, chief of a kingdom. Mellyr.
VOL. II.

Rhydd—
Fy myd; am fy llyw, ni'm llawdd!
I wonder it is I llyw; after my chief I shall not be soothed.
Gw. Rhydd.

Llawed, a. (lla—gwed) Tending to break out.

Llawedr, s. m. (llawed) That breaks out.

Llawedrawg, a. (llawedr) Having breaks.

Sef yw llawedrawg, yn hen Gymraeg, lloawg; ac wrth hyn y
gellir cerbydau llawedrawg yn garjauwng.

Llawedrawg implies, in old Welsh, shattered; and therefore it
is usual to call one with a shattered car quo with a broken car.
Welsh Lewis.

Llawedrawr, a. (llawedr) Shattered, in ruins.

Llawer ci gellig, a helyaw wyrenig
A llywyr ar ei llawr,
Cyn by Eriolion llawedrawr.

Many a dog that scented well the prey, and aerial hawk, have
been trained on its floor, before Eriolion became broken down.
Llywarch Hen.

Llawegawr, s. m. (llaw—egawr) Creeping thistle.

Llawegen, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw) A gauntlet.

Llawen, a. (lla—gwen) Merry, joyful, glad, gay.

Noswaith llawen, a merry night; gwna yn llaw-
en, go on cheerfully; or much good may it do
thee. Llawenion galdan, joyful hearts.

Bid llawen lach.
Let the healthy be merry. Adage.

Y gwr hwnw a arfodol Eneas yn llawen.
That person received Eneas joyfully. Gr. ab Arthur.

Llawenlad, s. m. (llawen) A gladdening.

Llawenawl, a. (llawen) Tending to gladden.

Llawenan, v. a. (llawen) To gladden; to be glad,

or merry; to rejoice.

Llawenchwedl, s. m.—pl. t. au (llawen—chwedl)

A glad tidings, joyful news.

Llawenedig, a. (llawen) Being made joyful.

Llawenedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llawenedig) The

state of being made joyful.

Llawenn, v. a. (llawen) To make glad, to cause to

rejoice, to gladden; to rejoice, to be glad,

merry, or cheerful.

Llawenwch, s. m. (llawen) Merriment, gladness.

Llawenychaid, a. (llawenwch) Mirth-inciting.

Ha wrag! dy bechodau a fuddenydd i'w, O, leferydd llawen-
ychaid!

Ha woman! thy sins have been forgiven thee. Oh, joy-incit-
ing expression! Marchwyl Cwyllydd.

Llawenychawl, a. (llawenwch) Apt to gladden.

Llawenychiad, s. m. (llawenwch) A rejoicing.

Llawenychu, v. a. (llawenwch) To rejoice.

Llawenydd, s. m. (llawen) Gladness, joy; mirth,

merriment; pleasure, happiness.

Nid llawenydd ond nef;
Nid anhyfryd ond uffwr.

There is no happiness but in heaven; there is nothing melan-
choly but hell. Adage.

Tri llawenydd beirdd Yns Prydain: llwydd gwybodaeth; gwell-
iad mous; a gorffed luddwch ar ddiffrwd ac arfawth.

The three causes of gladness of the bards of Britain:
the increase of knowledge; improvement of morals; and the tri-
umph of peace over devastation and anarchy. Dafydd.

Llawenyddedig, a. (llawenydd) Being gladdened.

Llawenyddigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llawenydd-
edig) The state of being gladdened.

Ni mynal Cwrig orwngion beithau y byd hwn; nyma bod llo-
d of ryddid llawenyddigaethau paradydd.

Cwrig did not covet the vain things of this world; but sought to
enjoy the liberty of the pleasures of paradise. Ll. G. Hergest.

Llawer, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lla—gwer) A great

many, a great number, a great quantity, a great

deal; a diversity. Llawer iawn, llawer byd, a

vast many, a vast quantity.

Llawer am hawl, un ei dyli.
Many after a claim, it is only due to one. Adage.

Llawer, a. (lla-gwer) Many, much; several; various. *Llawer tro*, many a time; *Llawer mwy*, much more; *Llawer un*, many a one.

*Llawer mab heb dad gwedy ei adaw;
Llawer bendref faith gwedy llywyb goddith;
A llawer dimith drwy aurhaith draw!*

Many a child without a father left; many a spacious habitation marked with the path of conflagration; and many a desert by devastation there be made.
G. ab yr Ynad Goch.

Llawerawg, a. (llawer) Having much or many.
Llawerredd, s.m. (llawer) The state of being much; numerosity; multitude.

Pas oddiem o fewn eryd bwa croes i'r llyd, Gwaelder—a slaw-ai; se ar llyd y ddynt allan lawerred o arwyddes mewn gwych-drawlaith.

When we were within the shot of a cross bow to the court, Frailty called out; and upon that there came out a multitude of ladies in showy dresses.
Merchion Croyddred.

Llawes, s. f.—pl. llewys (llaw) That extends out; an outskirt, a skirt, or corner; a sleeve. *Llawes rhwyd*, the bosom of a draw-net.

*Tair llawes Gwent uwch coed: Euse,
Erging, se Ystrad Yw.*

The three outskirts of Gwent above the wood: Euse, Erging, and Ystrad Yw.

*Yn ymaros a morwyn,
Ar llawes maeo, tris mwyn.*

Waiting for a maid, on the outskirts of a field, luxuriantly green and pleasant.
D. ab Gwilym.

*Llawes haal ydyw llyd Sion;
Llyd rhydd a llawes rhoddion.*

A sunny corner is the hall of John; an open hall with a variety of gifts.
S. Tudor.

*—Maent orau,
Llyma'r haf, llawes yr haal.*

They are pleasant, the vegetations of summer, the offering of the sun.
R. Ddu, ab S. Eledydd.

Llawesau, s. f. dim. (llawes) A kind of play.

*—Eryr aer darogan;
Gwr yn gware llawesau.*

Eagle of the predicted slaughter; a man playing the *Llawesau*.
Llywarch Lloerly.

Llawesawg, a. (llawes) Having outskirts, extremities or corners; having sleeves.

Llawesgud, a. (llaw—esgud) Nimble-handed, ready-handed.

Osi fydd cywir y cynnoga, y myn yr hawler i gan y mach fod yn gywir: se am byny y dywed cyfrith, na fydd lawesgud yn ahyrfa, se na chymmer ddylid arall arall, heb ddylid dim ill.

If the original debtor shall not be punctual, the plaintiff will compel the surety to be punctual; and therefore the law says, he not ready-handed in a multitude, and do not take the obligation of another upon thee, without any thing being due to thee.
Welsh Laws.

Llaweth, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw) A handful.

Llawf, s. f.—pl. llofau (llaw) A palm of the hand.

Llawfaeth, s. m. (llaw—maeth) A feeding by hand.

a. Brought up by hand.

Yn llyd fal yr oen llawfaeth.

Smooth like the hand-fed lamb.

Guto y Glyn.

Llawfaethawl, a. (llawfaeth) Hand-feeding.

Llawfaethedig, a. (llawfaeth) Nourished by hand.

Llawfaethiad, s. m. (llawfaeth) A hand-feeding.

Llawfaethu, v. a. (llawfaeth) To nourish by hand, to rear by hand.

Llawfeddyg, s. m.—pl. t. on (llaw—meddyg) A

chirurgion, or surgeon.

Llawfeddygawl, a. (llawfeddyg) Chirurgical.

Llawfeddygin, a. (llawfeddyg) Chirurgical.

Llawfeddyginiaeth, s. m. (llawfeddyg) Chirurgery.

Llawfeddyginiaethawl, a. (llawfeddyginiaeth) Relating to chirurgery.

Llawfeddyginiaw, v. (llawfeddyg) To do surgery.

Llawfeddygu, v. a. (llawfeddyg) To perform surgery, to act as a surgeon.

Llawfoled, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw—moled) A hand-

kerchief.

Llawforwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llaw—morwyn) A handmaid.

Llawforwyn y frenesio, ei thir a gulf yn rhydd; hi a ddylid ei march prswyl; a hen ddilid y frenesio.

The handmaid of the queen, her hand she shall have free; she is entitled to her horse in ordinary; and the old garments of the queen.
Welsh Laws.

*Llawen y carwal, can a'm coryst;
Llawforwynion gwery, gwirion oddyst!*

Joyfully I could love, though they would not love me: these handmaids, they were innocent!

Llawfrenin, s. m. (llaw—brenin) The play of questions and commands.

Llawfryall, s. f.—pl. llawfryeill (llaw—bryall)

A hand-hatchet, a small hatchet.

Llawfryall, celdiawg a dal.

A hand-hatchet, a penny is its value.
Welsh Laws.

Llawfyddag, a. (llaw—byddag) Close-handed.

*Gwya gwedmaedd sefwrdd sefwrdd afael iev,
Arf trylew tris allael;
Llawfyddag llaw-rod gaffael,
Nid llawfyddag fyddael nael.*

In slaughter strife, to blood was Gwya tured, With active glove, a wolf of lion gripe, In each effective; free of hand, and not With niggard-hand the generous one would act.

Cyrddeu, m. t. G. Gwynedd.

Llawffer, a. (llaw—ffer) Strong-handed.

Llawffion, s. f.—pl. llawffyn (ffion) A hand-stick.

Gwr dlawg llawffion y dlawl.

A lazy man is the devil's working-stick.

Llawg, s. m.—pl. t. lau (lly—awg) That is eager, or that has a craving, appetite, or longing; the swallow; a gulp.

Llawgnaed, a. (llaw—caead) Close-fisted, stingy.

Cybyddineth yw—weddi cael ddyd dda bydawl ei gwr yn e-modd, neu fod yn llawgnaed am dda.

Cupidity is, after a person hath obtained worldly wealth to loving it to excess, or to be close-fisted with it.
LL G. Bryn.

Llawgaeth, a. (llaw—caeth) Having a restrained hand.

Llawgair, s. m. (llawg—gair) An earnest word, a plighted troth, an oath. *Dywedais ar ei llyngair, sef gan roddi ei law ger ei ddargyfron*, he spoke upon his honour, that is, by putting his hand upon his breast.

Llawgaled, a. (llaw—caled) Hard-handed, close-handed; stingy.

Llawgallawr, s. m.—pl. llawgalloran (llaw—callawr) A hand-boiler; a sauceman.

Llawgallawr, deg-ar-against a dal.

A hand-boiler, thirty pence is its value.
Welsh Laws.

Llawgar, a. (llaw—car) Friendly-handed; charitable, hospitable.

Ystum llawgar yn rhannu.

In the manner of the liberal-handed distributing.

Hir bynt a chyrchu llawgar.

A long journey and then resorting to the hospitable.

Llawgelfydd, a. (llaw—celfydd) Of an ingenious hand.

Llawgelfyddyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawgelfydd) A handicraft, a mechanical art.

Llawgell, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw—cell) A pocket.

Llawgist, s. f. (llaw—cist) A hand-chest.

Llawhir, a. (llaw—hir) Long-handed; profuse.

Gwir lawhir llyw mor a thredd gweddol.

The just and bountiful ruler of sea and lands I will tribute.

G. ab H. ab Dafydd.

Llawhual, s. m.—pl. t. au (llaw—hual) Manacle.

Llawhualu, v. a. (llawhual) To manacle.

Llawiad, s. m. (llaw) A handing, a handling.

Llawiaw, v. a. (llaw) To hand, or to handle.

Llawiawg, a. (llaw) Handed, having hands.

Llawlaw, ado. (llaw, repeated) Hand to hand.

Ynnddriat all the ymghed lawlaw; ac Oewy a gafeu y man, ac a hollu Oewy.

They two fought together hand to hand; and Oewy got the hold, and he killed Oewy. T. Fyfe, H. Frydair.

Llawlain, s. m.—pl. llawlleinlau (llaw—llain) A hand towel, a napkin.

Llawlif, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (llaw—llif) A hand-saw.

Llawlog, s. m. (llaw—llosg) A burn in the hand.

Llawlog, v. a. (llawlog) To burn in the hand.

Llawlyw, s. m. (llaw—llyw) The plough handle.

Llaw, a. (lly—awn) Full; complete, replete.

Alwr llaw dyg a dawn.

Learning and talent make a full person. *Adage.*

Ni thyr llawr ni he llaw.

A vessel that is not full will not break. *Adage.*

Ni dyg yr huch lawa pa wich y wag.

The full sow knows not the squeak of the empty one. *Adage.*

Ys lly—Lleislaw,

Ys llaw llaw cad cyrn llaw llaw.

In the court of Lleislaw, in the hand of the lion of conflict there are the full horns of generous liquor.

Cynddelw, t. O. Cyffellwng.

Llawnd, s. m. (llawn) A filling, a making full.

Llawndeth, s. m. (llawn) Impletion; plenitude.

Ys lly y mae y gwahanarth rhyngom ni a Christ; ac bod y Tai well always arno of anffoldrawi llawndeth o'r Ysbryd.

It is in this that the distinction is between us and Christ, namely, that the Father has poured upon him infinite plenitude of the Spirit.

Llawndall, s. m. (llawn—gall) Plenipotency.

Llawndall, s. m. (llawnall) Plenipotency.

Llawndallaw, v. a. (llawnallu) To endue with full power, to render plenipotent.

Llawndallawg, a. (llawnallu) Plenipotent.

Llawndallawl, a. (llawnallu) Plenipotent.

Llawndallodd, s. m. (llawnallu) Plenipotency.

Llawndalloddawg, a. (llawnalluedd) Plenipotentary.

Llawndalloddawl, a. (llawnalluedd) Plenipotential.

Llawndalloddawr, s. m.—pl. llawnalluogwyr (llawnalluog—gwr) A plenipotentiary.

Llawndawd, s. m. (llawn) What is full, or complete, the whole.

Llawnder, s. m. (llawn) Fullness; abundance.

Llawndid, s. m. (llawn) Fullness, plenitude, plenty.

Llawndra, s. m. (llawn) Fullness; abundance.

Llawnddrys, a. (llawn—dwys) Full and general.

Llawndryd, s. m. (llawn—bryd) Full purpose.

Llawndwda, s. m. (llawn—hwda) A full taking; a surplus, a dilemma.

Llawndwde, s. m. (llawn—hwde) A nonplus.

Llawlleud, s. f. (llawn—lleud) A full moon.

Llawlleudawl, a. (llawnlleud) Plenilunary.

Llawlleuer, s. f. (llawn—lleuer) A full moon.

Llawlleuerawl, a. (llawnlleuer) Plenilunary.

Llawlleued, s. f. (llawn—lleued) Full moon.

Llawt, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawn) A smooth rising bill, a lawn.

Fy mharedwys ar llyw lawt.

My paradise upon a pleasant lawn. *Ira. Dyl.*

Llawwedd, s. m. (llawn—gwedd) A full form.

Gwr a gynallu y llawr yn ei llawwedd

A gwr a pob trî arwyddi barddi;

O'r gantad, o'r rad, o'r riewedd yn llawch,

Llawychedig hant yn ei gystod.

He that supports the moon in her full form, beholds every turn of her career; by his permission, by his grace, and his powerful attribute, radiant is the sun in his orb. *Llygad Gwr.*

Llawber, s. m. (llaw—gober) Manufacture.

Llaw, s. m.—pl. lloriau (lly—awr) A floor, a ground plot, or area; the ground, the earth.

Nef a llawr, heaven and earth; ar lawr, upon the ground, down; i lawr, downwards; dyro lawr i lawr, put that down; hyd lawr, along the ground; llawr ty, a house floor; llawr dyras, a threshing floor; gwr llawr, an ignoble or base man.

Llawrfaes, s. m. (maes) A bare plat of ground.

Llawrfardd, s. m. (llawr—bardd) A poetaster.

Llawrgerdd, s. f. (llawr—cerdd) A base song.

Nis dyg lleidr fy llawrgerdd oddi.

A thief will not steal my rude song hardly. *Ll. F. Mack.*

Llawrig, s. m. (llawr) The greater periwinkle.

Llawrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llaw—rhodd) What is presented by the hand, a hand gift.

Llawroddiad, s. m.—pl. llawroddiaid (llawrodd)

A liberal-handed person.

Peusodeth, oedd penaf, gwedy pwyer cad,

Can llary llawroddiad had a llyfrdr.

Every night, most of all, after the toll of battle, had the mild open-handed one of enjoyment and plenty.

Cynddelw, t. argl. Rhys.

Llawroddiawg, a. (llawrodd) Liberal-handed.

Llawrudd, s. m. (llaw—rhudd) A red, or bloody

hand; a murderer. *a. Having a red hand.*

Llawruddiad, s. m. (llawrudd) Hand-reddening

Llawruddiaeth, s. m. (llawrudd) A shedding of blood.

Llawruddiaw, v. a. (llawrudd) To redden a hand.

Llawruddiawg, a. (llawrudd) Having a red hand;

bloody-handed; having shed blood.

Llawrwedd, s. m. (llawr—gwedd) Ground scene.

Trigwlad mlynedd

Yd borthen llawrwedd.

Three score years I have supported an earthly scene.

Taliesin.

Llawrwr, s. m.—pl. llawrwyr (llawr—gwr) A

base, low or ignoble man.

Llawrwr am awr yn ymchawl;

Llywelyn llyw llyw ardderchawl.

Low men round the eagle are seen craving; round Llywelyn the honourable leader of Lleyn. *Ein. ab Gwgawn, t. Llywelyn II.*

Llawrwydd, s. m. (llawr—gwydd) The laurel

wood; also called *pren y gerwin* and *diodwydd*.

Llawrwyddawg, a. (llawrwydd) Having laurels.

Llawrwydden, s. f. (llawrwydd) A laurel tree.

Llawryd, s. m. (llawr) A tendency downwards.

Llawrydedd, s. m. (llawryd) Dejectedness.

Dygawn llawrydedd cywestech a bodd.

Enough of sadness the visitation of the grave. *Taliesin.*

Llawrydedd frydan,

Er Medawg yn maul

Feebleness of thoughts after Madog belongs to me!

Orachmael.

Llawrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llaw—rhydd) A

hand at liberty, or unchecked; one with an

ungoverned hand, that has an unrestrained hand

Mwy yd gar llawrydd na llawgaeth.

More does he love the open-handed than the close-handed.

Cynddelw.

Llawryddawg, a. (llawrydd) Having liberal hand.

Llaw, a. (lly—aws) Alert, quick, brisk, ready.

Llaw llaw ar waith.

The alert hand at work.

Adage.

Llawwaith, s. m. (llaw—gwaith) A manufacture.

Llawwst, s. m. (llaw—gwst) A gout in the hand.

Llawwstawl, a. (llawwst) Chirurgical.

Llawyniawg, a. (llaw—yniawg) Of energetic hand.

L.L.E., s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd. A place, space, spot,

or situation; where; stead, room: It is also a

prefix in composition: *Dyro bob peth yn ei le,*

put every thing in its place; *af yno yn dy le di,*

I will go there in thy stead; *cymher kyn yn ei le*,
take this much in lieu of it; *yn y lle*, presently.
Lle, *adv.* (lle, s.) Where, at the place in which.

Lle blaenau bachder y cawlyn cywilydd.
Where pride precedes, shame follows. *Adage.*

Owell cybydd lle bo no lloell lle ni bo.
Better a miser where he is than the liberal where he is not. *Adage.*

Lle cawf Cymro chis.
The Welshman will take where he can. *Adage.*

Llehad, *s. m.* (llehad) A placing, a location.
Llehad, *s. m.* (lle) A placing, a fixing a place.
Llehad, *s. m.* (lla) A reading, or lecturing.
Llehadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (llehadur) A lecturer.
Llehaduriaeth, *s. m.* (llehadur) Literature; reading.
Llehadwy, *u.* (llehad) That may be placed.
Llehadu, *v. a.* (lla) To read, or to lecture.
Llehadu, *v. a.* (lle) To make a place, to fix a place;
to place, to set, or lay.

Llell a gwa llu bedyddiaw!
Na'm llell yn lle engliaw!

Place me with the christian host; place me not in the dreadful
spot. *Eller Sals.*

Lleaw, *v. a.* (lla) To read, or to lecture.
Lleawd, *s. m.* (lla) A reading, a lecturing.
Lleawdr, *s. m.*—*pl.* lleodron (lleawd) A lecturer.
Lleawg, *s. m.* (lla) Splendid, bright, shining.

Cledyd llech lleawg idaw rhyddyd!
Ac yn llaw lleawg ydd odowid.

A bright gleaming sword to him had been brought; and in the
hand of Llewelyn it was left. *Taliesin.*

Lleawl, *a.* (lle) Local, belonging to place.

*Er rhoi o hono ei hanfod lleawl i'r enaid yn y corff, eio eio a
roddodd iddi ei bynt ysbrydau ynddi ei hunan.*

Though he may have given a local existence to the soul in the
body, yet he has given her a spiritual course in herself. *S. Trefferdy.*

Lleawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* lleorion (lla) A lecturer.
Lleeb, *s. m.* (lly—eb) A pale yellow hue.
Lleban, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (lleb) A lank figure.
Llebanaid, *s.* (lleban) Somewhat lank or ghastly.
Llebanaidrwydd, *s. m.* (llebanaid) Lank ghast-
liness.

Llebanes, *s. f.* (lleban) A pale lank woman.
Lleblw, *s. m.* (llebl—llw) A pale yellow colour.

Buddfawr lawn byddwys, buddw hawl dylyn
Yn hawl ddydd lleblw.

Very profitable and boisterous, to-day a benefit to be followed
in the sun over the dunes of yellow hair. *Cernedyn.*

Llecawd, *s. m.* (lleag) A flagging or sluggish state.
Llecin, *s. m.* (lleag) The second wort, in brewing.
Lleciad, *s. m.* (lleag) A lagging, a moving slowly.
Llecyn, *s. m.* dim. (llac) A small quicksand.
Llech, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* l, au (lly—ech) What lies flat,
horizontal, or depressed; a covert, or hiding
place; a being flat, or sculking; adhesion of
the liver; a tablet; a flat stone, slate stone,
slate rock, slate; also lightning. *Llech llafar*,
llech lefair, *careg lefair*, a sounding stone, an
echo; *llech bobl*, *llech grasu*, a bake stone; *bara
llech*, bread baked on a stone; *bydd yna yn llech*,
be thou there secretly. It gives name to many
places.

Efa gyfyd yn o chwech
Ar a fo yn hir yn llech.

There shall arise one out of six that have been long in conceal-
ment. *Cyfoen Merddin.*

Cybwrf tas llech farsu llechus
Cyfnawd gwyddi lly-farsu;
Cybwrf yst o rwyf redd hufon y'agnif,
Cyfoethwng cynif cynhau cadau.

Like the tumult of the fire of the gleaming front of lightning
in the contact of the new blue shafts; completely am I armed by a
leader of ruddy blades in the toil, the abundant torment of the
foremost rank of battles. *Llygad Gwr, i Llyn-lyn III.*

Llechad, *s. m.* (llech) A flattening, a cloaking.
Llechuidd, *s.* (llech) Somewhat flat, of a flat form.
Llechnawg, *a.* (llech) Having a horizontal position,
apt to be lying down, or sculking; abounding
with slate; flagged.
Llecheira, *s. m.* (llech—eira) The chilblains.
Llechen, *s. f.* dim. (llech) A flat piece; a slate.
Llechenawg, *a.* (llechen) Having any thing lying
flat; having an adhesion of the liver.
Llechfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* llechfeydd (llech—ma) A place
to lie down in, a lurking place, or covert.

*Mat yd oeddyr efalli yn ymdd, enochd Afery i'w llech-
fyddin canthaw, yn efoyd o'r llechfa, ac o'r ta yn ei hys-
byddin Caswallawn.*

As they were in that manner fighting, beheld Afery the son
Lledd, and his body of troops with him, rising out of his co-
vert, and in their rear attacking the army of Caswallawn.
Gr. ad Arthur.

Llechfaen, *s. m.*—*pl.* llechfeini (llech—maen) A
flat stone, a slate stone. *Bara llechfaen*, bread
baked on a flat stone.

Llechfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (llech—man) A place to
lie down in; a hiding place, a lurking hole.
Llechfod, *s. m.* (llech—bod) A lurking abiding.

*Amser ym ceri, ef caru, Dafydd,
Y deirwad a'm llechi;
Ni lwydd fy llechfod i'wdd.*

As long as thou dost love me, I loved, Dafydd, the rest;
which cherished me: without it my lurking they will not
Gwalemai, i. ll. ad. 100.

Llechgi, *s. m.* (llech—ci) A sculking dog.
Llechgiadd, *a.* (llechgi) Like a sculking dog.
Llechiad, *s. m.* (llech) A lying flat, a sculking
that sculks.

Nid llechiad ond ebylling.

There is no such a sculker as a woodcock. *Adar.*

Llechid, *s. f.* (llech) A slate rock.
Llechlawr, *s. m.* (llech—llawr) A flag-floor.
Llechres, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (llech—rhes) Pedigree.
*Un o sailth gynneddf gwr dewiaw yw bod yn fardd ar ei le;
One of the seven accomplishments of a select man is to be a
upon his pedigree roll. *Dejenn.**

Llechu, *v. a.* (llech) To lie along; also to lurk.

Nid llechu ond a lecho.

No one is a coward but he that sculks. *Adar.*

Llechwedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (llech—gwedd) A flat
horizontal, or inclined aspect; the steep or
shelving of a hill; the side of the face from the
cheek-bone upward. It gives name to a great
many places in *Wales*.
Llechweddawl, *a.* (llechwedd) Of an inclined ap-
pearance; pensile.
Llechweddiad, *s. m.* (llechwedd) A sloping of a
hill.

Llechweddu, *v. a.* (llechwedd) To slope, to slant.
Llechwen, *s. f.* (llech—gwen) An inclining ap-
pearance. *Gwne llechwen i dars*, make a posture for
striking. *Sil.*

Llechwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* llechwyr (llech—gwr) Sculks.
Llechwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* llechwreigedd (llech-
gwraig) A woman that sculks, or hides herself.
Llechwrus, *a.* (llechwr) Of a sculking disposition.

*Lle y mae y dywysoges o'u—dyston llechwyr i'w gylf ond
yna gylf i'w gylf.*

Where the goddess Lucres dwelt, sculking too-little was
were here for the most part. *Ellis Wye, S. Cap.*

Lled, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lly—ed) Breadth, width.
Ar led, abroad; *lled llaw*, a hand-breadth.
Lled, *adv.* (lly—ed) In the breadth; in the mean,
in part, half, almost, partly. It is used as a
compositive prefix.

Lled, *a.* (used for the comparative *lledach*, and
lletach. *Sil.*) Broader, wider.

Y mae'n hed i'm na llaw.
It is broader than my hand.

L. G. Colli.

El a ddaw, od wyl ddeuwl.
Eldon had na'r dyddwl win.

There will come, if I am a prophet, a better broader than the
tas of wine. *Lleddeuwl, i dera.*

Lledach, *s. f.* (ach) A mean descent or origin.
Lledachawg, *a.* (lledach) Of a mean descent.
Lledachub, *s. m.* (achub) A half saving or securing.
Lledachub, *v. a.* (achub) Partly to save, or keep.
Lledachubwl, *a.* (lledachub) Partly tending to save.

Lledachublad, *s. m.* (lledachub) A partly saving.
Lledachwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (achwyn) Half complaint.

Lledachwyn, *v. a.* (achwyn) Partly to complain.
Lledachwyniad, *s. m.* (lledachwyn) A partly complaining.

Lledadnabod, *s. m.* (adnabod) Half cognizance.
Lledadnabod, *v. a.* (adnabod) Partly to know.
Lledadrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (adrawd) A half or imperfect recital.

Lledadrawd, *v. a.* (adrawd) Partly to relate.
Lledadwy, *a.* (hed) Diffusible, or expatiable.

Lledaddaw, *v. a.* (adaw) Partly to promise.
Lledaddewid, *s. f.* (lledaddaw) A half promise.

Lledaddfed, *a.* (addfed) Partly ripe, half ripe.
Lledaddfediad, *s. m.* (lledaddfed) A half ripening.

Lledaddfeda, *v. a.* (lledaddfed) Partly to ripen.
Lledagawr, *v. a.* (agawr) Partly to open.

Lledagored, *a.* (lledagawr) Partly open, half open.
Lledagwedd, *s. f.* (agwedd) An imperfect manner.

Lledagweddiad, *s. m.* (lledagwedd) Half fashioning.
Lledagweddu, *v. a.* (lledagwedd) Partly to fashion.

Lledallu, *v. a.* (gallu) Partly to effect; to be half able.

Lledamgrain, *s. m.* (amgrain) A half crawling.
Lledamgreiniad, *s. m.* (lledamgrain) A partly crawling; a partly wallowing.

Lledamgreiniaw, *v. a.* (lledamgrain) Partly to crawl; to be partly wallowing.

Lledamghan, *v. a.* (amghan) Partly to suspect.
Lledamheneuth, *s. m.* (lledamghan) A slight suspicion.

Lledammbheus, *a.* (amghan) Slightly suspicious.
Lledammod, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* an (ammod) That is partly a covenant.

Lledammodi, *v.* (lledammod) Partly to agree.
Lledan, *s. m.* (led) Breadth; also a flounder.

Lledanaf, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (anaf) Partly a blemish.
Lledanafu, *v. a.* (lledanaf) Partly to maim.

Lledander, *s. m.* (ledan) Latitude, or breadth.
Lledanferth, *a.* (anferth) Somewhat illfavoured.

Lledanfodd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anfodd) That is partly against the will.
Lledanfoddliad, *s. m.* (ledanfodd) A partly displeasing.

Lledanfoddliaw, *v.* (ledanfodd) Partly to displease.
Lledanfon, *v. a.* (anfon) Partly to send, or emit.

Lledanhawdd, *a.* (anhawdd) Somewhat difficult.
Lledaniad, *s. m.* (ledan) An expanding, expansion.

Lledanial, *a.* (anial) Somewhat woody or wild.
Lledanian, *s. f.* (anian) That is partly nature.

Lledannog, *s. m.* (annog) A half incitement.
Lledannogi, *v. a.* (lledannog) Partly to incite.

Lledannogiad, *s. m.* (lledannog) A partly inciting.
Lledanrwd, *a.* (annrwd) Being half raw.

Lledau, *v. a.* (ledan) To expand, to make broad.

Lledangen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (angen) A little necessity, a slight state of want.

Lledaraf, *a.* (araf) Somewhat slow, slowish.
Lledarafdd, *a.* (ledaraf) Somewhat slowish.

Lledarafu, *v. a.* (ledaraf) To be a little slow.
Lledarafwch, *s. m.* (ledaraf) A little slowness.

Lledarawa, *v. a.* (arawa) Partly to stay; to linger.
Lledarchwaeth, *s. m.* (archwaeth) Imperfect taste.

Lledarchwaethiad, *s. m.* (ledarchwaeth) A partly or slightly tasting.
Lledarchwaethra, *v.* (ledarchwaeth) Partly to taste.

Lledarddelw, *s. m.* (arddelw) A slight claim.
Lledarddelwad, *s. m.* (ledarddelw) Partly claiming.

Lledarddelwi, *v. a.* (ledarddelw) Partly to claim.
Lledarofyn, *s. m.* (arofyn) A half intention.

Lledarofyn, *v. a.* (arofyn) Partly to intend.
Lledarw, *a.* (garw) Somewhat rough or harsh.

Lledarwain, *s. m.* (arwain) A partly leading.
Lledarwain, *v. a.* (arwain) Partly to lead.

Lledathraw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (athraw) Half master.
Lledathrawiaeth, *s. f.* (athraw) Half instruction.

Lledathrawu, *v. a.* (athraw) To half instruct.
Lledau, *s. pl. aggr.* (led) Flat-fish; flounders.

Lledawg, *a.* (led) Having breadth or latitude.
Lledaw, *a.* (led) Relating to breadth or latitude.

Lledbai, *a.* (led—pai) Inclining, askew, awry; ready to fall, unstable, unsteady.

Lledban, *s. m.* (pan) Half beaten, half milled.
Lledbaniad, *s. m.* (lledban) Half beating of cloth.

Lledbanu, *v. a.* (lledban) To half beat cloth.
Lledbeiad, *s. m.* (lledbai) An inclining awry.

Lledbeiaw, *v. a.* (lledbai) To give an inclination, to bend downward; to become inclined, askew, or awry.

Lledbeiawl, *a.* (lledbai) Tending to incline.
Lledbeidd, *a. m.* (lledbai) Deference, declension.

Lledbeirwydd, *s. m.* (lledbai) A deference; a steepness, or shelving downwards; a slope.
Lledben, *s. m.* (pen) One side of the head; a flat-head, a nunnkah.

Fiddly kyw arug go sur;

Lledben—

The jealous oak, & thorn had surly chub, a nunnkah.

Dr. ab Ddallu.

Lledboli, *v. a.* (pobi) To half bake, partly to bake.
Lledborthi, *v. a.* (porthi) Partly to support.

Lledborthiad, *s. m.* (porthiad) Partly supporting.
Lledbrofi, *v. a.* (profi) Partly to taste.

Lledbwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (pwyll) Half reason.
Gochel ledialth, *a.* lledtyb, *a.* lledbwyll, *a.* lledryw, *berwydd* moddwl, *ac* ystyr, *a.* chrebwyll.

Avoid impure language, and irreligious fancy, and slight reasoning, and incongruity, with respect to thought, and sense, and intention.

Lledbwyllaw, *v. a.* (lledbwyll) To half reason.
Lledbwys, *s. m.* (pwys) That is rather weighty.

Lledbwysaw, *v. a.* (lledbwys) Partly to press.
Lledbwysiad, *s. m.* (lledbwys) A partly pressing.

Lledchwaeth, *s. m.* (chwaeth) An imperfect taste.
Lledchwal, *a.* (chwal) Partly spreading, or parting.

Lledchwaliad, *s. m.* (lledchwal) A partly spreading.
Lledchwalu, *v. a.* (lledchwal) To half disperse.

Lledchwannawg, *a.* (lledchwant) Rather greedy.
Lledchwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (chwant) A slight craving.

Lledchwanta, *v. a.* (lledchwant) To lust slightly.
Lledchwara, *v. a.* (chwara) To play partly; to play between jest and earnest.

Lledchwardd, *s. m.* (chwardd) A half laugh, or grin.
Lledchwaren, *v. a.* (lledchwara) To play partly.

Lledchwelan, *s.* (lledchwal) That is partly divided.

Lledfrydawg, *a.* (lledfryd) Having listlessness.
Lledfrydded, *s. m.* (lledfryd) Listlessness.

Garwedd llyn lledfrydded.

After liquor deprivation of spirits is common.

Llywarch Hen.

Lledfrydiad, *a. m.* (lledfryd) A rendering listless; a becoming listless.
Lledfrydig, *a.* (lledfryd) Disposed to be listless.
Lledfryda, *v. a.* (lledfryd) To make listless; to grow listless; to be half-minded; to be void of passion.

Lledfod, *a.* (mud) Somewhat dumb, half dumb.
Lledfychan, *a.* (bychan) Rather little, smallish.
Lledfychanu, *v. a.* (lledfychan) Partly to slight.
Lledfyddar, *a.* (byddar) Rather deaf, half deaf.
Lledfyddaru, *v. a.* (lledfyddar) Partly to deafen.
Lledfyr, *a.* (myfyr) Half contemplative.
Lledfryriaw, *v.* (lledfyr) Partly to muse.
Lledfyr, *a.* (byr) Somewhat short, or brief.
Lledfyrn, *a.* (lledfyr) Partly to curtail.
Lledfyrw, *a.* (byw) Half-alive, half-animating.
Lledfel, *a.* (fel) Somewhat cunning, or sly.
Lledfer, *a.* (ffer) Half-strong; feeble, weak.

Hi daddiad trwm for cwmeth—

Gwyddol, cwmeth dymon lledfer.

Yrwyddion dymon lledfer.

*They will not come over sea again, the Gwyddellans, cable de-
vis, and the Scots, overrated men.*

Lledfol, *a.* (fol) Somewhat silly, half foolish.
Lledffrom, *a.* (ffrom) Somewhat pettish or peevish

Ffiam y cabant byr yr Ddew,

Yr sawle amaw lledffrom!

*Why will they provoke the true God, the frowl/l hare that are
about God!*

Edm. Frye.

Lledffromi, *v. a.* (lledffrom) To act fretfully.
Lledfydd, *s. f.* (fydd) Slight faith, slight reliance.
Lledfyddiaw, *v.* (lledfydd) To have slight faith.
Lledgoad, *a.* (caead) Half shut, half closed.
Lledgais, *s. m.* (cais) A slight attempt, or essay.
Lledgaled, *a.* (caled) Somewhat hard, hardish.
Lledgall, *a.* (call) Somewhat discreet; half witted.
Lledgalled, *s. m.* (lledgall) Half discretion.
Lledgam, *a.* (cam) Somewhat crooked or awry.
Lledgamu, *v. a.* (lledgam) Partly to bend.
Lledgariad, *s. m.* (cariad) A cold affection.
Lledgarthu, *v. a.* (carthu) Partly to clear out.
Lledgaru, *v. a.* (caru) Partly to love.
Lledgas, *a.* (cas) Somewhat hateful or odious.
Lledgasau, *v. a.* (lledgas) Partly to dislike.
Lledgau, *v. a.* (cas) To half shut, or close.
Lledgawd, *s. m.* (lled—cawd) A drinking vessel
with pegs to determine each draught; stinted
draught.
Lledgawdd, *s. m.* (cawdd) A slight indignity.

Nod of daw ar eu llaw lledgawdd.

May there not come upon their hand any indignity.

Gyddellon.

Lledgaisiaw, *v. a.* (lledgais) Partly to attempt.
Lledgelfydd, *a.* (celfydd) Somewhat ingenious.
Lledgeliad, *s. m.* (celliad) A partly concealing.
Lledgelu, *v. a.* (celu) Partly to conceal or hide.
Lledgellwair, *s. m.* (cellwair) A half joke and
earnest, a half banter.
Lledgellwiriad, *s. m.* (lledgellwair) A joking
partly; a partly bantering.
Lledgenigen, *s. f.* (cenfgen) A little envy.
Lledgerdded, *s. m.* (cerdded) An imperfect walk.
Lledgerdded, *v. a.* (cerdded) To walk imperfectly.
Lledgerddediad, *s.* (lledgerdded) A partly walking.
Lledgerydd, *s. m.* (cerydd) Slight chastisement.
Lledgeryddiad, *a.* (lledgerydd) A half chastising.
Lledgeryddu, *v. a.* (lledgerydd) To chastise slightly.

Lledgil, *s. m.* (cil) A half retreat; a slight recess.
Lledgiliad, *s. m.* (lledgil) A partly receding.

Lledgiliaw, *v. a.* (ciliaw) Partly to recede.
Lledgiplaw, *v. a.* (ciplaw) Partly to snatch.
Lledglaer, *a.* (clær) Semipellucid, half transparent.
Lledglaerder, *s. m.* (lledglaer) Semidiaphaneity.
Lledglaf, *a.* (claf) Slightly diseased, half sick.
Lledglau, *a.* (clau) Somewhat persevering.
Lledglauar, *a.* (clauar) Somewhat mild or warm.
Lledglauaredd, *s. m.* (lledglauar) A medium tem-
perature.

Lledglauaru, *v. a.* (lledglauar) To render temper-
ately mild, or warm.
Lledgloff, *a.* (clloff) Somewhat lame, half lame.
Lledgloffu, *v. a.* (lledgloff) Partly to lame.
Lledgloffiad, *s. m.* (lledgloff) A slightly laming.
Lledgliol, *s. f.* (clot) The one side of a skull.
Lledglyw, *s. m.* (clyw) An indistinct hearing.
Lledglywed, *v. n.* (lledglyw) Partly to hear.
Lledgoch, *a.* (coch) Somewhat red, half red.
Lledgochi, *v. a.* (lledgoch) Partly to redden.
Lledgochiad, *s. m.* (lledgoch) A slightly reddening.
Lledgodi, *v. a.* (codi) Partly to raise, or to rise.
Lledgodiad, *s. m.* (codiad) A partly raising; a
partly rising or ascending.

Lledgoddawl, *a.* (lledgawdd) Slightly insulting.
Lledgoddid, *v. a.* (lledgawdd) Partly to insult.
Lledgoddidiad, *s. m.* (lledgawdd) A slightly insulting.
Lledgoel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (coel) A slightly believing.
Lledgoeliaw, *v. a.* (lledgoel) To believe slightly.
Lledgof, *s. m.* (cof) Slight remembrance.
Lledgofiad, *s. m.* (lledgof) A slightly remembering.
Lledgofiaw, *v.* (lledgof) Partly to remember.
Lledgoffa, *s. m.* (coffa) A slight remembrance.
Lledgoffa, *v. a.* (coffa) To remember slightly.
Lledgoffaad, *s. m.* (lledgoffa) A slightly remem-
bering.

Lledgoll, *s. f.* (coll) A half or incomplete loss.
Lledgollu, *v. n.* (lledgoll) Partly to lose.
Lledgrafiad, *s. m.* (crafiad) A slightly scratching.
Lledgrafu, *v. a.* (crafu) To scratch slightly.
Lledgraff, *a.* (craf) Slightly impressive, somewhat
keen or sharp.
Lledgraffiad, *s. m.* (lledgraff) A slightly impres-
sing; a slightly kenning, or perceiving.
Lledgraffu, *v. a.* (lledgraff) To make a slight im-
pression; partly to ken.
Lledgras, *a.* (cras) Somewhat crisp, or dried.
Lledgrasu, *v. a.* (lledgras) Partly to crisp.
Lledgrefydd, *s. f.* (crefydd) Cold devotion.
Lledgrin, *a.* (crin) Somewhat brittle, or dry.
Lledgrinaw, *v. n.* (lledgrin) Partly to dry, or
wither.

Lledgriniad, *s. m.* (lledgrin) A half withering.
Lledgroes, *a.* (croes) Somewhat transverse.
Lledgroesi, *v. a.* (lledgroes) Partly to cross.
Lledgroesiad, *s. m.* (lledgroes) A partly thwarting.
Lledgronawl, *a.* (cronawl) Partly aggregating.
Lledgroni, *v. a.* (croni) Partly to collect.
Lledgroniad, *s. m.* (croniad) A partly collecting.
Lledgryno, *a.* (cryno) Somewhat compact.

Ar y dinod mawr hanesgerdd, bydded yr iaith yn fer a lledgryno.

*As to what is of little note in historical poetry, let the language
be brief and rather compact.*

Bardd.

Lledgrynodad, *s. m.* (lledgryno) A making rather
compact or tidy.
Lledgryndi, *v. a.* (lledgryno) To make somewhat
compact; to become partly tidy.
Lledgudd, *a.* (cudd) Rather hidden, or obscure.
Lledguddiad, *s. m.* (lledgudd) A half obscuring.
Lledguddiaw, *v. a.* (lledgudd) Partly to hide.

Lledgul, *a.* (cul) Somewhat narrow or strait.
Lledgulaw, *v. a.* (lledgul) To make rather narrow.
Lledguliad, *s. m.* (lledgul) A rendering rather narrow, a becoming rather slender.
Lledgwia, *a.* (cwla) Somewhat debilitated.
Lledgwydd, *s. m.* (cwydd) A half tumble.
Lledgwyddaw, *v.* (lledgwydd) Partly to tumble.
Lledgwyddiad, *s. m.* (lledgwydd) A partly tumbling.
Lledgwynaw, *v. a.* (cwynaw) To complain a little.
Lledgyfa, *a.* (cyfa) Being half whole, or perfect.
Lledgyfan, *a.* (cyfan) Half whole, or perfect.
Lledgyfaniad, *s. m.* (lledgyfan) A making nearly whole, or entire.
Lledgyfannu, *v. a.* (lledgyfan) To make nearly whole, to render almost entire.
Lledgyfiawn, *a.* (cyfiawn) Half righteous.
Lledgyfiawniad, *s. m.* (lledgyfiawn) A half justifying, a becoming half righteous.
Lledgyfiawnnau, *v.* (lledgyfiawn) To half justify.
Lledgylich, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (cylch) A semicircle.
Lledgylichawl, *a.* (lledgylich) Half-circling.
Lledgylichriad, *s. m.* (lledgylich) A half-circling.
Lledgylichu, *v. a.* (lledgylich) To half encompass.
Lledgyymmod, *s. m.* (cymmod) Half-reconciliation.
Lledgyymmodawl, *a.* (lledgyymmod) Half-reconciling, or agreement.
Lledgyymmodi, *v. a.* (lledgyymmod) To half reconcile; to become partly reconciled.
Lledgyrhes, *a.* (cynhes) Somewhat warm.
Lledgyrnnal, *v. a.* (cynnal) Partly to support.
Lledgyrnnaliad, *s. m.* (lledgyrnnal) A partly supporting; a slight supportation.
Lledgyrnnil, *a.* (cynnil) Rather exact, or saving.
Lledgyrnnilaw, *v. a.* (lledgyrnnil) To act rather with exactness; to become rather saving.
Lledgynt, *s. m.* (llad—cynt) A report.

Gweddidd, gwrandaw ledgynt.

Gweddidd, listen to a rumour. Cyfeirir Merddin.

Tenon swch, tew ledgynt.

Thin the gale, thick the rumour. Llywarch Hen.

Enillydd Merwydd, mawr o ledgynt yw

Med ynt fyw fywys gynt!

Llas Mary frodder, gwyr gortynt!

A chyd lledgynt lledgynt!

*The clan of Merwydd gone, how sad the tale
 That they are not alive as erst they were!
 Mild brothers have been slain, aye, young men;
 And though thus slain, they often too had slain.
 Cynddirlu, m. i. O. Gwynedd.*

Lledgyrch, *s. m.* (cyrch) A little approach.
Lledgyrchawl, *a.* (lledgyrch) Partly approaching.
Lledgyrchiad, *s. m.* (lledgyrch) A partly approaching.
Lledgyrchu, *v. a.* (lledgyrch) Partly to approach.
Lledgyson, *a.* (cyson) Somewhat consonant.
Lledgysondeb, *s. m.* (cyson) Slight consonance.
Lledgysoni, *v. a.* (cyson) Partly to harmonize.
Lledgyswilt, *s. m.* (cyswilt) A half junction.
Lledgyylltiad, *s. m.* (cyswilt) A partly joining.
Lledgyylltu, *v. a.* (cyswilt) To conjoin partly.
Lledgywrain, *a.* (cywrain) Rather ingenious.
Lledhoew, *a.* (hoew) Somewhat brisk, or alert.
Lledhoewi, *v.* (lledhoew) To be a little brisk.
Lledholi, *v. a.* (holi) To examine slightly.
Lledholiad, *s. m.* (holiad) A slightly examining.
Lledhoni, *v. a.* (honi) Partly to assert, or affirm.
Lledhoniad, *s. m.* (honiad) A slightly asserting.
Lledhuddaw, *v. a.* (huddaw) Partly to cover over.
Lledhuddiad, *s. m.* (huddiad) A partly covering.
Lledhunaw, *v. a.* (hunaw) To sleep partly.
Lledhurt, *a.* (hurt) Half mad, half frantic.

Lledhurtiad, *s. m.* (lledhurt) A half distracting.
Lledhurtiaw, *v. a.* (lledhurt) To make half mad; to become somewhat distracted.
Lledhynt, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ian* (hynt) Intent, purpose.
Llediad, *s. m.* (lled) A making broad, dilatation.
Llediaeth, *s. m.* (lled) Dilatation, dispensation.
Llediaith, *s. f.*—*pl. lledieithoedd* (iaith) A half language; an unknown speech.
Lledieithawg, *a.* (llediaith) Having a corrupt speech; being of unknown speech.
Lledir, *a.* (ir) Somewhat fresh, half raw.
Lledirdeb, *s. m.* (lledir) The state of being partly fresh, green, or raw.
Lledlaith, *a.* (laith) Somewhat moist, dampish.
Lledlas, *a.* (glas) Somewhat blue, bluish.
Lledlasu, *v. a.* (lledlas) To become bluish.
Lledled, *a.* (lled, repeated) Widely spreading.

Lledled rydon.

Wells widely spreading.

Adar.

Llyw ddaifawg lledled, lledled tydd ei bla.

The chief of flowing wrath, widely spreading will be his mansion.

Llywod.

Lledlef, *s. m.* (llef) An imperfect utterance.
Lledlefawg, *a.* (lledlef) Of imperfect utterance.
Lledleithder, *s. m.* (lledlaith) Degree of dampness.
Lledleithaw, *v. a.* (lledlaith) To make rather damp; to become somewhat damp.
Lledlenwad, *s. m.* (llenwad) A partly filling.
Lledlenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To fill in a degree.
Lledlesg, *a.* (lesg) Somewhat feeble.
Lledlesgiad, *s. m.* (lledlesg) A slightly enfeebling.
Lledlesgu, *v. a.* (lledlesg) To enfeeble slightly; to become somewhat feeble, or debilitated.
Lledlipa, *a.* (lipa) Somewhat flabby or drooping.
Lledlithraw, *v. a.* (lithraw) Partly to slip.
Lledlithriad, *s. m.* (lithriad) A partly slipping.
Lledlithrig, *a.* (lithrig) Somewhat slippery.
Lledloew, *a.* (gloew) Partly clear, semipellucid.
Lledloewder, *s. m.* (lledloew) Imperfect clearing.
Lledloewi, *v. a.* (lledloew) To make somewhat clear; to become rather clear, or pellucid.
Lledlosg, *s. m.* (llosg) A half-burnt state.
Lledlosgi, *v. a.* (lledlosg) To burn slightly.
Lledlosgiad, *s. m.* (lledlosg) A slightly burning.
Lledludd, *s. m.* (ludd) A slight obstruction.
Lledluddiad, *s. m.* (lledludd) A slightly hindering.
Lledluddaw, *v. a.* (lledludd) To obstruct slightly.
Lledlun, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ian* (llun) A semiform.
Semiform, half formed.
Lledlunaw, *v. a.* (lledlun) To half form.
Lledlw, *s. m.*—*pl. lledlyon* (llw) A vain oath.

Ti Dduw, maddu—

Eio lledlun

A'n lledlunau,

A'n lledlunedd.

Thou God, forgive our vain oaths, and our sorry swears, &c.

Or. G. H.

Lledlwm, *a.* (llwm) Half bare, somewhat bare.
Lledlwyd, *a.* (llwyd) Somewhat grey, greyish.
Lledlwydaw, *v. a.* (lledlwyd) To grow greyish.
Lledlwydded, *s. m.* (lledlwyd) A slight greyness.
Lledlwyddaw, *v. a.* (llwyddaw) Partly to grow.
Lledlwyr, *a.* (llwyr) Nearly entire, nearly all.
Lledlymder, *s. m.* (lledlwm) Half bareness.
Lledlymu, *v. a.* (lledlwm) To make half bare.
Lledlynawl, *a.* (glynawl) Half adhering.
Lledlyniad, *s. m.* (glyniad) A slightly adhering.
Lledlynnu, *v. a.* (glynu) To adhere slightly.
Lledlyth, *a.* (lyth) Somewhat enervated.
Lledlythiad, *s. m.* (lledlyth) A slightly growing feeble; a slightly enervating.
Lledlythu, *v.* (lledlyth) To be rather feeble.

Llednacad, *s. m.* (nacâd) A partly refusing.
Llednacawl, *a.* (nacawl) Partly refusing.
Llednacau, *v. a.* (nacau) Partly to refuse.
Llednais, *a.* (nais) Elegant, neat, nice.

Efe a dderchafal ei lednaision ar lochyd.

He raised the delicate ones into health. D. Ddu. Ps. 140.

Lledneisiaw, *v. a.* (llednais) To render elegant.
Lledneisrwydd, *s. m.* (llednais) Elegance.
Llednerthiad, *s. m.* (nerthiad) A slightly strengthening or supporting.
Llednerthu, *v. a.* (nerthu) Partly to strengthen.
Llednoeth, *a.* (noeth) Half-naked, somewhat bare

Gwne berchen cyfoeth,

A wels lednoeth

Out claudia!

Was to the possessor of wealth, who sees the half-naked, if he does not cover him!

Llednoethedd, *s. m.* (llednoeth) Half-nakedness.
Llednoethi, *v. a.* (llednoeth) To make half-naked.
Llednofiad, *s. m.* (nofiad) A partly swimming.
Llednofaw, *v. a.* (nofaw) Partly to swim.
Llednyddawl, *a.* (nyddawl) Slightly twisting.
Llednyddiad, *s. m.* (nyddiad) A slightly twisting.
Llednydda, *v. a.* (nyddn) To twist slightly.
Lledochr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (ochr) A half lateral position; a slanting; slight bias.
Lledochri, *v. a.* (lledochr) To edge a little sideways; to be somewhat biassed.
Lledochriad, *s. m.* (lledochr) An edging a little sideways; a being slightly biassed.
Lledoddef, *v. a.* (goddef) Partly to endure.
Lledoddefawl, *a.* (lledoddef) Somewhat patient.
Lledoddefiad, *s. m.* (lledoddef) A slightly enduring.
Lledoer, *a.* (oer) Half cold, rather lukewarm.
Lledoerdd, *s. m.* (lledoer) A half coldness.
Lledoeri, *v. a.* (lledoer) To render somewhat cold; to become nearly cold.

Lledofal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gofal) Slight precaution.
Lledofledd, *s. m.* (lledofal) Slight precaution.
Lledofaliad, *s. m.* (lledofal) A slightly caring.
Lledofaln, *v. a.* (lledofal) To have a little care.
Lledofer, *a.* (ofer) Rather futile, or useless.
Lledofera, *v. a.* (lledofer) Partly to trifle.
Lledoferedd, *s. m.* (lledofer) Half triflingness.
Lledofid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gofid) Slight anguish.
Lledofidiaw, *v. a.* (lledofid) To cause a little anguish, or affliction; to be slightly afflicted.
Lledofn, *s. m.* (ofn) A little fear or dread.
Lledofnawg, *a.* (lledofn) Rather fearful.
Lledofni, *v. a.* (lledofn) Partly to fear or dread.
Lledofnus, *a.* (lledofn) Somewhat timid.
Lledol, *s. m.* (ol) A rearward, a hind part, a rear.
Lledolea, *a.* (golen) Half-lighted, half-illumed.
Lledolenad, *s. m.* (lledolen) A half illumining.
Lledoleuaw, *v. a.* (lledolen) To light partly.
Lledoli, *v. a.* (lledol) To place in the rearward.
Lledolrhain, *s. m.* (olrhain) A slight tracing.
Lledolrhain, *v. a.* (olrhain) Partly to trace.
Lledolrhainiad, *s. m.* (lledolrhain) A slightly tracing.
Lledollwng, *v. a.* (gollwng) Partly to drop.
Lledollyngiad, *s. m.* (lledollwng) A partly dropping.
Lledommedd, *s. m.* (gommedd) Slight refusal.
Lledommedd, *v. a.* (gommedd) To refuse slightly.
Lledommeddiad, *s. m.* (lledommedd) A slightly refusing, or rejecting an offer.

Lledorchudd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorchudd) A slight cover.

Lledorchuddiad, *s. m.* (lledorchudd) A slightly covering.

Lledorchuddiaw, *v. a.* (lledorchudd) Partly to cover.

Lledorfod, *v. a.* (gorfod) Partly to overcome.

VOL. II.

Lledormes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gormes) Slight trespass.
Lledormesawl, *a.* (lledormes) Slightly trespassing.
Lledormesiad, *s. m.* (lledormes) A slightly trespassing, or molesting.
Lledormesn, *v. a.* (lledormes) To trespass slightly.
Lledorphen, *v. a.* (gorphen) To half finish.
Lledorphwyll, *s. m.* (gorphwyll) Slight disorder of mind.
Lledorphwyllaw, *v. a.* (lledorphwyll) To become slightly disordered in mind, to be half mad.
Lledorphwylliad, *s. m.* (lledorphwyll) A becoming half mad, a becoming half distracted.
Lledorphwys, *s. m.* (gorphwys) A slight respite.
Lledorphwysaw, *v.* (lledorphwys) To rest partly.
Lledorphwysiad, *s. m.* (lledorphwys) A slightly resting.

Lledorthrech, *s. m.* (gorthrech) Slight oppression.
Lledorthrechiad, *s. m.* (lledorthrech) A slightly oppressing, or tyrannizing.

Lledorthrechu, *v.* (lledorthrech) Partly to oppress.
Lledorthrwm, *a.* (gorthrwm) Slightly oppressive.
Lledorthrymder, *s. m.* (lledorthrwm) Slight oppression or severity.

Lledorthrymiad, *s. m.* (lledorthrwm) A slightly oppressing, a partly tyrannizing.

Lledorthrymu, *v. a.* (lledorthrwm) Partly to oppress.

Lledorwedd, *s. m.* (gorwedd) Discumbency.

Lledorwedd, *v. a.* (gorwedd) Partly to lie down.

Lledorweddiad, *s. m.* (lledorwedd) A half lying down, a partly reclining; discumbency.

Lledr, *s. m.* (led) Leather. *Côd ledr*, leather bag.

Lledrad, *s. m.* (led—rhad) Stealth, or theft.

Ceildig fy hun yn hir o'fey lle,

Yn lledrad fore, gan afarwy.

Secretly myself long visiting a spot, by stealth in the morning, with grief. Cynddelw, i Efa f. Medawg.

Lledradaidd, *a.* (lledrad) Apt to be thievish.

Lledradawl, *a.* (lledrad) Stealing, thieving.

Lledraidd, *a.* (ledr) Like leather; leathery.

Lledran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (rhan) A half part.

Heb anawdd a ngen mewn rhan, neu ledran, ni fydd i ddin

gysefin a neilltawli ausawdd.

Without a character essential in part, or half part, nothing can have a primary and peculiar charm to it.

Quintus.

Lledranawg, *a.* (lledrau) Partly participating.

Lledraniad, *s. m.* (lledran) A partly sharing.

Lledranu, *v. a.* (lledran) To divide or share partly.

Lledrata, *v. a.* (lledrad) To steal, or to thieve.

Lledrawg, *s. f.* (ledr) A small enclosure, a close.

Lledred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (led) Latitude, broadness.

Lledriad, *s. m.* (ledr) A doing with leather.

Lledrin, *a.* (ledr) Of leather, leathern.

Adiwydd oddi ar yn nghebystr lledrin;

Arall addwyu cyweithas breuin.

Splendid in the steed in a leathern rein; again more splendid the rein of a king.

Taliesin.

Lledrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rith) A half or imperfect appearance; an illusion, a disguise; a phantom; a juggle, or deception.

Lledrith blawd gwenith a gad.

The semblance of wheaten flour was found.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r eira.

Blac'n tarru, man y trwyff,

Blai lledrith y'Maldrath wyf.

He asserts, where I land, that I am a phantom upon Maldrath.

Guto y Glyn.

Lledrithiad, *s. m.* (lledrith) A partly appearing, an appearing illnsively, or in disguise.

Lledrithiant, *s. m.* (lledrith) Imperfect appearance; illusion; disguise.

Lledrithiaw, *v. a.* (lledrith) To half-appear; to appear illnsively; to appear in disguise.

2 M

Lledrithiawg, a. (lledrith) Of indistinct appearance, or that is half visible; having the power of illusion; disguised; magical.

Tri phrif lledrithiawg Y nos Prddia: Coll mab Collfrewi, Mawr mab Targwa-dd, a Drych all Ciddler.

The three chief persons having the power of illusion of the Isle of Britain: Coll the son of Collfrewi, Mawr the son of Targwa-dd, and Drych the son of Ciddler. *Tri oedd.*

*Y dracellwys glas wrddawwl,
Lletty mwya lle tyfau mawl,
Mab lledrithiawg arfawg wyd.*

The disguised green thorn bush, the lovely cell whence praise doth spring, a phantastic armed youth art thou. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Lledrithiawl, a. (lledrith) Illusory, or illusive.
Lledrithiwr, s. m.—pl. lledrithwyr (lledrith—gwr) One who appears in disguise.

Lledrudd, a. (rhudd) Half ruddy, of a reddish hue

Gwella—

Y llafnawr lledrudd uch grudd a gria.

The ruddy stained blades over the cheek and brow were seen. *Ll. P. Meek.*

Lledruddaw, v. a. (lledrudd) To half-redden; to tinge with red.

Lledruddiad, s. m. (lledrudd) Giving a ruddy tinge
Lledrwr, s. m.—pl. lledrwywr (lledr—gwr) A manufacturer of leather; a leather-seller.

Lledrybudd, s. m. (rhybudd) A slight notice.
Lledrybuddiad, s. m. (lledrybudd) A giving slight notice, a slightly forewarning.

Lledrybuddiaw, v. (lledrybudd) To warn slightly.
Lledryfedd, a. (rhyfedd) Somewhat wonderful.

Lledryfeddu, v. a. (lledryfedd) To wonder a little.
Lledryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (lledr) A slip of leather.

Lledryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyw) An imperfect or degenerate kind; a mongrel race; a mean birth. *a. Of a degenerate kind.*

Blodau'r swydd, heb lledryw Sala.

The flower of the shire, untainted by a Saxon's mongrel kind. *T. Alled.*

Lledrywiad, s. (lledryw) A partly degenerating.
Lledrywiaeth, s. m. (lledryw) Degeneration.

Lledrywiaw, v. a. (lledryw) To degenerate.
Lledrywiawg, a. (lledryw) Of a degenerate kind.

Lledrywiawl, a. (lledryw) Tending to degenerate
Lledrywiogaeth, s. m. (lledrywiawg) Degeneracy.

Lledrywiogedd, s. m. (lledryw) Degenerateness.
Lledrywiogi, v. a. (lledrywiawg) To render of a degenerate sort; to become of mixed kind.

Lledrywiogrwydd, s. (lledryw) Degenerateness.
Lledsain, s. f.—pl. lledseiniau (sain) A semitone.

Lledsarug, a. (sarug) Somewhat surly, or harsh.
Lledsarugaw, v. (lledsarug) To be rather surly.

Lledsel, s. m. (sel) A half glance, a half look.
Lledseliad, s. m. (lledsel) A slightly glancing.

Lledselu, v. a. (lledsel) To glance slightly.
Lledseniad, s. m. (seniad) A slightly taunting.

Lledsenu, v. a. (senu) To taunt slightly.
Lledserth, a. (serth) Somewhat declivous.

Lledserthiad, s. m. (lledserth) A slightly precipitating; a becoming rather steep.

Lledserthu, v. a. (lledserth) To half precipitate; to become rather precipitous.

Lledsoddi, v. n. (soddi) To sink in partly.
Lledsoddiad, s. m. (soddiad) A slightly sinking.

Lledsom, s. m. (som) Slight disappointment.
Lledsomi, v. a. (lledsom) To half-disappoint.

Lledsomiad, s. m. (lledsom) A half-disappointing.
Lledsomiant, s. m. (lledsom) Slight disappointment

Lledson, s. m. (son) Slight report, slight rumour.
Lledsoniad, s. m. (lledson) A slightly reporting.

Lledsoniaw, v. a. (lledson) To report slightly.
Lledsori, v. n. (sori) To be slightly affronted.

Lledsoriad, s. m. (soriad) A slightly sulking.

Lledsorian, s. m. (sorian) Slight sulkiness.

Lledsuddaw, v. n. (suddaw) Partly to sink down.

Lledsuddiad, s. m. (suddiad) A slightly sinking.

Lledsur, a. (sur) Half-sour, partly sour, sourish.

Lledsuraw, v. n. (lledsur) To grow half-sour.

Lledsuriad, s. m. (lledsur) A partly souring.

Lledsych, a. (sych) Somewhat dry, half dry.

Lledsychiad, s. m. (lledsych) A partly drying.

Lledsychu, v. a. (lledsych) To dry partly.

Lledsylw, s. m. (sylw) Slight observation.

Lledsylwad, s. m. (lledsylw) A slightly observing.

Lledsylwi, v. a. (lledsylw) To observe slightly.

Lledsyniad, s. m. (syniad) A partly proposing.

Lledsyniaw, v. a. (syniaw) Partly to propose.

Lledsynied, v. a. (synied) Partly to propose.

Lledsyrtiad, s. m. (syrtiad) A partly falling.

Lledsyrtiaw, v. n. (syrtiaw) To fall partly.

Lledsyth, a. (syth) Somewhat stiff, or erect.

Lledsythiad, s. m. (lledsyth) A partly stiffening.

Lledsythu, v. n. (lledsyth) To grow rather stiff.

Lledu, v. a. (lled) To make broad, to widen, to

make wider, to expand, to enlarge; to spread,

to stretch out; to become wide, to be enlarged;

to be spread, or stretched out.

Lledunaw, v. n. (unaw) Partly to agree or accord

Lledunawl, a. (unawl) Partly according, half according; tending to union.

Lledundeb, s. m. (undeb) A slight accordance.

Lledw, s. m. (lled) That is heaped or closed.

Llyrd-gau hael lledw gwaethad.

A generous hoary chief, the supporter of amity. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Lle da gwyr o'r lledw a'r gwia.

Where men are happy from her rare domestic and her vice. *D. Llew.*

Rhys—lla Syr Graffudd

(Lledw anaf) Llyrd o Wynnedd.

Rhys, of the line of Sir Graffudd (the minister's uncle) Lord of Wynnedd. *D. ab Edmund.*

Lledw, a. (lled) Contracted, narrow, rare.

Lledwad, s. f. (lledw) A ladle, a vessel to serve any liquids.

Lledwag, a. (gwag) Partly empty, half empty.

Lledwahan, s. m. (gwahan) That partly divides;

a comma, in grammar.

Lledwahaniad, s. m. (lledwahan) A partly separating or dividing.

Lledwahanu, v. a. (lledwahan) Partly to separate

Lledwar, a. (gwar) Somewhat tame, half tame.

Lledwarâd, s. m. (lledwar) A partly taming.

Lledwarâu, v. a. (lledwar) To half tame.

Lledwasgiad, s. m. (gwasgiad) A slightly pressing.

Lledwasgu, v. a. (gwasgu) To press slightly.

Lledwedd, s. f. (lled—gwedd) A broadside.

Lledwenawl, a. (gwenawl) Half smiling.

Lledweniaith, s. m. (gweniaith) Half flattery.

Lledwenieithiad, s. m. (lledweniaith) A partly flattering.

Lledwenieithu, v. a. (lledweniaith) To flatter

slightly, to speak smoothly.

Lledwenu, v. a. (gwenu) To smile partly.

Lledwg, s. m. (gwg) A slight frown, slight anger.

Nu anghofia, o daw dig,

Dylodion ya dy ledwg.

If anger should arise, forget not the poor in thy displeasure. *W. Widdow.*

Lledwig, a. (lledw) Of a free, or easy nature.

of a soft or mild quality.

Lledwigain, a. (lledwig) Of a mild easy temper.

easily imposed upon.

Lledwigen, s. f. (lledwig) A creeping thing.

Lledwigrn, s. m.—pl. t. od (lledwig) A worm, or creeping thing.

Dryod y dydded lledwigrn ag enaid byw yddo; a hîd chodhaid w y ddîd dda y daf:—dygod y ddîdher enaid byw herwydd ei cendeth, ysgubol a lledwigrn, a bywystlood, herwydd eu rhyegoth.

Let the water bring forth every creeping thing with a living soul in it: and let there be winged creatures over the earth under heaven: Let the earth bring forth every living soul according to its kind, beast and creeping things, and wild animals, according to their kind.

Lt. G. Herbert.

Lledwirion, a. (gwirion) Being half an innocent; being half an idiot.

Lledwiriondeb, s. m. (lledwirion) Half idiotism.

Lledwyb, a. (gwyb) Somewhat wet, slightly wet.

Lledwr, s. m.—pl. lledwyr (lled—gwr) Spreader.

Lledwryw, s. m. (gwrw) Half masculine.

Lledwydd, s. pl. aggr. (gwydd) Imperfect timber, or trees that are not good in their kind.

Lledwyl, a. (gwyl) Somewhat bashful or shy.

Lledwylt, a. (gwyllt) Half wild, rather wild.

Lledwyn, a. (gwyn) Somewhat white, whitish.

Lledwyneb, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyneb) The super-faces; a page.

Fydrach brod ac ymchweidd y Hyf Cymrydd hwn yn Lladin; cwyb pe llawr y lledwyr nabau o sangychion geiriau, mawr blinder a wad byr mwy na digrifwch, neu grynodeb i'r ei darlled.

I have thought of turning and translating that Welsh book into Latin; but if I were to fill the pages with amplifications of words, that would produce more vexation than amusement, or information, so such as should read it.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Lledwynebawl, a. (lledwyneb) Superficial.

Lledwynebiad, s. m. (lledwyneb) A forming of surfaces, a spreading over a surface.

Lledwynebu, v. a. (lledwyneb) To spread a face.

Lledwyn, v. a. (lledwyn) To whiten a little, to make pale; to become pale.

Lledwyr, a. (gwyr) Somewhat oblique or awry.

Lledwyrad, s. m. (lledwyr) A going slightly awry.

Lledwyrw, v. a. (lledwyr) To turn partly awry; to become slightly oblique.

Lledwyrdd, a. (gwyrd) Somewhat green.

Lledwyrdd, s. m. (lledwyr) A slight obliquity.

Lledymadael, v. a. (ymadael) Partly to leave off.

Lledymadaw, v. a. (ymadaw) Partly to forsake.

Lledymadawiad, s. m. (lledymadaw) A partly separating one's self, a partly forsaking.

Lledymannog, v. a. (ymannog) To excite one's self a little.

Lledymarbed, v. a. (ymarbed) Partly to save one's self; partly to refrain.

Lledymbleidiaw, v. a. (ymbleidiaw) Partly to join a faction, or a sect.

Lledymchwal, s. m. (ymchwal) A half spreading one's self, a becoming partly spread.

Lledymchwala, v. a. (lledymchwal) Partly to spread; to become partly spread.

Lledymdynu, v. a. (ymdynu) Partly to contend.

Lledymddangaws, v. a. (ymddangaws) To half appear, partly to appear.

Lledymddwyn, s. m. (ymddwyn) The hypophora, a rhetorical figure producing the objection.

Lledymddwyn, v. (ymddwyn) Partly to comport

Lledymddygiad, s. m. (ymddygiad) A slightly comporting or behaving.

Lledymusgaw, v. a. (ymusgaw) Partly to drag one's self, partly to crawl.

Lledymusgiad, s. m. (ymusgiad) A half crawling

Lledymnoethi, v. a. (ymnoethi) To half expose one's self; to make one's self half naked.

Lledymnoethiad, s. m. (ymnoethiad) A making one's self half naked.

Lledymoddef, v. a. (ymoddef) Partly to bear.

Lledymoddefiad, s. m. (lledymoddef) A partly suffering one's self; a partly bearing.

Lledymollwng, v. a. (ymollwng) Partly to let one's self drop; to drop one's self partly.

Lledymraniad, s. m. (ymraniad) A partly dividing or separating one's self.

Lledymrannu, v. a. (ymrannu) Partly to separate one's self; to become half separated.

Lledymrwystraw, v. a. (ymrwystraw) To hinder one's self a little; to linger partly.

Lledymrwystriad, s. m. (ymrwystriad) A partly hindering one's self, a partly lingering.

Lledymseniad, s. m. (ymseniad) A partly chiding or taunting one another.

Lledymaenu, v. a. (ymaenu) To chide or taunt one another slightly.

Lledymsythiad, s. m. (ymsythiad) A becoming half erect or straight.

Lledymsythu, v. a. (ymsythu) Partly to straighten one's self; to become half erect.

Lledymunaw, v. a. (ymunaw) Partly to accord.

Lledymwadiad, s. m. (ymwadiad) A half denying one's self.

Lledymwadu, v. a. (ymwadu) To half deny one's self, to deny one's self partly.

Lledymweled, v. a. (ymweled) Partly to visit.

Lledymwelliad, s. m. (ymwelliad) A partly visiting

Lledymwylltiaw, s. m. (ymwylltiaw) A becoming half wild, or frantic.

Lledymyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymyl) That is partly the edge, or rim; a border near the edge.

Lledynfyd, a. (ynfyd) Half foolish, or silly.

Lledynfydu, v. a. (lledynfyd) To grow half silly.

Lledynwat, a. (ynwat) Somewhat dank, or moist.

Lledysawl, a. (ysawl) Half consuming.

Lledysgythriad, s. m. (ysgythriad) A half lepping

Lledysgythru, v. a. (ysgythru) To half lop.

Lledysiad, s. m. (ysiad) A half consuming.

Lledystum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ystum) A half bend.

Lledystumliad, s. m. (lledystum) A half forming,

a half fashioning, or figuring.

Lledystumiaw, v. a. (lledystum) To half form.

Lledysu, v. a. (ysu) To half consume, or devour.

Lledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (lly—edd) A flat, or plain.

Yr haf—

Pan oeddych yn wych dy wrdd,

Por gwynnau'n perio glaw-ledd!

The summer, wert thou not, with splendid countenance, lord of beauteous colour, covering with herbage the verdant plain!

Dr. ab Gwilym.

Lleddf, a. (lledd) Having a declination, or inclined position, oblique, inclined, flat; also placid, calm; soft, tender. **Lleddf gywair**, A flat key in music.

Tri lleddf unben Ynys Prydain: Manawddan mab Llŷr Lleidiath; Llywarch Hen mab Elidyr Llydawyn; a Gwgon Gwron mab Peredur: Ac sef achwa'n y gweli herant yn lleddf unben, wrth na chetsynt gyfoeth, ac na allai heb ei iuddas iddynt.

The three disinherited princes of the Isle of Britain; Manawddan the son of Llŷr Lleidiath; Llywarch Hen the son of Elidyr Llydawyn; and Gwgon Gwron son of Peredur: And the reason they were called disinherited princes was that they sought not for power, and no one was able to deprive them of it.

Trioledd.

Y fon all Eidd—

Lleddai si a'i lleddf olwg.

The fair one like to Eidd, she would kill a thousand with her soft look.

S. Ceri.

Lleddfad, s. m. (lleddf) A warping; a flattening; an inclining, a drooping, a softening.

Lleddfawd, s. m. (lleddf) An inclining state; the act of flattening, or reclining; assuagement.

Oedd ef fr nefawd i nos galan,
Lleddfawd ei gan, ri rhyfel eirian.

He was my law on the eve of the festival, his song was soldier, the lord of splendid war.

Mlle. Dinbych.

2 M 2

Lleddfawg, a. (lleddf) Having an oblique, or flat direction; of a soft, or assuaging quality.

Lleddfawl, a. (lleddf) Warping, flattening.

Lleddfbetrual, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleddf—petrual) A figure called a rhomboid.

Lleddfedig, a. (lleddf) Warped; assuaged.

Lleddfiad, s. m. (lleddf) A warping; a flattening; a softening, or assuaging.

Lleddffafariad, s. m.—pl. lleddffafariad (lleddf—llafariad) A diphthong.

Lleddfu, v. a. (lleddf) To warp, to put in an oblique position; to flatten, to become warped, or oblique; to become flat, to come down; to soften; to be assuaged. *Mae y chwydd yn lleddfu*, the swelling is coming down; *mae y mor wedi lleddfu*, the sea is become calm.

Lleddy, a. (lledd) Inclining, drooping; of a pliant, or mild nature; soothing.

Llëen, s. m. (lla—en) Literature, scholarship.

Officiad addwyn ei facheidd, heb ganddo haisach o llëen.

A minister of holy life, not having a lack of scholarship.

Ll. G. Hergest.

Llëen, a. (llaen) Literate, scholastic, erudite; clerical. *Gwyr llëen*, literary men; *gwyr llëen a gwyr llëyg*, the clergy and the laity.

Yr etholedigion offeiriad, a melhon llëen, a'r Cristionogion ad-anoddyst a llo yu can smled ag ebedoddyst yn fyddinoedd ar gwlad nef.

The select ministers, and the scholastics, and the christians under them, he slew in such numbers that they flew in hosts to the kingdom of heaven.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Llëenath, s. m. (llëen) Literature, scholarship.

Llëenaid, a. (llëen) Of a literary nature.

Llëenawg, a. (llëen) Literate, having scholarship learned. *Llëenogion*, literati.

Llëenawl, a. (llëen) Literary, scholastic.

Llëenogaeth, s. m. (llëenawg) Literature.

Llëenu, v. a. (llëen) To pursue literature.

Llëenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llëen) A literary man.

Llëenyddawl, a. (llëenydd) Literary, scholastic.

Llëenyddiaeth, s. m. (llëenydd) Scholarship.

Nis gollir cyfawn ffyrddawd heb ddysg a llëenyddiaeth.

There can be no perfect ratiocination without learning and scholarship.

Barddas.

Llef, s. f.—pl. t. au (lly—ef) A voice, a cry.

Pan fydd y frenines gerdd o'i gwraed yu ei hystafell, caned y bardd lenia llyd yn chwilm o gerdd trwy lef gynedrawl, meg yu un rwystru ar y llyd.

When the queen would have to listen to a song in her chamber, the domestic bard recite to her three stanzas of a composition, with a moderate voice, so that the court may not be incommoded.

Welsh Laws.

Ban llef cwn yn allfaith.

Loud the cry of dogs in a desert.

Llywarch Hen.

Llefad, s. m. (llef) A crying out or uttering.

Llefadwy, a. (llefad) Utterable, expressible.

Llefain, v. a. (llef) To cry aloud, to cry out, to shout; to weep, to cry.

Bum gall unwaith, hys oedd llefain pan ym ganed.

I was wise once, that was in crying when I was born.

Adagr.

Llefain, s. m. (llef) A loud cry, a shout: a weeping. *Carrg lefain*, an echo stone, *craig lefain*, an echo rock, an echo.

Llefaint, s. m. (llefain) A loud utterance, or cry.

Llefair, s. m. (llef) A speaking; a prate, a babble.

Llefal, s. m. (mal) What is figured or fancied.

Llefan, s. m. (llef) Utterance, cry, or shout.

Llefar, s. m. (llef) Utterance, voice, or speech.

Llefarawg, a. (llefar) Having utterance.

Llefariad, s. m. (llefar) A speaking, a saying.

Llefaru, v. a. (llefar) To utter to speak, to say.

Llefarwr, s. m.—pl. llefarwyr (llefar—gwr) A speaker; a preacher.

Llefawg, a. (llef) Shouting, squalling. *Corya llefawg*, a squalling imp.

Llefawl, a. (llef) Crying, shouting, exclaiming.

Llefawr, a. (llef) Clamorous, talkative.

*Llidiocrach no neb lle y dygial,
Llefiorion ffirand o'i a furiol.*

More wrathful than any one where he should be offended. A talkative French he would overthrow.

Gwyn Owain.

Llefeliad, s. m. (llefal) A devising or inventing.

Llefeln, v. a. (llefal) To devise, to invent.

Llefelyn, s. m. (llefal) A sty on the eye.

Llefeni, v. a. (llefan) To exclaim exultingly.

Pan ytoedd y frau yn ardderchwag o bob cyfryw bial, dactis i orug gellwriaw, a grëu, a llefeli ar yr adar o'i.

When the crow was adorned with every kind of feathers, he began to jest, and to croak, and to exult over all the birds.

Idem.

Llefer, s. m. (llef) Utterance, a cry, or noise.

*Daeth i ferch Morus wylfous iefar;
De yw gwng Annon dlong ygymer.*

A. Brynau.

Lleferawg, a. (llefer) Having utterance, vocal.

Lleferydd, s. m. (llefer) Utterance, voice, expression; a vocable. *Dysgu ar dafard leferydd*, to learn by the expression of the tongue, to learn by heart; *lleferydd nag*, a refusal; *lleferydd y llygad*, the expression of the eye.

Dymgwalfawg Ddu—

*Yn awdur llefar lleferydd lawu,
I gann marwaid i Gadwallon.*

May God perfect me a laborious author of just expression, to compose an elegy to Cadwallon!

Cyddde.

Llefiad, s. m. (llef) Enunciation; a vocative.

Llefiadawl, a. (llefiad) Enunciative; vocative.

Llefn, a. (f. of llyfn) Even, smooth, sleek.

llefnau, the reins.

Assawdd angen y gylhydded lefn yu hys mthall; a rhif hys a fyner, eith o borth amrylef canlodeith ei gwlth a befn; ddeuddeg, rhag blinaw clust.

The essential quality of the smooth metricality is a verse of even syllables; and the number of the verses to be at pleasure, so be for the sake of variety of harmony, it be confined to from four to twelve, to prevent tiring the ear.

Bardas.

Llefyn, s. m. dim. (llafr) A blade, a slab.

Llefod, s. m.—pl. t. au (lle—bod) A situation.

Dyn a folir—yn ei ei gamp, herwydd ei lefod yn y byd.

A man shall be praised, according to what he exerts in, with respect to his situation in the world.

Bardas.

Llefr, a. (f. of llwfr) Coward, timid, or faint.

*And i ddawl, drwyddedol dro,
Y gwlth lefr a gwlth.*

To the devil go, for everlasting, the faint heart that could not treat.

Gr. Grg.

Llefrin, a. (llafr) That is of a spreading nature, that is fresh.

Llefr pob llefrin.

Every thing that is fresh will spread.

Adagr.

Llefrith, s. m. (llafr—ith) New milk, sweet milk.

Edwya hen gath lefrith.

An old cat knows the sweet milk.

Adagr.

Nid arfaeth canlled llefrith i bant, nes canlled botton Rhonau i Barnawd, ni o'm byth lly ynddyst.

It is not possible to obtain milk for every body, and the bottom of Rhonau Riu Barnawd are gotten, in which there will never be sour.

H. Cuthbert—Mullington.

Llefrithawg, a. (llefrith) Having sweet milk.

Llefrithen, s. f. dim. (lle—brith) Sty on the eye.

Lleg, s. f.—pl. t. au (lly—eg) That whips round, or binds; that clasps.

*— Rhwch weithian chwisthu,
Mae'r moco, ym aar a gwln;
Mae'r leg, wyl am iarl Godwin.*

Do you also now bestow gold and wine, it is customary as an obligation, thou art for Earl Godwin.

Idem. Pen I.

Llega, s. m. (llag) One that lags, or lags.

Legach, s. m.—pl. t. od (llag) A sluggish one.
Legach, a. (llag) Sluggish; lazy; feeble; weak.

Covied hen-wrach legach lort
Crowden hen-wrath chud-lort.

Let the old hag with sluggish shank believe the tales of the old
bag with shamble shank.
Gro. Owein.

Legai, s. c. (llag) A sluggish one, a lagger.

Legest, s. m.—pl. t. au (cest) That is all body, or belly, a gorbelled one; a lobster, otherwise called *crimnoch*, and *geifr y mor*.

Legiad, s. m. (llag) A whipping round.

Legr, s. m.—pl. llegrau (llag) That braces, or clasps

legu, v. a. (llag) To flag; to be sluggish, to lag.

Legus, a. (llag) Apt to flag, sluggish. *Dyn legus*, a lazy man; *yn legus*, by and by, presently; in the evening.

Legynt, s. m. (llag—hynt) A constrained course

legyrn, s. m.—pl. t. edd (llag—gyrn) A dwarf.

Leinach, a. (comparative of llai) Lesser, or less.

Leiad, s. m. (llai) A lessening, a diminution.

Leiadawg, a. (lleiad) Lessening, diminutive.

Leiadu, v. a. (lleiad) To diminish, to lessen.

Leiaf, s. m. (superlative of llai) The least. *a. least, smallest. O'r leiaf*, at the least; *o'r hyn leiaf*, of the least that can be, at the leastwise.

O'r dea-ddrwy goreu y leiaf.

Of the two evils the best is the least. *Adage.*

Leian, a. (llai) Of a dark gloomy hue.

Leian, s. f.—pl. t. od (llai) A grey one; a nun.

y leian, the titmouse; *y leian gynffon hir*, the long tailed titmouse; *y leian wen*, the smew; *y leian bengoch*, the red-headed smew.

Na fydd leian y gwanwyn.

Gweth yw lleianeth no hwy.

Be not a nun in the spring. The state of a nun is worse than the grove. *D. ab Owlym.*

Lleianeth, s. m. (lleian) The life of a nun.

Er dy eirian lleianeth,
Eiriel roi—ymwared.

By the glorious recluse, intercede that deliverance may be granted. *H. ab Owlym, i Ddywysen.*

Lleianidd, a. (lleian) Like a nun; belonging to a nun. *Buchedd lleianidd*, the life of a nun.

Lleianrwl, a. (lleian) Belonging to a nun.

Lleianry, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleian—ty) A nunnery.

Lleianu, v. a. (lleian) To lead the life of a nun; to enter into a nunnery, to take the veil.

Lleianyn, s. m. dim. (lleian) A wren.

Lleian, v. a. (llai) To lessen, to diminish; to be lessened, or diminished.

Nid anhwyl i'm o'i donian

Lleuwl llaw hael no'i lleian.

It is not for me more difficult out of her gifts to fill the liberal hand than to diminish. *D. Epynt.*

Lleiau, v. a. (llai) To make of a greyish brown, or dun; to become of a dun colour.

Lleiawg, a. (llai) That is of a greyish brown, or dun. *s. m.—pl. lleiogion.* A gray friar.

Lleibiad, s. m. (llaib) A licking, or lapping.

Lleibiadwy, a. (lleibiad) That may be licked.

Lleibiaw, v. a. (llaib) To lick, or to lap.

Lleibiawl, a. (llaib) Lament, lapping.

Lleibwr, s. m.—pl. lleibwyr (llaib—gwr) Lapper.

Lleibus, a. (llaib) Lament, lapping, licking.

Lleidawd, s. m. (llaid) A turning into clay.

Lleidfa, s. f. (llaid—ma) A clayey place.

Lleidiad, s. m. (llaid) A turning into clay or mud.

Lleidiaw, v. a. (llaid) To turn into clay or mud.

Lleidiawg, a. (llaid) Lutulent, miry, muddy.

Lleidiawl, a. (llaid) Of a clayey nature.

Lleidiog, v. a. (lleidiawg) To turn clayey.

Lleidiogrwydd, s. m. (lleidiawg) Muddiness.

Lleidle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llaid—lle) Muddy place.

Lleidlyd, a. (llaid) Clayey; muddy, lutulent.

Lleidlydedd, s. m. (lleidlyd) Muddiness, lutulence.

Lleidlydiaw, v. a. (lleidlyd) To become lutulent.

Lleidlydrwydd, s. m. (lleidlyd) Muddiness.

Lleidlys, s. m. (lleid—lys) Mudwort.

Lleidryn, s. m. dim. (lleidr) A petty thief.

Lleidr, s. m.—pl. lladron (llad) A thief. *Lleidr*

cysaddef, an arrant thief; *lleidr crogadwy*, a

thief that deserves hanging; *lleidr gwerth*, a

thief liable to be sold; *lleidr camgrus*, a thief

that may be cleared by a compensation fine;

lleidr dirwysus, a thief that may be freed by a

common fine. *Welsh Laws:—Lleidr pen ffordd*,

a highwayman; *carn lleidr*, an accessor to a

thief, or the receiver of what is stolen.

Cystaf yn lleidr, cystaf yn frenin.

The first that will be a thief, first that will be a king. *Adage.*

Ni he haid ddawliad ddolach yn gwahodd,

Na thr fwy ladron, na thrif ladron.

There never was a more clownish swarm of devils in inviting,
nor land more full of thieves, nor a town more full of pilferers.

L. G. Colli, i Gaeleu.

Lleiddawd, s. m. (llaid) A slungish state.

Lleiddiad, s. m.—pl. lleiddiaid (lladd) A slayer.

Angus golau pob gelyn

Angad lleiddiad Lyweilyn.

The manifest death of every foe, the slaughtering hand of
Lyweilyn. *Gwyn.*

Lleied, a. (llai) So little, or equally little.

Lleiedig, a. (llai) Diminished, or lessened.

Lleiedigawl, a. (lleiedig) Tending to lessen.

Lleieingant, s. m. (lleian—cant) The circle of

bluish gloom; an epithet for the sea.

Dygorfa Cymru i beri cad;

A llyth llaw gwyn a gynulliant,

A lluman glan Dewi a dderchafant,

I dywysaw Gwydyl drwy lleieingant.

The Welsh were obliged to cause a battle; and the tribes of

many a region they will collect together; and the holy banner of

Dewi they will lift up, to lead the Gwyddellians through the circle

of the blue gloom. *Golyddan, Arm. Prydain.*

Lleifiad, s. m. (llaif) A cutting off, a reaping.

Lleifiaw, v. a. (llaif) To cut, or to reap.

O dir i dir, drwy y dydd,

Ac o oled ei gyllydd,

Haw a'i llai yn holl Lliffon,

Heilaw y mab haaner Mo.

From region to region, through the day, and from the wealth of

each, Hugh will reap it in all Lliffon, the crop of the youth is half

Anglesey. *Iau. Ddwygyn.*

Lleigiad, s. m.—pl. lleigiaid (llag) One who flags,

or droops, a sculker.

Lleigiaw, v. a. (llag) To flag; to lag; to skulk.

Oe i Loegr y cais lleigiaw,

Mi wn dyb o'r man y daw.

If to England he shall attempt to skulk, I know a guess from

where he will come. *Iau. Dyff.*

Lleigiawg, a. (llaig) Abounding with bubbles.

Lleigiawl, a. (llaig) Producing bubbles, bubbling.

Lleigiwr, s. m.—pl. lleigwyr (llag—gwr) A lag-

ger; a sculker.

Lleigus, a. (llag) Flagging, drooping; sluggish,

slow, creeping, gradual. *Yn lleigus*, presently,

by and by; in the evening.

Lleilal, a. (llai repeated) Less and less.

Lleilal lymaid gwaif.

Less and less the draught of winter. *Adage.*

Lleill, s. pl. (llall) The others; the rest.

Lleillid, s. m. (llall—tu) A contrary side.

Lleinell, s. f.—pl. t. au (llain) A narrow slip.

Lleinriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llain) A blading.

Lleinriaw, v. a. (llain) To blade; to make into

long strips, or slips.

Llelon, s. m. aggr. (llal) A kind of marble, of a dark bine and black colour in the polish, which burns into good lime, and is like that of Killenny and the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland.
Lleiplaw, v. a. (llaib) To lick, or to lap up.
Lleipr, a. (llaib) Flaccid, flabby, drooping, hanging, lofling; withered; feeble.
Lleipraw, v. a. (lleipr) To make flabby; to droop.

Madyn—

Clyd noeth llypyr, a' th lleipra madredd.

Raynard, thou bare skin cleest, corruption shall make thee flabby.

R. Goch Bryt.

Lleiprawg, a. (lleipr) Having a flaccid quality.
Lleipriad, s. m. (lleipr) A turning flabby.
Lleiprogr, s. f.—pl. t. od (lleipr) The lamprey.
Lleirfyrd, s. m. (llaer—bryd) Lively mind.

*Nend wyr pawb yn llywr, lleirfyrd gynnal,
 Nad hylithr nar twl mal oddiwrthyd!*

Does not every one perfectly know, keeping up a lively imagination, that the fine gold does not pass so currently, as from thee!

Gw. Ddu o Arfon, m. Sir Gr. Llywd.

Lleirwyd, s. m. (llaer—gwyd) Lecherwite, a fine for adultery or fornication.

Lleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llaia) The uttering of the voice, a sounding, a tonation; a counter tide
Lleisiaw, v. a. (llaia) To utter a voice, or cry; to sound; to make a noise; to ring; to be made vocal.

And i offwrn—

*Llen ei gen yn llangynh,
 Llysiaw Nair, er lleisiaw ei mia.*

Let her go to offer the form of her lip to llangynh, of the herbs of Mary, for her mouth to be made vocal.

Ll. ab Edmwnd, i Pader.

Lleisiawg, a. (llaia) Having voice or utterance.
Lleisiawl, a. (llaia) Belonging to the voice, vocal.
Lleisiwr, s. m.—pl. lleisiwyr (llaia—gwr) A bawler, a squaller.

Lleisw, s. m. (llaia) A lixivium, or lye. **Lleisw coed,** a lixivium of wood ashes; **lleisw corff,** stale urine

*Rhag gwunddi amwydd, cymora Gribba saint Ffrid a gwn
 leisw, a gwlcha dy ben.*

For a weakness of the brain, take the sawwort and make a decoction, and wash thy head.

Ll. Meddyg.

Lleiswaid, a. (lleisw) Lixivial, of the nature of lye
Lleiswaw, v. a. (lleisw) To make a lixivium.
Lleiswawg, a. (lleisw) Impregnated with lye.
Lleiswawl, a. (lleisw) Lixivious, lixiviated.

Lleithad, s. m. (llaith) A dissolving; a turning dank, moist, or humid.

Lleithawd, s. m. (llaith) A dissolution; a dampening, or a moistening.

Lleithban, s. m. (llaith—pan) The soft row of fish.

Lleithder, s. m. (llaith) Humidity, moisture.

Lleithdra, s. m. (llaith) Moisture, dampness.

Lleithedig, a. (llaith) Moistened, or damped.

Lleithgar, a. (llaith) Apt to cause a dissolution; slaying; of a dank tendency.

Lleithgarwch, s. m. (lleithgar) Aptness to cause dissolution; a tendency to humidity.

Lleithiad, s. m.—pl. lleithiad (llaith) That causes dissolution; a slaughterer.

*Lleithiawg, Owain llythw agwa;
 Lleithgar llym gryd,
 Lleithiad cad cerdd gyd,
 Caderydd Caswallawn.*

Possessed of a throne is Owain, of a mighty race; the slaughtering and heroic energy of conflict; the slaughterer of battle and theme of song with the strength of Caswallawn.

Cyddfai, i O. Cyfylling.

Lleithiamawl, a. (lleithiant) Apt to dissolve.
Lleithlannu, v. a. (lleithiant) To cause dissolution; to turn to a dank state.

Lleithiant, s. m. (llaith) Dissolution; dank state.
Lleithiar, a. (llaith) Of dissolving tendency.

*Oddi iag, oddi amgylch agwyr;
 Oddi a wladwr i'r byd, oddi a hennu
 O hennu! lleithiar!*

There was trouble, there was a matchless scene of death, was a doubt to the world if there was a remnant left of us for decaying old age.

Ll. F. Rhod.

Lleithiaw, v. a. (llaith) To moisten, to damp; to dissolve; to become moist, or damp.

Lleithiawg, u. (llaith) Having the power of dissolving; having a damp or humid quality.

Lleithiawl, a. (llaith) Dissolvent; tending to humidity or moisture.

Lleithig, s. f. dim. (llaith) A platform, a form, bench, or seat; a throne; a couch. **Lleithig newadd,** a piece of timber crossing the hall, dividing it into upper and lower, and which formed a step to the upper part, which was the place of rank: **lleithig troed,** a footstool.

*Twi lleithig lwyth Ynys Prydain: Arthur yn bestrymell
 Nghaerleion ar Wreg, a Dewi yn ben eugyl, a Maelgwn Gwynedd
 yn ben hynt; Arthur yn bestrymell yn lleithig yn Newydd,
 a Bedwyl yn ben eugyl, a Charadur Freichfras yn ben y
 all; Arthur yn bestrymell yn Maelgwn Rhigydd yn y Cych,
 a Chyndebyr Gwathwys yn ben eugyl, a Gwathwyl Wledig yn ben
 hynt.*

The three tribes of the throne of the Isle of Britain: Arthur the supreme king in Caerleon upon Usk, and Dewi the prince of the op, and Maelgwn Gwynedd the first elder; Arthur the sovereign king at Cellwyl in Cornwall, and Bedwyl the prince of the op, and Charadur Freichfras the first elder; Arthur the supreme law at Penryn Rhigydd in the North, and Chyndebyr Gwathwyl the first elder, and Gwathwyl Wledig the first elder.

Truad.

*Gweth dair morwyn yn cwtioch ar lleithig: ac o'i dylid
 lleithig.*

He observed three damsels sitting upon a seat: and he saw them to the east.

R. Peredur—Maelgwn.

*Yn y newadd yr oddi—dan ffawr yn gwared gwyddyl
 lleithig aur.*

In the hall there were two youths playing at chess upon the golden seat.

Dr. Mac. Wledig—Maelgwn.

*Yr oddi y gwedd da dig,
 A'r sel uthr, ar ei lleithig;
 A'r wreiddid, a'r fwl foel-drist,
 Wrth y llan—*

The good and irritable gentleman, with the frowning brow, the upon his couch; and the good woman, lean, modest and a little dejected head, by the fire.

Tom. Peithy, 1794.

Lleithigawg, a. (llaith) Having a seat, enthroned.

*Yn y gen deyrn o gyrru durydd—
 Ya llyd Aberffraw, er llaw fodiawg,
 Bann o da gwledig yn Buthigawg.*

I drank with a prince out of horns adorned with gold, a court of Aberffraw, for the glory of the prosperous; I was by the side of the sovereign enthroned.

Idar.

Lleithin, s. f. (llaith—hin) Humid weather.

Lleithineb, s. m. (lleithin) Humidity, moisture.

Lleithlon, s. pl. aggr. (llaith) Moistures, liquids.

Lleithlyd, a. (llaith) Apt to be damp or wet.

Lleithlydrwydd, s. m. (lleithlyd) Dampishness.

Lleithlydu, v. a. (lleithlyd) To render damp; to become of a damp quality.

Lleithon, s. m. aggr. (llaith) The soft roe, or spawn of fish; otherwise called **lleithban**, and **bol meddal**. **Lleithon** a gromell, the soft roe and hard roe.

Lleithrid, s. m. (llathr) A flash of lightning.

Lleithrwydd, s. m. (llaith) Dampness, moisture.

Llelo, s. m. (llo) A dolt, a blockhead. *Tex. y llelo gwrtion!* Hold thy tongue, thou foolish blockhead! It is used, in South Wales, as the diminutive of the name of **Llywelyn**.

Llem, a. (s. of llym) Sharp, pungent, severe.

Cenaw yn of wal a gwl llem.

A puppy in his kennel and a fierce bitch.

Id.

Llemain, v. a. (llam) To hop, or dance about.

Llemeinig, a. (llemain) Of a roving state.

*Bu Llywarch yn ddiaburch ddyg;
 Bu lwm lwm, bu llemeinig.*

Llywarch was without respect and irritated; he was in a roving state.

Dr. Gr. F. 1794.

Llawer gerydd blaer yn Llawnwr Begoned,
Llawnog yn lloswr.

May a grey steed in the stable of Llanwr, prancing in January.
Cynyddol.

Llenidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llamid) One that
bonds, leaps, or springs; the porpoise.
Lleninawg, a. (llamu) Apt to bound or leap.
Llenitor, sup. (llam) To be trodden, to be
treading.

Pob llwyfr llenitor arno.

Every coward will be trodden upon.

Llefoed.

Llenwt, s. m. (llam—gwst) Sharp perception.
Llenyg, s. f. (llam) Sea lavender.
Llenystan, s. f.—pl. t. od (llamwt) A sparrow-
hawk; otherwise called *llymystan*, *gwalcas*,
gwisps, *cudyll*, and *pilan*.
Llen, s. m. (llam) Literature, or scholarship.

Gwell y'gwyr llam na brenid.

The learned knows better than old age.

Adage.

Gwell na llam pwyll cynbend.

Better than learning is natural talent.

Adage.

Llen, s. f.—pl. t. i (lly—en) A veil; a curtain,
or hangings. *Llen yr ymysgar*, the caul, or
concentum.

Llenwg, a. (llam) Having a veil, veiled.

Llenwg, a. (llam) Literate, having scholarship.

Oel Crist 988, y herod Owein ab Hywel Dda, gŵr Llan Iltad yn
Sperwnged, schawr cael ynddi lloegion penodig o Sarcos.

The year of Christ 988, Owein son of Hywel the Good, destroy-
ed the choir of Saint Iltad in Gorsewneydd, on account of finding
in it learned men, of the same nobility. *Corad. Llengwysan.*

Llenwi, a. (llam) Tending to veil, veiling.

Llenwi, s. m.—pl. llenwion (llam) A scholar.

Cyn benn llenwr.

Before I was a scholar.

Tellurin.

Llencyn, s. m. dim. (llanc) A stripling, a lad.

Llengel, s. f. (llam—cel) A veil hiding; a veil.

Llyfr drist eger!

Unhappy darnel do!

A good sword agree!

Altogether and the separation I a silent covering veil hides the
private cheer. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Llengudd, s. f. (llam—cudd) A veil covering.

Llenguddiaw, s. m. (llamgudd) To cover with a veil

Lleniad, s. m. (llam) A veiling, a covering over.

Lleniedig, a. (lleniad) Veiled, having a veil.

Lleniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lleniad) A veiler.

Llenig, s. f. dim. (llam) A small veil, a veil.

Llenlath, s. f. (llam—lath) A curtain-rod.

Llenlan, s. m. (llam—llan) Sheet-cloth, sheeting

El trallan a gaff yr ysgudd lly i gae y frenin yn wriad.

His shade the judge of the palace shall have from the queen al-
ways. *Welsh Laws.*

Llenwineth, s. m. (llawwr) Literature.

Llenw, v. a. (llam) To veil, or to envelop.

Death mai odineth mwyn,

Is dyllant ar dwyn,

A dall yn glaw-darwedd yn llaw pob llwyn.

The supremely charming May is come, fresh vegetation on the
broke, and the verdantly springing leaves are willing every grove
D. Williams.

Llenwad, s. m. (llanw) A filling, a replenishing.

Llenwedig, a. (llanw) Filled, or replenished.

Llenwedigaeth, s. m. (llanwedig) The act of filling

Llenwi, v. a. (llanw) To fill, to replenish; to be-
come full; to flow in; to flow, as the tide.

Ni lenwte allwyr eithr ag addewidion da.

He'll not be filled except with fair promises. *Adage.*

Gorch of lloer o Wrgan Fart Turch dlofodd at fuchedd yrrd

a thagwedd a haddwch of a gloddid yn Ngher Llŷon ar Wrg.

After Gorgant Fart Turch had allied the days of his life with

tranquillity and peace, he was buried in Caer Llŷon upon Uke.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Llenwiall, s. pl. aggr. (llam—gwiall) Curtain rods

Llenwialen, s. f. (llamwiall) A curtain rod.

Llenwr, s. m.—pl. llenwyr (llam—gwr) A learned

man; a clergyman.

Lleng, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (lly—eng) A legion.

Tair lleng a dddeuant llant lesto,

Tair prall prif llyngos wy brws brod.

Three legions came by the vessels of the flood, three ample and
chief of fleets hastily to assail him. *Gwalchmai.*

Llengawl, a. (Heng) Of a legion, legionary.

Llengig, s. f. (llam—cig) The midriff, the dia-

phragma. *Toriad Llengig*, a rupture.

Lleoldeb, s. m. (lleawl) Locality, being local.

Lleolder, s. m. (lleawl) Locality, being local.

Lleolrwydd, s. m. (lleawl) Locality, localness.

Lleoriaeth, s. m. (lleawr) Literature, scholarship.

Llepiad, s. m. (lleb) A lapping, or licking.

Llepiant, v. a. (lleb) To lap, or to lick.

Llepiaw, v. a. (lleb) To lap, or to lick up.

Pob un a lepio a'i dafawd, fal y llepio di.

Every one that shall lap with his tongue, as a dog laps.

Julius 7. 3.

Llepiawl, a. (lleb) Lambative; lapping, licking.

Llepiwr, s. m.—pl. llepwyr (lleb—gwr) Lapper.

Ller, s. m. (lly—er) That is stretched or drawn

out; that is sharp, or crisp; the smooth rye

brome; the grass. *Mae clefyd y ller arnaf*, I am

oppressed with languor, or I am tired. *Sŵ.*

Redd Gwrgi gwytydd, a Gwytyddyd ller;

A redd Llŷon ller oed,

Yn agwathaf Gwraas, gwr yndd.

The grave of Gwrgi the hero, and the sharp Gwytyddia; and

the grave of Llŷon the affliction of a ruler, are on the summit of

Gwraas, this is truth. *Eng. B. Mlynar.*

Llerch, s. f.—pl. t. lan (ller) A friak; a fit of

loitering, or lurking.

Llercian, s. m. (llerc) A friaking backwards and

forwards; a loitering; a lurking.

Llercian, v. a. (llerc) To loiter about; to lurk.

Llercianawl, a. (llercian) Loitering; lurking.

Llerciaw, v. a. (llerc) To loiter about; to lurk.

Llerciwr, s. m.—pl. llercwyr (llerc—gwr) One

who friaks about; a saunterer; one who lin-

gers about; a lurker.

Llercyn, s. m. dim. (llerc) A loiterer; a lurker.

Llercyna, v. a. (llercyn) To friak about; to loiter.

Llercynawl, a. (llercyn) Loitering; lurking.

Llercynwr, s. m.—pl. llercynwyr (llercyn—gwr)

A loiterer, a saunterer; a lurker.

Lleren, s. f. dim. (ller) A cockle, or darnel.

Gwenith tyner heb lleren,

Gwyn had tywysegion hen.

Delicate wheat without one darnel, the fair seed of ancient

princes. *Sim. Fychan.*

Llerf, a. (ller) Crisp; subtle; sharp, acerb.

Llerpyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llarp) A shred, a rag.

Llerpyna, v. a. (llerpyn) To tear to rags.

Llerpyniad, s. m. (llerpyn) A tearing to rags.

Llerpynu, v. a. (llerpyn) To rent into shreds.

Llerth, s. m. (ller) Extreme fineness or subtlety;

an extreme agitation, or frenzy. a. Frantic.

Saf yw llerth cyddedriawg.

A being frantic is being mad. *Ll. Medd.*

Llerthawl, a. (llerth) Tending to a frenzy.

Llerthiad, s. m. (llerth) A turning frantic.

Llerthwydd, s. m. (llerth) A frantic state.

Llerthu, v. a. (llerth) To turn frantic or mad.

Llerthus, a. (llerth) Tending to be frantic.

Llerthusaw, v. a. (llerthus) To turn frantic.

Llern, v. a. (ller) To make crisp or sharp; to be

nice; to become subtle.

Llerw, s. m. (ller) That is nice, soft, delicate, or smooth. *Maluen yn gadel ei llerw ar ei hol, a snail leaving her track behind her.*
Llerw, a. (ller) Soft, smooth, delicate; squeamish, easily disgusted.

*Dy gusan—
Caleing llerw ddlerwin.*

*Thy kiso, a nice present, in no wise harsh. D. ab Gwilym.
Dwf llerw dan defyll irwydd.*

*A delicate growth beneath the green-wood glades.
D. ab Gwilym.*

Llerchwimp, a. (llerw—chwimp) Of soft turn, of smooth gait.

Llerwddyn, s. c.—pl. t. ion (llerw—dyn) A nice or delicate person; a gentle person.

Llerwddyn dan fustell ordda.

*A delicate fair one under a sable bordered mantle.
D. ab Gwilym.*

Llerwfalch, a. (balch) Nicely-proud. *Llerwfalch farchawg, a punctiliously-proud knight.*

Lies, s. m. (lly—es) Benefit, advantage, good, profit; interest; service; use.

*Lies dibirwch yn ddifennawli, lies cywirdeb yn dragwyddawl.
The gain of iniquity is evanescent, the gain of probity is eternal.*

Cla a gadu ei les er afael i'w gymydwag.

Odious is he who foregoes his own advantage for the sake of disadvantage to his neighbour.

Liesawl, a. (lies) Beneficial, advantageous.

Liesg, a. (lly—esg) Feeble, faint, lax, sluggish, slothful. *Cenad liesg, a feeble messenger.*

Liesgâd, s. m. (liesg) A weakening; a becoming weak, or debilitated.

Liesgaidd, a. (liesg) Somewhat weak, or faint.

Liesgar, a. (liesg) Feeble, or debilitated.

Liesgarwch, s. m. (liesgar) Feebleness, debility.

Liesgân, v. n. (liesg) To become feeble, faint, or sluggish; to debilitate.

Liesgdrwm, a. (liesg—trwm) Feebly heavy.

Liesgdrymedd, s. (liesgdrwm) Feeble heaviness.

Liesgedd, s. m. (liesg) Feebleness, laxity, debility; sluggishness; slothfulness; listlessness.

Def yw liesgedd peth a goller o wall.

Sluggishness consists in losing a thing from neglect.

Welsh Laws.

*Liesgedd, celengau y pochawd hwna ynt esgulusaw gwan-
athu Daw yn yr amser y dylio, tori goddian, anobethlaw am
dragredd, trisau er collu da bydawl, neu ddynion, a'r cyfelyb-
igion weithredoedd hyn.*

*Slothfulness, the branches of that sin are, the neglecting the
service of God in the proper time, the breaking a vow, despairing
of mercy, sorrowing for the loss of worldly good, or friends, and
similar acts to those.*

Ll. G. Hergist.

Liesgeddain, a. (liesgedd) Having a weariness.

Liesgen, s. f. (liesg) A sluggish, or slothful fit.

Liesgenaid, a. (liesgen) Of a sluggish or inactive disposition.

Liesgeneiddrwydd, s. m. (liesgenaid) Sluggishness; slothfulness.

Liesgiad, s. m. (liesg) A weakening, a debilitating

Liesgrwydd, s. m. (liesg) Feebleness, or debility.

Liesgu, v. a. (liesg) To weaken, to debilitate; to become weak, feeble, or debilitated.

*Gwedi llawer o amser, a dechreu o Llyr lesgu o henaht, y ddan
ragddywedd ddoion a gylodynt yn ugarthwyrab idau, ac a
orngyngnt yr holl deyrnas.*

*After a length of time, and when Llyr had begun to grow feeble
with age, the two before-mentioned sons in law rose up in opposi-
tion to him, and they subdued the whole kingdom.*

Gr. ab Artur.

Liesgyn, s. m. (liesg) A weakling, a feeble one.

Liesiad, s. m. (lies) A benefiting, a doing good.

Liesiannawl, a. (liesiant) Advantageous.

Liesiannu, v. a. (liesiant) To make beneficial.

Liesiant, s. m.—pl. liesiannau (lies) Benefaction.

Liesin, a. (lies) Utile; beneficial.

Liesineb, s. m. (liesin) Utility; benefit.

Liesinebawl, a. (liesineb) Beneficial.

Liesmar, s. f.—pl. liesmeirian (lies—mar) Swoon.

Liesmeiriad, s. m. (liesmar) A swooning, a fainting

Liesmeiriaw, v. n. (liesmar) To swoon, to faint.

Liesmeiriawl, a. (liesmar) Swooning, fainting.

Llest, s. m. (lly—est) That keeps from separating

Llestair, s. m.—pl. llesteiriau (llest) An obstruc-
tion, let, or hinderance.

Ni bydd llesteirach y ffordd er gwrnachw adern.

The way will not be the more obstructed for hearing men.

Adag.

Llesteiriad, s. m. (llestair) A retarding, an ob-
structing, or hindering; a retardment.

Llesteiriaw, v. a. (llestair) To obstruct, to hinder

Llesteiriawg, a. (llestair) Having obstruction.

Llesteiriawl, a. (llestair) Obstructing, retarding.

Llesteiriwr, s. m.—pl. llesteiriwyr (llestair—gwr)
An obstructer, a hinderer.

Llestr, s. m.—pl. llestri (llestr) A vessel. *Llestr*

emwyn, a butter pot; llestr pridd, an earthen

vessel; llestr dan heryl, a vessel under mil;

buwrch yn buwrw y llestr, a cow dropping the

matrix.

*Llestr a crylll wtrawd y penbechgodd yn y lly, can ad hys
efe namyn tori ei ayched; sef achawd yw bysg, fang gwlod
ar ei adar.*

*A vessel shall receive the liquor of the head falconer in the lly
as he ought only to quench his thirst; the reason of that is, he
he should leave his birds in want.*

Welsh Laws.

Llestraid, s. m.—pl. llestreidian (llestr) A vessel-
full; a measure containing two bushels and a
half, used in Glamorgan.

Llestriad, s. m. (llestr) A putting in a vessel.

Llestru, v. a. (llestr) To put into a vessel.

Llestrwr, s. m.—pl. llestrwyr (llestr—gwr) One
who puts into a vessel.

Llestryn, s. m. dim. (llestr) A small vessel.

Lleu, v. a. (lleu) To benefit, to advantage.

Lleuwyr, s. m. (lleuwyr) Aërial freshness.

Lleuwyr, v. a. (lleuwyr) To gather freshness, to
take the air; to follow a scent.

Llethai, a. (lled—pal) Oblique, bending, pliant

Llethaid, s. m. (llethai) A turning oblique.

Llethaiaw, v. a. (llethai) To render oblique; to
become oblique, or awry.

Lletheirwydd, s. m. (llethai) Obliqueness, wryness

Lletrawg, s. f.—pl. lletrogan (lledr) A cake.

Llettaeniad, s. m. (taeniad) A partly spreading.

Llettaenn, v. a. (taenn) To spread partly.

Lletaliad, s. m. (taliad) A partly paying.

Lletalu, v. a. (talu) Partly to pay, or reward.

Llettanawl, a. (tanawl) Partly spreading.

Llettaeniad, s. m. (taeniad) A partly spreading.

Llettaenn, v. a. (taenn) Partly to spread.

Llettardd, s. m. (tardd) A slight breaking out.

Llettarddawl, a. (lettardd) Slightly eruptive.

Llettarddiad, s. m. (lettardd) Slight eruption.

Llettarddu, v. n. (lettardd) To break out slightly,

to appear through slightly, to erupt slightly.

Llettawel, a. (tawel) Somewhat calm.

Llettawelu, v. n. (lettawel) To calm a little.

Llettebyg, a. (tebyg) Somewhat similar, or like.

Llettebygiad, s. m. (lettebyg) A partly likeness,

a partly surmising; a being a little like.

Llettebygn, v. a. (lettebyg) Partly to liken;

partly to guess; to be somewhat like.

Llettoddi, v. a. (toddi) To half dissolve.

Llettoddad, s. m. (toddad) A partly dissolving.

Llettrem, s. f. (trem) A half look, or glance.

Llettremiad, s. m. (lettrem) A slightly looking.

Lletremiaw, v. a. (lletrem) To look slightly.
 Lletremiawl, a. (lletrem) Slightly looking.
 Lletremiwr, s. m.—pl. lletremwyr (lletrem—gwr) One who slightly glances at.
 Llettring, s. f.—pl. t. au (dring) A ladder.
 Llettro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tro) A half turn.
 Llettrôad, s. m. (llettro) A partly turning.
 Llettroi, v. a. (llettro) To turn round a little.
 Llettrwm, a. (trwm) Somewhat heavy; a little sad.
 Llettrymu, v. a. (llettrwm) To make a little heavy; to become rather heavy.
 Llettwyll, s. m. (twyll) A slight deceit or fraud.
 Llettwyllaw, v. (llettwyll) To deceive slightly.
 Llettwymnaw, v. a. (llettwymyn) To warm slightly; to render lukewarm.
 Llettwymyn, a. (twymyn) Somewhat lukewarm.
 Llettyb, s. m. (tyb) A slight fancy or opinion.
 Llettybiad, s. m. (llettyb) A partly fancying.
 Llettybiaw, v. a. (llettyb) To half suspect.
 Llettyniad, s. m. (tyniad) A partly pulling.
 Llettynn, v. a. (tynn) Partly to draw or pull.
 Llettywyll, a. (tywyll) Somewhat dark, darkish.
 Llettywyllu, v. a. (llettywyll) To darken a little; to become rather dark.
 Llettrawd, s. m. (lled—trawd) A traverse. a. Traversing.
 Llewylodd llettrawd dy foliant;
 Llewylodd a Llywarch a'i casol.
 Over Llewylodd widely spreading thy praise;
 Llewylodd and Llywarch sing it. *Ll. F. Meach, i Llewylodd II.*
 Llettrawl, a. (llettrawd) Wandering abroad.
 Llettrodi, v. a. (llettrawd) To wander abroad.
 Lletty, s. m.—pl. t. au (lled—ty) A lodging.
 Y dyn a warchod dy dy, yn mha wlad y ceif lletty?
 The person who sells his house, in what country will he obtain a lodging?
 Y prwsell, ei lletty yw y ty mwyaf yn y dref, a chymherfeddaf.
 The head of the family, his lodging is the largest house in the town, and the most cheerful. *Welsh Laws.*
 Llettya, v. a. (lletty) To lodge, to take lodging.
 Gwyr y cadno yn ddigwrn da
 Pa le mae'r gwyddan yn llettya.
 The fox knows well enough where the geese do lodge. *Adage.*
 Llettyad, s. m. (lletty) A lodging, a quartering.
 Llettyaeth, s. m. (lletty) The practice of lodging.
 Llettyawg, a. (lletty) Having a lodging.
 Llettyawl, a. (lletty) Relating to lodging.
 Llettyedig, a. (llettyad) Lodged or quartered.
 Llettyyn, v. a. (lletty) To lodge; to quarter.
 Llettyyn, v. a. (llettyyn) To lodge, to take lodging.
 Llettyugar, a. (llettyyn) Apt to lodge; hospitable.
 Llettyugarwch, s. m. (llettyugar) Hospitality.
 Llettywr, s. m.—pl. llettywyr (lletty—gwr) A man-lodger, a lodger.
 Llettywraig, s. f.—pl. llettywreidd (lletty—gwraig) A woman lodger.
 Llettywriaeth, s. m. (llettywr) The practice of lodging.
 Lletwad, s. f. (lledwad) A ladle, or large spoon.
 Llety, s. m.—pl. t. au (llet—ty) House room.
 Lletya, v. a. (llety) To lodge, to take lodging.
 Llettyad, s. m. (llety) A lodging, a quartering.
 Llettyaeth, s. m. (llety) The practice of lodging.
 Llettyawl, a. (llety) Relating to lodging.
 Llettyedig, a. (llety) Lodged, or quartered.
 Llettynt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lled—hynt) Intent.
 Llettyyn, v. a. (llety) To lodge, to take a lodger.
 Llettyugar, a. (llettyyn) Apt to lodge; hospitable.
 Llettyugarwch, s. m. (llettyugar) Hospitality.
 Llettywr, s. m.—pl. llettywyr (lletty—gwr) Lodger.
 Llettywraig, s. f. (lletty—gwraig) A woman lodger.

Vol. II.

Lletywriaeth, s. (llettywr) The practice of lodging.
 Llettydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lletty) A lodger.
 Lletth, a. (s. f. of llyth) Flabby; drooping, feeble.
 Lletthadwy, a. (lletth) That may be flattened; that may be overlayered.
 Lletthawl, a. (lletth) Flattening; overlaying.
 Lletthbegwn, s. m. (lletth—begwn) A flattened pole.
 Lletthbegynawl, a. (lletthbegwn) Having a flattened pole; oblate.
 Lletthedig, a. (lletth) Flattened; overlayed.
 Lletthgrwn, a. (lletth—crwn) Spheroidal, oblate.
 Lletthiad, s. m. (lletth) A flattening, an overlaying.
 Lletthr, s. f.—pl. lletthrod (lletth) A slope, a declivity, a steep; a cliff, or steep side of a hill.
 Lletthr grudd, the fall of the cheek bone.

"Plan y bedd yn lletth y bryn?"

Llawer a'u gwyr ei gofya:

Bedd Cael mab Cynvelyn.

"Whose is the grave in the declivity of the hill?" many who know not do ask: It is the grave of Cael, son of Cynvelyn.

Englynion Beddau Milywyr.

Llethrawd, s. m. (llethr) That slopes; a heap.
 Llethrawg, a. (llethr) Having a declivity.
 Llethrawl, a. (llethr) Declivous, pensile.
 Llethredig, a. (llethr) Being made declivous.
 Llethredd, s. m. (llethr) A sloping state.
 Llethriad, s. m. (llethr) A making declivous; a sloping, or sloping down.
 Llethrid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llathr) A gleam; a flash of lightning, coruscation.
 Llethridaw, v. a. (llethrid) To render gleaming.
 Llethridawg, a. (llethrid) Gleaming, coruscant.
 Llethridawr, a. (llethrid) Greatly gleaming.
 Ysgwydauwr llethridawr llathraid, shields of brightly gleaming polish.
 Llethridiad, s. m. (llethrid) A gleaming, coruscation.
 Llethridiannawl, a. (llethridiant) Productive of coruscation.
 Llethridiannu, v. a. (llethridiant) To render coruscant, to produce coruscation.
 Llethridiant, s. m. (llethrid) A coruscation.
 Llethru, v. a. (llethr) To slope down steeply.
 Llethu, v. a. (lleth) To press flat; to overlay.
 Llethwr, s. m.—pl. llethwyr (lleth—gwr) One who presses down; an overlayer.
 Llên, v. a. (lla) To explain, to read, to lecture.

Fy ngherddau, fy llyfrau lleer.

My songs, my books will be read. *Tallies.*

"Chwi a lloech y ddeddf, ac a'u ddiellwch," medd Elen wrth yr Iddewod. "Nid all llên ac ai ddiellwch," eb llynyddau.

"You do read the law, and you do not understand it," said Elen to the Jews. "We do read it, and we do understand it," they replied. *Ll. O. Nergesi.*

Llên, v. a. (lle) To place, to set, or to lay.
 Lleua, v. a. (llau) To louse, or to hunt for lice.
 Lleuad, s. f.—pl. t. au (llên) The moon. *Cynnydd y lleuad*, the increase of the moon; *cil y lleuad*, the wane of the moon. *See Lloer.*

Nid gwreswg ond yr haal; nid oer ond y lleuad.

Nothing is so hot as the sun; nothing is so cold as the moon.

Tri pheth a newidiant yn fynych; y lleuad, y gwynt, a meddiwl gwraig.

Three things often change; the moon, the wind, and a woman's mind. *Adage.*

Llenadawl, a. (lleuad) Belonging to the moon.
 Lleuadglaf, a. (lleuad—claf) Moon-sick, lunatic.
 Lleuadiad, s. m. (lleuad) A lunation, or an eclipsic revolution of the moon.
 Lleuadlys, s. m. (lleuad—llys) The lunaria.
 Lleuan, s. f. dim. (llau) A single louse, a louse.
 Lleuawg, a. (llau) Abounding with lice, lousy.
 Lleudid, s. m. (llên) Splendour, or brightness.
 Lleuen, s. f. (llau) A single louse, a louse.

2 N

Lleuer, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleu—er) Light; splendour. *Lleuer y llygad*, the light of the eye; *lleuer dar*, a little bird of the size of a wren, with short legs.

*Asurus fu'r lleuer—
Lle rhodod i ddwyn lleuer haul!*

Vexations was the window, where it was placed to conduct the light of the sun!
D. ab Gwilym.

Lleuerad, s. m. (lleuer) A shedding of light.
Lleuerawd, s. m. (lleuer) A shedding a light.
Lleuerawg, a. (lleuer) Luminous; glittering.
Lleuerawl, a. (lleuer) Illuminating; shining.
Lleuerog, s. f.—pl. t. ion (lleuer) A luminary.
Lleueru, v. n. (lleuer) To shine, to shed light.
Lleuerwch, s. m. (lleuer) A luminous state.
Lleuerwsg, s. m. (lleuer) A luminous state.
Lleuerydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lleuer) One that sheds light, one that illumines; a luminary.
Lleufer, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleu—mer) Splendour.

*Lleuiauwr, amerawdyr mor a lleufer,
I ddylif cyunil cynhybycer.*

The governor and the sovereign of the sea and of light, to the conflicting torrent he is compared.
Eiu. ab Gwgawn.

*Filwath y cuthym yn negesawg,
O lleufer llyw caumawg, lawu dy wysawg.*

A second time I have gone a messenger, from the splendour of the chief of conflict, the righteous prince.
Meilyr, m. Gr. ab Cynan.

*Tale ddylid l'r anfan a orug Gorffennawg; ac o'r lleufer hon yd
seth, ac yn Nglaer Luadalu y claddwid.*

The debt of nature was paid by Gorffennawg; and he passed from this state of light, and in the City of London he was buried.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Lleuferad, s. m. (lleufer) An enlightening.
Lleuferawl, a. (lleufer) Illuminative.
Lleuferad, s. m. (lleufer) An illuminating.
Lleuferan, v. a. (lleufer) To enlighten, to illumine.
Lleuferawd, s. m. (lleufer) An illumination.
Lleuferawg, a. (lleufer) Luminous, splendid.
Lleuferawl, a. (lleufer) Illuminating; shining.
Lleuferiad, s. m. (lleufer) An illumination.
Lleuferogrwydd, s. m. (lleufer) Lightsomeness.
Lleuferu, v. n. (lleufer) To illumine; to shine.

*Pennod cyrch elfydd haul a hwylla;
Yn uchel oddochom flocer lleuferu.*

Daily around the elements the sun revolves; high above us the moon reflects a light.
Iona's Mynyw.

Lleuferydd, s. m. (lleufer) An illuminator.
Llenlys, s. m. (llau—llys) The staves-acre; also called *Llewyg y llau*.
Llenogrwydd, s. (llenawg) Lousiness, lousy state.
Llenrwydd, s. m. (llên) Brightness, resplendency.
Llew, s. m.—pl. t. od (lly—ew) That swallows, that takes in, or devours; a lion. *Y llew gryn gwyllt*, the wild orach; *Y llew gryn dof*, the garden orach; also called *llewyn* and *llygwyn*.

Glew a fydd llew byd yn llwyd.

The lion will be brave until he is grey. *Adage.*

*I Llywarch y bu lewod;
A gwae wrt byw Lloegr en bod.*

To Llywarch there were lions; and woe to the men of England that they were.
L. G. Cuthi.

Llewa, v. a. (llew) To swallow, to devour, to take food, to eat.

Llewid bydd ni bo beichiawg.

She that is not pregnant let her swallow victuals. *Adage.*

*Llewais wirawd
Gwin a bragawd.*

I swallowed of beverage wine and bragget. *Taliesin.*

*Eryr Eil lan el let;
Llawai gwr lly;
Crau calon Cynddylan wyn;*

The eagle of Eil loud his scream; he had devoured fresh beverage: the heart's blood of fair Cynddylan!
Llywarch Hen.

Llewad, s. m. (llew) A swallowing, a devouring.
Llewadwy, a. (llewad) That may be devoured.
Llewaidd, a. (llew) Like a lion, leonine.
Llewawd, s. m. (llew) The act of devouring.
Llewawl, a. (llew) Swallowing, or devouring.
Llewedig, a. (llewad) Being devoured.
Llewen, s. m. (llew) A point that takes in, or to which any thing verges; a focus.
Llewenydd, s. m. (llewen) A verging point; the occult. *Llewenydd haul*, sun set. *Sil.*
Llewes, s. f.—pl. t. od (llew) A lioness, a she lion.
Llewi, v. a. (llew) To swallow, to take in.
Llewig, a. (llew) Having the nature of a lion.
Llewin, a. (llew) Tending down, or into; occult.
Llewinaw, v. a. (llewin) To verge; to go westward.
Llewinawl, a. (llewin) Occiduous, occult.
Llewiniaid, s. m. (llewin) A verging, a falling to the extreme point; a westing.
Llewych, s. m.—pl. t. au (lla—gwyth) Light, brightness, splendour; hue, colour; aspect, appearance. *Mac dy lewych yn wio*, thy look is excellent.

*Ef gwaeth haul hwyfawr lewycha;
Ef gwaeth llor, a lewych ardd;
Ef gwaeth trai a llau; a llwyr reddu byd,
A bydoedd wledychu.*

He made the sun to light a mighty round; he made the sea and the subtle-hued aspect; he made the ebb and flood; the sea he owns, and governs worlds.
Eiu. ab Gwgawn.

Llewychad, s. m. (llewych) A reflecting a light.
Llewychadwy, a. (llewychad) Capable of reflecting light, of a glittering quality.
Llewychator, ger. (llewychad) In illuminating.
Llewychawd, s. m. (llewych) Reflection of light.
Llewychawl, a. (llewych) Tending to reflect light.
Llewychedig, a. (llewych) Shining, or glittering.
Llewychedigaeth, s. m. (llewychedig) A shining.
Llewychedigawl, a. (llewychedig) Illuminative.
Llewychfawr, a. (llewych) Resplendent; glorious.
Llewychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llewych) A shining, a glittering.
Llewychiannawl, a. (llewychiant) Illuminative.
Llewychiannu, v. a. (llewychiant) To illuminate.
Llewychiant, s. m. (llewych) Illumination.
Llewychitor, sup. (llewych) To be illuminated.
Llewycholdeb, s. m. (llewychawl) Lightsomeness.
Llewycholder, s. m. (llewychawl) Lightsomeness.
Llewycholi, v. a. (llewychawl) To make luminous.
Llewychu, v. a. (llewych) To give light, to illumine; to shine; to glitter.

Am a rygaraf, cen nll'm carwy—

*Ned llewyr ym llw llaf amwyr lla
Ban llewyr ei bron ger ei breichwyr.*

For the object that I love to exceed, since she will not let me do so, doth she not greatly consume me, who is of the line of the low border of the wave, when her breast glitters by her breast.
Cynddylan, i Efu f. Meir.

Llewychus, a. (llewych) Lightsome, luminous.
Llewychusaw, v. a. (llewychus) To make lightsome; to become lightsome.
Llewyydd, s. m. (llew) A point to which any thing verges; a radiating point.
Llewyyddawl, a. (llewyydd) Verging to a focus.
Llewyyddiad, s. m. (llewyydd) A radiating to a focus.
Llewyyddu, v. a. (llewyydd) To verge to a focus, to tend westward.
Llewyr, s. f.—pl. t. on (llew) A swoon, a trance, or fainting fit. *Llewyr y blaidd*, hope; *llewyr yr iar*, henbane, also called *ffon y bagel*, or *brenin*, *ffa y moch*, *parfyg*, and *bela*.
Llewrygawl, a. (llewyr) Swooning, or fainting.
Llewrygiad, s. m. (llewyr) A swooning, a fainting.

Llewgu, v. a. (Llewgy) To swoon or to faint.
Bydd—dyddion yn llewgu gan ofn, a dygwyl am y pethau sydd yn dderod ar y ddaear.
 There shall be men dying with fear, and looking for the things that are coming upon the earth. *Luke 21. 26.*

Llewgyus, a. (Llewgy) Tending to swoon or faint.
Llewyn, s. m.—pl. f. au (llew) A point to which any thing verges; a radiating point; a meteor; also the herb orchard.

Arf sy'r cwy'r llewyr llewya
Arf gwydd—

The weapon of the eagle of men is the splendour of the gleam of the darting of slaughter. *Li. P. Moch, i Llymelyn II.*

Llewynad, s. m. (Llewyn) A verging to a focus; a reflection of rays.

Llewynawl, a. (Llewyn) Verging to a focus.

Llewyniad, s. m. (Llewyn) A radiating to a focus.

Llewynu, v. a. (Llewyn) To verge to a focus; to tend westward.

Llewynydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (llewyn) A verging point; the occident.

Llewyr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lla—gwy'r) Radiance.

Llewyrwl, v. a. (llewyr) To radiate, to sparkle.

Llewyrwl, a. (llewyr) Radiant; sparkling.

Llewyrch, s. m.—pl. t. au (llewyr) Reflection of light, a shining; complexion, aspect. *Wyt yn barien dy llewyrch, thy look is very well.*

Llewyrchad, s. m. (llewyrch) A reflecting a light.

Llewyrchawl, a. (llewyrch) Reflecting light.

Llewyrchedig, a. (llewyrchad) Illumed.

Llewyrchiad, s. m. (llewyrch) A reflecting a light.

Llewyrchiannawl, a. (llewyrchiant) Illuminative.

Llewyrchiannu, v. a. (llewyrchiant) To cause a light, to illuminate.

Llewyrchiant, s. m. (llewyrch) An illumination.

Llewyrchu, v. a. (llewyrch) To reflect, to shine.

Llewyrchus, a. (llewyrch) Lightsome, luminous.

Llewyrchusaw, v. a. (llewyrchus) To make lightsome; to become lightsome.

Llewyrdeb, s. m. (llewyr) Radiantness; a glitter.

Llewyrriad, s. m. (llewyr) Radiation; a sparkling.

Llewyrriannawl, a. (llewyrriant) Apt to radiate.

Llewyrriannu, v. a. (llewyrriant) To cast a splendour.

Llewyrriant, s. m. (llewyr) Radiation, a sparkling.

Llewyrn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llewyr) A fiery exhalation, or meteor, an ignis fatuus; also called *llychnog*.

Rhye Meigen—

Emwy, dym llewyrn, dym llewyrn.

Rhye Meigen, galky, lousy-headed, having the aspect of a will and a whip. D. ab Gwilym.

Llewyrnaidd, a. (llewyrn) Like a meteor.

Llewyrnawg, a. (llewyrn) Having meteors.

Llewyrnawl, a. (llewyrn) Meteorous, having the quality of a meteor; producing meteors.

Llewyrnu, v. a. (llewyrn) To produce meteors.

Llwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lla) A reader, a lecturer.

Llwyddawl, a. (llwydd) Belonging to reading.

Llwyddiad, s. m. (llwydd) A reading, a lecturing.

Llwyddiaeth, s. m. (llwydd) Literature, scholarship.

Llwy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lle) That is local, or stationary; a layman.

Llwyawl, a. (llewy) Laical, laic, or lay.

Llwyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lla) A long slip, or stripe; a stripe or tongue of land.

Llwynlys, s. m. (lleyn—llys) The scurvy-grass; also called *llwynlys*.

LLI, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. A flux, a flood, a stream.

Lliad, s. m. (lli) A fluxing, a flowing; a streaming.

Llian, s. m.—pl. lliainiau (lli) A web; linen-cloth, linen; a towel, or napkin. *Llian cri*, unbleached cloth; *llian bras*, coarse cloth; *llian main*, fine linen; *llian brith*, check cloth; *llian hwyf*, sail

cloth; *llian bwrdd*, or *llian bwyd*, table cloth, *llian amde*, a shroud cloth.

Lliant, s. m. (lli) A fluxion, a flux; a torrent; flood, or stream; also the sea beach.

Gwylain yn gware ar wely lliant,
Lleithriou eu pinawr, plectias eiddin.

The sea-mews playing on a bed of flood, glittering their plumage, in love united groups. *Gwalchmai.*

Rhwng Mynyw a'r mor, mawr o ddras
A fydd ar eu llin wy llin dydd golau;
Colant a'r llygaid, a'r eneidiau;
Ni welant na lliant, nac eu flogau.

Between Mynyw and the sea, great the events, which shall come upon them by the clear light of day; they shall fall in their eyes, and in their souls; they shall behold nor the flood, nor their ships. *Gw. Dycheiniawg.*

Lliant, a. (lli) Fluent, fluid, or flowing.

Cyfarfu yegwn ag eagarant aer,
Llin mawr, llosged caer ger mor lliant.

The exalted one met with the scattered runaways from slaughter, the leader was slain, a town was burnt near the flowing sea. *O. Llyfellowg.*

Llias, s. m. (lli—as) A state of proceeding from, or flowing from, a parted state, a dispute.

—O llin

Dewr agin dwyrddod yn ddas.

From the parting off the vigorous seed it rose up a stack. *Li. P. Moch.*

Lliasawg, a. (llias) Being in a state of proceeding from; being separated, or put away.

Lliasawl, a. (llias) Tending to separate from.

Lliasiad, s. m. (llias) A causing to proceed or flow from; putting away; privation.

Lliasu, v. a. (llias) To proceed from; to part off, to separate; to become separated.

Lloerriol an aur mawr,
Er llinas deu, ni llinas dyn.

The goal of England for fine yellow gold, though God put him away, yet man drew him not. *Cynddew, m. O. ab Aladawg.*

Lliaswr, s. m. (llias—gwr) One who separates.

Lliaw, v. a. (lli) To cause to flow, or proceed from. *Dos i liaw yr wyn*, go to part the lambs away. *N. Wales.*

Lliaws, s. f.—pl. lliosydd (lli—aws) A multitude, a great many; a great quantity.

Agaws yw'r lliaws i'r lliall.

Near is the one multitude to the other. *H. Doff.*

Lliaws, a. (lli—aws) Many, frequent, much.

Cefais lliaws awr aur a phall
Gan ffrusaw lliaw er eu bodd.

I obtained many a fine gold and velvet, from frail chiefs, for loving them. *Meilyr.*

Anghywallt ei llys o liaws eirchlad
Pau richant emys.

Unexhaustible his court of the multitude of suitors, when they ask for steeds. *Cynndew, i. ii. ab Owain.*

Llib, s. m. (lly—ib) A flaccid, soft or limber state.

Llibin, a. (llib) Flaccid, soft; limber, pliant.

Llibinaidd, a. (llibin) Somewhat flaccid or lank.

Llibiniad, s. m. (llibin) A turning flabby or lank.

Llibiniaw, v. a. (llibin) To make flabby and lank;

to become flabby, or loose; to drag loosely.

Llibinrwydd, s. m. (llibin) Flabbiness, lankness.

Llibinwr, s. m.—pl. llibinwyr (llibin—gwr) A lank slender man; a fribble.

Llibyn, s. m. dim. (llib) A lank one; a fribble.

Llid, s. m. (lly—id) A violent effusion or gush;

what is pungent; wrath, indignation; anger.

Llid ac ysfydwydd dau enw i'r un dawl.

Wrath and foolishness are two names for the same devil. *Adage.*

Ys drwg mitawr o bei litawr.

It is bad playing if there be shewing of anger. *Adage*

Gwedd gwled o Arthur ei lary, a'i darian, a'i arfau, yn rochi
can ei wad, cwygus o lli, a gwyllt i'w lloedd, a'wrg.

When Arthur beheld his corselet, and his shield, and his weapons reddening with his blood, he kindled with anger, and heroic indignation. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Llidfrawd, s. f.—pl. llidfroddan (llid—brawd) An angry judgement, an angry sentence.

Llidi, s. m. (llid) That is sharp or pointed.

Llidiad, s. m. (llid) A raising indignation; a becoming angry.

Llidiannawl, a. (llidiant) Of an irritating nature.

Llidiannu, v. a. (llidiant) To render irritating; to become irritating.

Llidian, s. m. (llid) The state of being angry.

Llidiaw fu gentl
(Llidian rwyddiant ri)
Biddiaw ei bawel
Pan ei hawale.

She was affected with wrath, (anger a power at command) that I should dare to name her, when I called her.

Gr. ab D. ab Tudgr.

Llidiaw, v. a. (llid) To raise anger, to inflame. to be angry, to be enraged; to be inflamed.

Llidiawg, a. (llid) Wrathful, enraged, inclined to anger, angry; inflamed.

Llidiawl, a. (llid) Tending to anger, wrathful.

Llidiogi, v. a. (llidiawg) To become angry, to become enraged; to become inflamed.

Llidiogrwydd, s. m. (llidiawg) Wrathfulness.

Llidiwr, s. m. (llid—gwr) An angry one.

Llidus, a. (llid) Inclined to anger, wrathful.

Llieingig, s. f. (llian—cig) The midriff.

Llieiniad, s. m. (llian) A putting on of linen.

Llieiniawg, a. (llian) Having linen, wearing linen.

Llieinrwd, s. m. (llian—rhwd) Lint; also called *nadd llian*.

Llieinwe, s. f. (llian—gwe) A piece of linen.

Llieinwerthwr, s. m.—pl. llieinwerthwyr (llian—gwerthwr) A linen draper.

Llieiniwig, s. f. (llian—gwisg) A linen garment.

Llieinwr, s. m.—pl. llieinwyr (llian—gwr) A dealer in linen, a linen draper.

Llieinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llian) A linen draper.

Llif, s. m.—pl. t. au (lli) A flood, a deluge.

Llif yn ston hionn fydd.

A flood in the river shows that fair weather will come.

Adage.

Dewlawn fy nghydd yn nghyfarfan cynail
O du llaw a llif, a llif dylan.

I have chosen my course in the foremost rank of tumult, by the side of the tide, and the flood, and the noise of the shore.

Bledwyn Ferdd.

Llif, s. f.—pl. t. iau (lly—if) A saw. *Llif unllaw*, a hand saw; *llif draws*, a cross-cut saw; *llif hir*, a whip saw.

Llifad, s. m. (llif) A fluxion, a flowing, a streaming.

Llifaid, a. (llif) Ground, sharpened, whetted.

Cleddyfawr llifaid, sharpened swords.

Llifaw, v. a. (llif) To cause to flow, or run out; to flow; to overflow, to deluge.

Llifaw, v. a. (llif) To grind; to whet; to file.

Llifawg, a. (llif) Having fluidity; streaming.

Llifawl, a. (llif) Fluent, flowing, fluid; streaming.

Llifbyag, s. pl. aggr. (llif—pyag) The sawfish.

Llifdwwr, s. m.—pl. llifddyfroedd (llif—dwwr) A stream of water, a torrent.

Llifed, s. m. (llif) That is edged by grinding.

Hli Edayfed llifed iafn.

The offspring of Edayfed with the blade of sharpness.

Iolo Goch.

Llifedig, a. (llifed) Being sharpened by grinding.

Llifedigaeth, s. m. (llifedig) The act of grinding.

Owenwyn awch—

Nis goring gof ei ruriaw;

Nis gusaeth llifedigochi llaw.

A poisonous edge, which was not moulded by a smith; it has not been made by the art of grinding by hand.

Dr. ab Gwilym, i'r Ceriad.

Llifeldrwydd, s. m. (llifaid) Edge by grinding.

Llifeiriad, s. m. (llifer) Defluxion, an overflowing

Llifeiriain, a. (llifer) Flowing in a torrent.

Llifeiriant, s. m. (llifer) A torrent, an inundation.

Llifeiriaw, v. u. (llifer) To flow; to overflow.

Gwelad yn llifeiriaw o laeth a mel, a country flowing with milk and honey.

Llifeiriawl, a. (llifer) Flowing, or streaming.

Llifer, s. m. (llifer) A flux, flow, or confluence.

Llifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llif) A sawing, a cutting with a saw.

Llifannad, s. m. (llifant) A flowing; a defluxion.

Llifannaid, a. (llifant) Defluxion, fluid.

Llifannawl, a. (llifant) Apt to flow, defluxion.

Llifanneidrwydd, s. m. (llifannaid) The state of flowing away; consumptiveness.

Llifannu, v. a. (llifant) To wear away, to grind.

Awen mawr llifannu.

The genius of a grinding stone.

Adge.

Llifannus, a. (llifant) Having a flowing tendency; defluxion; consumptive.

Llifant, s. m. (llif) Defluxion; a wearing away.

Llifant o'i chlysoeth a ddacth atan.

An overflow of her wealth has come to me.

Dr. ab Owen.

Llifaw, v. a. (llif) To saw; to file.

Llifedig, a. (llifad) Being sawed; being filed.

Llifion, s. pl. aggr. (llif) Saw-dust; filings.

Llifwr, s. m.—pl. llifwyr (llifaw—gwr) Sawyer.

Llifys, s. m. (llif—llys) Saw-wort; also called *dant y pysgodyn*.

Llifwell, s. f.—pl. t. au (llif—gwell) An issue.

Llifwydd, s. pl. aggr. (llif—gwydd) Boards, planks.

Llifwydden, s. f. (llifwydd) Sawed plank, a board.

Llig, s. m. (lly—ig) That shoots or glides through.

Llill, s. f.—pl. t. od (lly—ill) Epithet for a goat.

Llillen, s. f. (lill) A young goat; a goat.

Pam i rhod y pymwyr hwn

With holl allu'n werth lillen!

Why were the five old men put, with all that could be done, of the value of a goat?

Dr. ab Rhyr Brydwr.

Llim, s. m. (lli) That is smooth and gliding.

Llimp, a. (llim) Sleek, smooth, glossy, polished.

Tagell ar teg yw a limp,

Alarchaid dilyn.

The double chin, fair it is and soft, the swan-like fair one.

Supra Cythrog.

Llimpr, s. m. (llimp) That is smooth and soft.

Llimpraeth, s. m. (llimpr) Spoon-meat. *Sil*.

Llimpraw, v. a. (llimpr) To sup spoon-meat.

Llimpraw fai huch yn llimpraw hofn.

To sup like a sow supping cream.

Adge.

Llimprin, s. m. (llimpr) Spoon-meat.

Llin, s. m. (lly—in) Fine thread or fibre; a line; the grain of wood; flax. *Llin y forwyn*, or *lin y llyffant*, common toad-flax; *lin y tylwyth teg*,

purging flax.

Mâl y llin ar y meen.

Like the line on the stone.

Adge.

Arglwyddi lin o lin yst.

They are lords from line to line.

L. G. (an).

Llinaidd, a. (llin) Like thread; fibrous; flaxen.

Llinar, a. (llin—ar) Of a smooth, even, or free nature; genial, soothing, mild.

I mae i chwi gar, llinar llyth,

luch coed tal, o'ch cyd tlyth.

To you there is a friend, of a mild tribe, all healthy as the same family with you.

Edw. Pryor, i P. Llew.

Llinariad, s. m. (llinar) A roasting smooth, free; a rendering genial; a softening.

Llinaru, v. a. (llinar) To render smooth, or free to soften, to assuage, to mitigate.

Llindag, s. m. (llin—tag) A strangle, a throttling dodder; also called, *llindro* and *llinglam*.

Lindagiad, s. m. (lindag) A strangling, a throttling.
Lindagu, v. a. (lindag) To strangle, to throttle.
Lindagwr, s. m.—pl. lindagwyr (lindag—gwr)
 A strangler, a throttler.
Lindro, s. m. (lin—tro) The plant called dodder.
Lindy, s. pl. aggr. (lin—tys) Caterpillar; also called *pryf y dail*, *pryf cadachawg*, *pryf y gwinwydd*. *Lindys yr yd*, *pryf y gwelld*, the locust.
Linell, s. f.—pl. t. au (lin) A line; a streak.
Linellawg, a. (linell) Abounding with lines.
Linellawl, a. (linell) Lineal, linear, lined.
Linelledig, a. (linell) Being lined, or ruled.
Linellad, s. m. (linell) A making lines, a lining.
Linella, v. a. (linell) To draw lines, to line.
Linew, s. f. (lin) A stick, or piece of wood split with the grain.
Linhad, s. pl. aggr. (lin—had) Linseed, flaxseed.
Linedd y dwfr, llinos y dwfr, bwyd yr hwyaid, and *cyflafan*, duckweed.
Llinheg, s. pl. aggr. (lin—hesg) Water starwort.
Llinin, a. (lin) Consisting of flax, flaxen.
Llinon, s. f. (lin—on) The grain of ash: the grain of wood; a straight line, or rule; a shaft.
Rhon llinon, a staff of split ash.

Llinwennydd i'r braich, a'r llinon calod;
 Llinedd; gogoged wrth gogogion.

Joy to the arm, and the hard *ashen shaft*; let him kill; let him slay the motley rabbits. *T. Penllyn, i wpr Cae.*

Llinos, s. f.—pl. t. od (lin) A linnet, otherwise called *aderyn y llin*; also an epithet for a fine woman. *Llinos felen*, *melynog*, and *penewrin*, the yellow-hammer; *linos werdd*, *y gegid*, the greenfinch; *linos bengoch*, red-headed linnet; *linos fynydd*, mountain linnet:—*Llinos y dwfr*, the duckweed.

Llinosidd, a. (linos) Like a linnet; as a linnet.
Llinosen, s. f. dim. (linos) A little linnet.

Llawr, s. m.—pl. llawyr (lin—gwr) A flax-dresser.

Llinwydd, s. m. aggr. (lin—gwydd) Hair-weed, or crow-silk; also called *llinawg*.

Llinyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (lin) A line; a string.
Llinyn cyhydded, equatorial line; *linyn genowair*, *linyn pysgota*, a fishing line; *linyn clytiaw*, cobbling thread.

Mel y smeth o'r llinyn.

Like the arrow from the string.

Adage.

Attal smeth, nid dilya hyn
A ei sawnith o linyn.

To stop an arrow is no feasible matter, when once it is gone from the string. *T. Alod.*

Llinynawg, a. (linyn) Having strings; stringy.

Llinyniad, s. m. (linyn) A stringing, a cording.

Llinyniaw, v. a. (linyn) To draw lines, to line.

Llinynogi, v. a. (linynawg) To become stringy.

Llinynogrwydd, s. m. (linynawg) Stringiness.

Llinynu, v. a. (linyn) To tie with a string.

Llinynwr, s. m. (linyn—gwr) A stringer.

Llinynyn, s. m. dim. (linyn) A small string.

Llirys, s. m. (lin) A line of descent, a lineage.

Tri cantallid hysys Ymys Frydain: llinys Joseph o Arimathea, a llinys Canudda Wiedig, a llinys Brychan Brycheiniawg.

The three holy lineages of the Isle of Britain; the lineage of Joseph of Arimathea, the lineage of Canudda Wiedig, and the lineage of Brychan Brycheiniawg. *Tyriodd.*

Llin, s. m.—pl. t. od (lly—ing) A skin or coating; the fish called *lling*.

Llion, s. pl. aggr. (lli) A multitudinous flux; an aggregate of floods. *Llyn lliion*, the lake of streams, an inexhaustible collection of waters, popularly supposed to be in the earth, and the source of the sea, rivers, and springs. *Töriad*

llyn lliion, the irruption of the lake of streams, a traditional allusion of the bards, to some ancient catastrophe, by a deluge. *Llyn lliion*, a small pool at Chepatow, which ebbs and flows contrary to the tides.

Un o dair eaglr ddichwain Ymys Frydain, thridd Llyn lliion, a myned hawdd hyd wynab yr holl diroedd, oml fedden yr holl ddynion, mawyn Dwyfan a Dwyfach, a ddangynt mewn llong fawl, ac o honant hwy ydd adeilidid Ymys Frydain.

One of the three awful events, the breaking out of the *Lake of Streams*, and all the lands becoming inundated, so that all the people were drowned, except Dwyfan and Dwyfach, who escaped in a bare ship, and from whom the Isle of Britain was re-peopled. *Tyriodd.*

Lle'r gwin, mael loer ar gwynydd,
Llawn byth fal llyn lliion bydd.

The store for wine, like a moon upon the increase, ever full like the lake of multitudinous streams it will be. *Ior. Fynglwyd.*

Eingl ar gychwyn rhag lliion Llychlyn.

The Angles on their departure before the floods of Llychlyn. *Tyriodd.*

Lliosadwy, a. (lliaws) Multipliable, that may be augmented in number.

Lliosator, ger. (lliaws) In multiplying.

Lliosawg, a. (lliaws) Multitudinous, manifold.
Canu yn lliosawg, to sing in full harmony.

Lliant Cadwallawr ar Daf,
Yr lliosawg y gwelld;
Cyfreuwl fraeg naf.

The camp of Cadwallon upon Taf, multitudinous it seems to me; the quota of a powerful chief. *Llywarch Hen.*

Lliosbaladr, a. (paladr) Of many blades, or of a multitude of spires.

Lliosbaladrawg, a. (liosbaladr) Consisting of many blades, or spires.

Lliosbaladru, v. n. (liosbaladr) To shoot out, or grow, in many blades.

Lliosbarth, a. (parth) Consisting of many parts.

Lliosbarthiad, s. m. (liosbarth) A dividing into many parts.

Lliosbarthu, v. a. (liosbarth) To render multipartite, or of many parts.

Lliosben, a. (pen) Consisting of many heads.

Lliosbennu, v. a. (liosben) To make of many heads.

Lliosbig, a. (pig) Consisting of many points.

Lliosbigawg, a. (liosbig) Having many points.

Lliosbleth, a. (pleth) Of many plaits, or wreaths.

Lliosblethiad, s. m. (liosbleth) A making of many plaits, wreaths, or doubles.

Lliosblethu, v. a. (liosbleth) To make of many wreaths or plaits.

Lliosblyg, a. (plyg) Of many folds, or doubles.

Lliosblygiad, s. m. (liosblyg) A making of many folds or doubles.

Lliosblygu, v. a. (liosblyg) To make many folds.

Lliosbraidd, a. (praid) Having many herds.

Lliosbrawf, a. (prawf) Having many proofs.

Llioschwyl, a. (chwyl) Multivagant, multivagous.

Lliosdaith, a. (taith) Multivious, multivagous.

Lliosdrem, a. (trem) Of many sights, multocular.

Lliosdroed, s. m. (troed) A multipede. *a. Having many feet, many-footed.*

Lliosddarn, a. (darn) Consisting of many pieces.

Lliosedig, a. (lliaws) Multiplied, or increased.

Lliosedd, s. m. (lliaws) Multiplicity; multitude.

Lliosennw, a. (enw) Multinomial, multinominal.

Lliosged, a. (ced) Of many gifts, many gifted.

Lliosgeg, a. (ceg) Having many mouths.

Lliosgell, a. (cell) Consisting of many cells.

Lliosgib, a. (cib) Multicapsular, having many seed vessels.

Lliosbil, a. (bil) Multiparous, yielding many.

Lliosbiliad, s. m. (liosbil) A producing many.

Llioshynt, a. (hynt) Multivious, multivagous.

Llioi, v. a. (lhw) To multiply, to increase.

Llaw hwn o'i llioi.

May the hand of Jesus increase her. D. ab Gwilym.

Lliosad, s. m. (lhw) A multiplying, an increasing; an increment.

Lliositor, sup. (lhw) To be multiplying.

Llioslad, a. (lhw) Of many gifts, many-gifted.

Lliosliw, a. (liw) Having many colours.

Llioslan, a. (lan) Multiform, of many forms.

Llioslunedd, s. m. (lioslan) Multiformity.

Llioslniad, s. m. (lioslan) A making multiform.

Lliosluniaw, v. a. (lioslan) To make multiform.

Lliosochr, a. (ochr) Multilateral; many-sided.

Lliosogadwy, a. (liosawg) Multiplicable.

Lliosogai, s. m.—pl. Lliosogelon (liosawg) A multiplicand, or multiplier.

Lliosogawl, a. (liosawg) Tending to multiply.

Lliosogedig, a. (liosawg) Being multiplied.

Lliosogedd, s. m. (liosawg) A multiplicity.

Lliosogi, v. a. (liosawg) To multiply, to increase.

Lliosogiad, s. m. (liosawg) A multiplying.

Lliosogrydd, s. m. (liosawg) A multitude.

Lliosogwr, s. m. (liosawg—gwr) A multiplier.

Lliosogydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (liosawg) One who augments, or multiplies.

Lliosradd, a. (gradd) Of many degrees, or kinds.

Lliosran, a. (rhan) Multipartite, of many parts.

Lliosranawg, a. (liosran) Having many parts.

Lliosranawl, a. (liosran) Of many parts.

Lliosraniad, s. m. (liosran) A making of many parts or shares.

Lliosranu, v. a. (liosran) To make of many parts or shares.

Lliored, a. (rhed) Of many courses or ways.

Lliorith, a. (rith) Of many appearances.

Llioryw, a. (rhyw) Of many sorts or kinds.

Lliosseinriad, s. f. (seinriad) A diphthong.

Lliosill, a. (sill) Polysyllabic, of many syllables.

Lliosllawg, a. (liosall) Of many syllables.

Llioswr, a.—(lhw—gwr) Having many husbands.

Llioswraig, a. (gwraig) Having many wives.

Llioswreiga, v. a. (gwraig) To marry many wives.

Llioswreigdda, v. (gwraig) To have many wives.

See Iuddewon a cheneddoedd wedi doddi eu hwyd ar y ddrygarfer o lioswreigdda yn dra eiddffredh.

The Jews and Gentiles have given themselves up to the bad custom of having many wives very frequently. Jer. Owain.

Llipa, a. (lhb) Flaccid, flagging, flapping.

Llipaad, s. m. (lipa) A turning, flaccid, or limp.

Llipaidd, a. (lhb) Of a flaccid or flabby quality.

Lliban, s. c. (lhb) One that is limp, or glib.

Llipaniad, s. m. (lipan) A rendering smooth.

Llipanu, v. a. (lipan) To make glib, or smooth.

Llipâu, v. n. (lipa) To grow flabby, to flag, to droop, to hang down, to grow lank.

Llipr, s. m. (lhb) That is limp, glib, or soft.

Llipryn, s. m.—pl. t. od (lipr) Any thing flabby, flagging, hanging, or drooping; a fribble.

Lliprynaidd, a. (lipryn) Of flabby tendency.

Llipryneiddiad, s. m. (liprynaidd) A turning flabby, a becoming of a drooping quality.

Llipryneiddiaw, v. n. (liprynaidd) To become flabby, or drooping.

Llipryneiddrwydd, s. m. (liprynaidd) A flabby state.

Llipryniad, s. m. (lipryn) A turning flaccid.

Lliprynrydd, s. m. (lipryn) Flabbiness.

Lliprynu, v. a. (lipryn) To render flabby, or limp; to become flabby, to droop.

Llith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly—lith) 'What' attracts,

what serves to draw to, or allure; a lesson, a lecture; a lure; a bait; meal soaked in water, or mash.

Llith Owain lith brain brawd fryd ei hwn, Aflwy, Aedd iab Clys.

The slaughtering of Owain was the loss of reason, when he ranks himself the prey, like Aflwy, and Aedd son of Clys. Cynddelw, m. v. ab Meddy.

Tyngs llyw lith acton.

Spurning through the enticement of any one. W. d. L.

Cerdd ddelithw lith o'r llyon.

A song free from blamish every lesson of the lure. M. ab Gw. Gith.

Llithiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (lith) An alluring, or enticing; allectionation, allurements; persuasion, a lecturing; a baiting, or alluring with food.

Llithiaeth, s. m. (lith) Allectionation; lecturing.

Llithianawwl, a. (lithiant) Allective; attractive.

Llithianu, v. a. (lithiant) To make an enticement, to make attraction; to make alluring.

Llithiant, s. m. (lith) Allectionation, enticement.

Llithiaw, v. a. (lith) To draw to, to attract; to entice, or to allure; to lecture; to bait, to allure with food.

Teula Madawg, pur Prydein, Yn llythiawg, yn lithianu brain.

The family of Madog, the bulwark of Britain, fully bewitched alluring the ravens. Cynddelw, i. f. ab Mered.

Llithiawd, s. m. (lith) Allectionation, allurements.

Llithiawg, a. (lith) Attractive, allective, full of allurements; being enticed, or allured; baited, or having a bait.

Llithiawl, a. (lith) Allective, attractive.

Llithiedig, a. (lithiad) Being allured, enticed, or attracted; persuaded; lectured.

Llithiogi, v. a. (lithiawg) To render alluring.

Llithlogrwydd, s. m. (lithiawg) Alluringness.

Llithiwr, s. m.—pl. lithiawyr (lith—gwr) One who allures, or attracts; a baiter, or one who allures with food.

Llithle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lith—lle) A lure.

Llithlyfr, s. m.—pl. t. an (lith—llyfr) A legend book; a missal.

Llithlyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (lith—lyn) A lure pond.

Llithr, s. m. (lith) A glide; a slip; a lapse.

Llithraw, v. n. (lithr) To glide along, to slip.

Pan yd oedd Llyr yn lithraw parhau a brenin, meddylus o'r pa weid yd adawd ei gyfoeth o'r ferchod gwddi ei.

When Llyr was gliding onward towards old age, he began to think in what manner he should leave his dominions to his sons after him. Gr. ab Idris.

A wnele hyn at lithra byth: Fe gwlff y ddilyth goron.

He that shall do this shall never slip; he shall obtain the everlasting crown. Edm. Idris.

Llithrawl, a. (lithr) Gliding; slipping, sliding.

Llithred, s. f.—pl. t. an (lithr) A glide; a slip.

Llithredawr, s. m. (lithred) That is full of glides.

Alaf, yn all mudi am iad Llithredawr llyr, llon cowed, A dwfa ryd; berau yd bryd brawd!

Wealth, like a bowl round the cheering beverage, the snake, the refreshing shower, and the deep flood; it was the treasury. Cynddelw, m. v.

Llithrediad, s. m. (lithred) A gliding, a slipping.

Llithredig, a. (lithred) Being strayed, or eluded.

Llithredigaeth, s. m. (lithredig) Act of slipping.

Llithredigrwydd, s. m. (lithredig) Slipperiness.

Llithredydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lithred) One who slips, or slides.

Llithrfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (lithr—ma) A slide.

Llithriad, s. m. (lithr) A gliding; a slipping.

Llithriannawl, a. (lithriant) Lubricous.

Llithriannu, v. a. (lithriant) To lubricate.

Llithiant, s. m. (lithr) Lubricity; slippancy.
Llithrickad, s. m. (lithrig) Lubrication.
Llithricaw, v. a. (lithrig) To lubricate, to make slippery; to become slippery.
Llithrig, s. (lithr) Sliding, gliding; slippery.

Amathu lithrig ei defaid.

Overse the one with slippery tongue.

Adage.

Llithrigaw, v. a. (lithrig) To lubricate, to lubricate, to make slippery.
Llithrigawl, a. (lithrig) Lubricous, tending to make slippery, tending to become slippery.
Llithrigder, s. m. (lithrig) Lubricity; slippancy.
Llithrigdra, s. m. (lithrig) Lubricousness.
Llithrigedd, s. m. (lithrig) Slipperiness.
Llithrigfa, s. f. (lithrig) A slippery place.
Llithrigiad, s. m. (lithrig) Lubrification.
Llithrigrwydd, s. m. (lithrig) Slipperiness.
Llithriath, s. f.—pl. t. au (lithr—lath) A sliding rule.

Llithrwr, s. m.—pl. lithrwr (lithr—gwr) One who slips, or slides.

Llithrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lithr) One who slips.
Llithwalch, s. m.—pl. lithwelch (lith—gwalch) A bird of the lure.

Llithwr, s. m.—pl. lithwr (lith—gwr) Lecturer.
Llithw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lith) That glides through, that pervades; a stain, a hue, a colour; a figure, form, or manner.

Golen freuchdwydd a weith llith dydd.

It is a manifest dream that is seen by day light.

Adage.

Rid guthaw a waith wrth a garwyf.

Calwry llyc y, llith llyc aith rwyf.

I will not be silent with the one I love, the secluded fair one, of the hue of the wave round the shore.

Cynulleid.

Tr llyc y dydd yn ymddrwydd, i wahanu iawn ymddrwydd, ac i gyswddu gyswddrwydd.

There are three forms in discourse, for distinguishing just expression, and for excusing a faulty expression.

Edrydd Dafydd Aur.

Llithw, s. m. (lithw) That gives a colour; that exposes; an evidence, a witness.

Dyl yr hawler ddwyn y llithw rhag brod yr ysgard, cymerydd rhyf, a golya llyth, 'af ti y dydd llithw!'

The prosecutor ought to bring the evidence before the judge, take a relict, and ask him, 'art thou an evidence!'

Welsh Laws.

Llithwy, a. (lithw) Colourable, that may be coloured.

Llithw, v. a. (lithw) To give a hue, or colour; to stain; to stigmatize; to give evidence.

Mac awyr a'i gwales, ac a'i llithw llygad yn llygad, yn y wadd y mae cyfrithu orau.

I have one who saw it, and that will make it apparent eye to eye, in the manner, which the law shall judge best.

Welsh Laws.

Llithw, s. m.—pl. t. au (lithw—ty) A dying house.
Llithw, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (lithw) That pervades; that covers the surface; a multitude, a nation.

Ac o roddiawg rwyf llithwydd.

Rodri rad gyllydd.

And from a Rodrian leader of hosts Rodri obtains the blessing.

Gwelchmud.

Bood of—

Can llyng angylion, cain llithw.

Let him be with a host of angels, a splendid throng;

Ll. P. Mech.

Llithdwr, s. m. (lithw) Multitudes, throngs.

Cyn nac arwyddu ei wadd i lawr.

Gwerth medd ym aglyntedd gan llithdwr.

Hynnydd llithw cymerydd iau fo corddawr.

Before his blood was sprinkled upon the ground, the price of need is the hall amongst the multitudes, Hynnydd llithw will be concerned, so long as there shall be a minstrel.

Anwria.

Llithwed, a. (lithw) Being coloured, or dyed.

Llithwedigaeth, s. m. (lithwedig) A colouring.

Llithwedd, s. m. (lithw) The state of being coloured.

Llithwen, s. f.—pl. t. od (lithw) An epithet for a goat.

Llithwgar, a. (lithw) Having a good colour.

Llithgarwch, s. m. (lithwgar) Goodness of colour.

Llithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lithw) A colouring.

O'i mynediad—

Gwellir ar lawer galar llithiad.

For her departure, there will be soon upon many the colour of mourning.

D. ab Gwilym, m. Angharad.

Llithiannawl, a. (lithwiant) Staining; stigmatizing.

Llithiannu, v. a. (lithwiant) To make a stain, to give a colour; to stigmatize.

Llithiant, s. m. (lithw) A stain; a reproach.

Llithiaw, v. a. (lithw) To colour, to give a tint, or hue, to dye; to blush.

Llithiaw medrad, to describe a thing stolen.

Y llithwyd a'm gwast'na llawen;

Llithwyd Daw f'ia wr llithwyd hen!

The colourist would make me glad; may God colour me a grey old man!

I. Dewi, l'r Gwm Cech.

Llithiawg, a. (lithw) Having a colour, coloured.

Llithiawl, a. (lithw) Tending to colour, or stain.

Llithwled, v. a. (lithw) To stain, to cast a slur, to reproach, to upbraid, to twit.

Na llythw i neb ei dynged;

Hab f'ia nid neb a used.

Stigmatize no one with his destiny; without a fault no one was born.

Llywarch Hir.

Llithwedig, a. (lithwied) Being coloured or stained.

Llithwog, s. f. (lithw) A stainer.

Llithwogi, v. a. (lithwog) To make to abound with colour; to become coloured, or full of colour.

Llithwion, s. pl. aggr. (lithw) A collection of hues.

Llithwionen, s. f. dim. (lithwion) A delicately tinted surface; a film.

Ni bu i coed heb wrig wen;

Ni bu llythw heb llithwionen.

Nothing below the wood was without a white robe; there was not a grove without a finely tinted veil.

D. ab Gwilym, l'r str.

Llithwr, s. m.—pl. llithwr (lithw—gwr) A colourist, one who colours; a dyer.

Llithwas, a. (lithw—glas) Of a blue colour.

Llithwasu, v. a. (lithwas) To make of a blue tint.

Felly—i lyfau

Fy'm llithwas,

A'm llithwas

Em llithwydd!

Thus to dare to make me pale, and to discard me, the jewel of the multitude!

Ior. ab y Cyryng.

Llithwys, s. m. (lithw—llys) Woad; *llithwys las*.

Llithwas, a. (lithw) Coloured; of good complexion.

Llithwasaw, v. a. (lithwas) To make well coloured.

Llithwasrwydd, s. m. (lithwas) Goodness of colour.

Llithwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lithw) A colourer, a dyer.

Llithwyddineth, s. m. (lithwydd) The art of dying.

LLO, s. m. r.—pl. t. i. That is thrown out, or ejected, an ejected mass; a calf.

Llo llymad, a moon calf, or false conception; *Llo meddaf*,

***Llew meddi*, I talk of chalk, you talk of cheese.**

Collog.

Dangaws y llo, ac na ddangaws y llath.

Show the calf, and do not show the milk.

Adage.

Llob, s. m.—pl. t. au (llo) An unwieldy lump; a dull fellow, a blockhead.

Llobiad, s. m. (llob) An acting impudently.

Llobiaw, v. a. (llob) To tease; to be impudent.

Lloc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (lly—oc) A mound; a goal,

or mark; a dam, a confined place, a field.

Balch y floc rhag y llofrizant.

Towering is the dam against the flood.

Cynulleid.

Breiliawg loc lendr cyfanedd

Melfed was; mid mofeyr a'i medd.

Privileged the fold of the common clear land of fair staked; it is not possessed by bores.

Cynulleid.

Oe bysŷ yn addaf,
Yn arwŷ y llef,
Y lloc a sebef,
Aches wrthi.

If I should be in my dwelling, waiting for the call, the fold will
secure a proximity to it. *Meistr.*

Llochiad, s. m. (lloc) A making a mound, or dam;
a confining, or penting up; a folding.

Llochiaw, v. a. (lloc) To make a mound, to dam;
to pent up; to fold.

Llochiawg, a. (lloc) Having a mound, or dam;
having a fold.

Llochiedig, a. (lloc) Being mounded, or dammed.

Llociwr, s. m.—pl. llociwr (lloc—gwr) One who
makes a mound; one who folds.

Lloches, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawch) A covert, a place
of safety, a hiding place, a refuge.

Llochesawg, a. (lloches) Having a covert or refuge.

Llochi, v. a. (llawch) To encourage; to protect;
to make much of, to fondle.

Fe a edwyn mab a'i llawch,
Ac nid edwyn mab a'i car.

A child knows who fondles him, and he does not know who
loves him. *Adage.*

Bardd Llywelyn bael, byd ym gwlwr,
Anwar fy llachfar onl'm llochiwr.

The bard of the generous Llywelyn, since I am called, my
gleaming wrath is not still if I am not protected. *Cynddaw.*

Llochiad, s. m.—pl. llochiaid (llawch) One that
encourages, a protector, one who makes much
of; a fondler.

Oul ddaw i meun o'r medd gorau oll,
Gwirawd o ban, dy ben fadlwr,
Ar llaw Foreddig llochiad cerddau.

If there does not come in of the best of all the mead, a beverage
from the goblet, thy head shall answer; let it come to the hand
of Foreddig the encourager of songs. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Llochiator, ger. (llochiad) In encouraging.

Llochitor, sup. (llawch) To be encouraging.

Llochie, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llawch—lle) A place
of refuge.

Llochwea, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawch—gwea) A covert

Llochwyd, s. m. (llawch—gwyd) A secret covert.

Llochwydaw, v. a. (llochwyd) To seek a covert;
to take refuge; to sculk, or lurk about.

Llochwydgi, s. m. (llochwyd—ci) A lurking dog.

Llochwydd, s. m. (llawch—gwydd) A protecting
presence.

Llochwyta, v. a. (llochwyd) To lie in a covert, to
seek a covert; to lurk, or to hide one's self.

Llod, s. m.—pl. t. au (lly—od) That is inert.

Llodedd, s. m. (llawd) A state of growing, or
shooting out; a state of craving, or want.

Llodes, s. f.—pl. t. i (llawd) A girl, a damsel.

Llodi, v. a. (llawd) To reach out, to crave.

Llodiad, s. m. (llawd) An extending out; a crav-
ing, brimming.

Llodig, a. (llawd) Having a craving; brimming.
Hwch lodig, a brimming sow.

Llodigaw, v. n. (lodig) To be in a brimming, or
craving state.

Llodigiad, s. m. (lodig) A being brimming.

Llodigrwydd, s. m. (lodig) A brimming state.

Llodineb, s. m. (llawd) Lewdness, lechery.

Llodinebus, a. (llodineb) Tending to be lewd.

Llodraw, v. a. (llawdr) To cover the breech; to
bedaggle.

Llodrawg, a. (llawdr) Having trowsers, breeched.

Llodrenawg, a. (llawdr) Having trowsers.

Llodri, v. a. (llawdr) To put on trowsers.

Llodriad, s. m. (llawdr) A putting on trowsers.

Llodrwr, s. m.—pl. llodrwyr (llawdr—gwr) One
who breeches; a breeches-maker.

Llodrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llawdr) A breecher.

Llodryn, s. m. dim. (llawdr) A little breeches.

Llodw, a. (llod) Spirting, or squirting.

Llodwedd, s. f.—pl. t. i (llawd—gwedd) A mile

Un a bryn, er aa hal'r wedd,
Deiw o wydr er dwy lodwedd.

One does buy, though there should be no form, as half a
glass for two miles. *L. G. Cobi, 17th May 1862.*

Llodwy, s. m. (llodw) A spirt, or a squirt.

Hwrlong lwyd, nwyd seidr
Haint glas lodwy, byst cglwyddid.

A dusky roving ship, having the nature of a snake with the so-
lence of the blue spirt and the course of a mercurious tide. *Allyp. Reuse.*

Lloddawd, s. m. (llawdd) The act of soothing, solace

Lloddawg, a. (llawdd) Abounding with comfort.

Lloddedig, a. (llawdd) Solaced, comforted.

Lloddi, v. a. (llawdd) To solace, to comfort, to
soothe; to amuse, to please, to delight.

Cadwallawn, cyn nol goll,
Nid oedd a llodw y lloddi t.

Cadwallawn, before he was lost, it was not with who the
would greet me. *Gwladus.*

Lloddiad, s. m. (llawdd) A solacing, a soothing.

Lloddiannawl, a. (lloddiant) Of a solacing nature.

Lloddiannu, v. a. (lloddiant) To render solacing.

Lloddiant, s. m. (llawdd) Solace, comfort, cheer.

Lloddr, s. m.—pl. lloddwyr (llawdd—gwr) A
solacer, a soother.

Lloedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly—oedd) Abundance.

Lloeddawg, a. (lloedd) Abundant; rich.

Lloeddi, v. a. (lloedd) To make abundant.

Lloeddiant, s. m. (lloedd) Abundance, plenty.

Lloeg, a. (llo—eg) Having a tendency to open.

Lloegr, s. f. (lloeg) That opens or breaks out;

that part of ancient Britain, which was in-
habited by the *Belgians*, properly speaking; also
England, south of the Humber, exclusive of
Wales, Cornwall, and Devon; but now it is the
popular name for England in general.

Lloegraidd, a. (lloegr) After the way of Lloegr.

Lloegrwr, s. m.—pl. lloegrwyr (lloegr—gwr) A
man of Lloegr, a Lloegrian.

Lloegrwys, s. pl. aggr. (lloegr—gwys) The in-
cipient inhabitants of Lloegr; the *Lloegrans*;

The English, or the inhabitants of modern
Lloegr, are always called *Saxons*, and never
Lloegrwys after the name of the country.

Lloer, s. f.—pl. t. au (lly—oer) The moon. *Den*

lloer, *llawn lluned*, *llawn llwad*, the full moon;

hanner lloer, half moon; *tair lloer*, three moons;

or three months; *lloer gŵnaid*, the shiner

moon; *fy lloer wŷn*, my fair Cynthia; *m e rhyb*

loeriau arno, one troubled with some mad fits.

Y lluned, pan fo llefaf,
At llyl y rbed na lloer half!

The moon, when it is the least, will it run the less, than it
of summer? *Isr. Pryg v. 4.*

Lloeraidd, a. (lloer) Of the nature of the moon.

Lloeran, s. f. (lloer) A lunette; a round spot.

Lloerawg, a. (lloer) Having the moon's influence.

Lloerawl, a. (lloer) Lunar, belonging to the moon.

Lloeracen, s. f. (lloer—cen) A moon-calf; a doll.

the green and yellow wood-pecker. *Lloeracen*

ddyn, a simpleton of a man.

Lloeren, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (lloer) A lunette; a

round spot; or circular space.

Lloerenawg, a. (lloeren) Having round spots.

Lloerenn, v. a. (lloeren) To form round spots; to

become covered with round spots.

Lloergan, s. m. (lloer—can) Moonshine, moonlight.

Pŷ fynawn a ddig
Tich argel tywllwg,
Pan yw caif can,
Pan yw nio lloergan!

Wan faintly beams out above the covert of darkness when the red is widen, when it bade moonlight sight! *Talliesin.*

Lloergant, s. m. (lloer—cant) The orb of the moon

*Cyd archwyf yu llyw y Rhoergant yu rhoddi,
Et a'm rhydd yu gwynant.*

Though I should ask of my chief the favour ere he a gift, he will surely give it me. *Ll. P. Moeh, i Llynneyn II.*

Lloergynydd, s. m. (lloer—cynydd) The moon's increase.

Lloeriad, s. m. (lloer) A lunation, a complete revolution of the moon.

Lloerig, a. (lloer) Lunatic, influenced by the moon; crack-brained.

Lloerigaw, v. s. (lloerig) To become lunatic.

Lloerigaid, s. m. (lloerig) A becoming lunatic.

Lloerigen, s. f. dim. (lloerig) A female lunatic.

Lloerigwydd, s. m. (lloerig) Lunacy, the state of being influenced by the moon.

Lloerigyn, s. m. dim. (lloerig) A male lunatic.

Lloerni, s. m. (lloer) The influence of the moon.

Lloes, s. f.—pl. t. an (llo—es) That is ejected, or uttered; a sigh, a groan; anguish, pang.

Lloesawg, a. (lloes) Having a throwing out; having sighs; having pangs.

Lloesedd, s. m. (lloes) A state of throwing out; a state of groaning; languishment.

Lloedi, v. a. (lloes) To eject, to throw out, to exhaust; pour out, to utter groans. *Doi i loedi y deffr hwn, go ead empty this water out.*

Lloediad, s. m. (lloes) A throwing out, emptying, or exhausting; exhaustion; a suffering anguish.

Llofi, s. m.—pl. t. au (llo) A polypus; a kind of excrescence, or disorder, in the cleft of the hoofs of cattle.

Llofan, s. m. (llof) That branches or shoots out.

Llofel, s. m. (llawf) A coax with the hand.

Llofelad, s. m. (llofel) A stroking, a coaxing.

Llofelu, v. s. (llofel) To coax with the hand.

Llofeluoch gi chweru.

You must stroke a sorry dog. *Adage.*

Llofen, s. f.—pl. t. an (llof) A burbot, a sort of fish; it is also called *Llofenan*.

Llofenan, s. (llofen) A fish called a burbot.

Llofi, v. a. (llawf) To handle; to reach with the hand; to bestow.

Rodri mawr: rhwyng llofi rym llofi!

Great Rodri! the grasped hands, him who bestowed, handing, to me! *Ll. P. Moeh.*

Llofiad, s. m. (llawf) A handling; a reaching with the hand; a bestowing.

Llofiog, s. pl. egn. (llawf) Things picked out by hands.

Llofen, s. f.—pl. t. an (llawf—llan) The grasp.

Llofenan:—

Rhodri hwn o'i lofen law.

The ruddy man would kill from his grasping hand.

Cyddfwr, m. f. ab Cadifor.

Gwynedd rhad, Withred Rethred-radd llofenwr

O lofen mab Gwynedd.

Grace was pledged, the ruddy glittering-hands were pledged from the grasp of the son of Gwynedd. *Ll. P. Moeh.*

Llofenan, s. f. dim. (llofen) A wensel.

Lloires, s. f.—pl. t. an (llawf—rhes) The branching out of the ribs from the breast; the region under the arm.

A'i llyfrau yu ei lloires.

With his books under his arm. *Gw. Tref.*

Llofrudd, s. (llawf—rhudd) Red-handed; bloody-handed. *s. m.—pl. t. ion.* One who imbrues his hand in blood, a slayer; a murderer.

VOL. II

Ddyfrddd (dyfrdd farw uchudd) *Einion*

One brags—happ, bryng llofrudd!—

Un llofrudd Prydain, pryderwa ei gerdd;

Pryderus y rauwa!

A mournful thing, for bards the death covering of Einion, the full and many bulwark; the overwhelming slaughterer! The one slaughterer of Britain, we will sadly muse his song; pensively we will sing! *Cyddfwr, m. f. ab M. ab Iddon.*

Llofruddiad, s. m. (llofrudd) An imbruing the hand in blood; a slaying; a murdering.

Llofruddiaeth, s. m. (llofrudd) Homicide; murder

Llofruddiaidd, a. (llofrudd) Homicidal, murderous

Llofruddiaw, v. a. (llofrudd) To redden the hand,

to imbrue the hand in blood; to murder.

Llofruddiawg, a. (llofrudd) Homicidal, murderous

Llofruddiedig, a. (llofruddiad) Being slaughtered

Llofruddiwr, s. m.—pl. llofruddiwr (llofrudd—

gwr) One who reddens his hand; a murderer.

Llofrydd, a. (llawf—rhydd) Of unrestrained hand.

s. m.—pl. t. ion. One of unrestrained hand; a

criminal; a felon.

Llofryddiad, s. m. (llofrydd) A committing a

crime; a committing felony.

Llofryddiaeth, s. m. (llofrydd) A felonious act.

Llofryddiaw, v. a. (llofrydd) To commit felony.

Llofryddiawg, a. (llofrydd) Guilty of felony.

Llofyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llawf) A wisp; a lock,

or braid of hair.

Daw a llodd dy lofyn.

God made thy braid to shoot out.

D. ab Gwynn, i wellt march.

Llofynawg, a. (llofyn) Having a wisp; having locks of hair.

Lloff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llo) That is strewed.

Lloffa, s. m. (lloff) A gleaming, or leaving.

Lloffa, v. a. (lloff) To glean, to pick up leavings.

Lloffiad, s. m. (lloff) A gleaming, a picking up

leavings.

Lloffwr, s. m.—pl. lloffwyr (lloff—gwr) A gleaner.

Lloffwraig, s. f. (lloff—gwraig) A woman gleaner.

Llofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lloff) A gleaner, leaser.

Llofyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (lloff) Bundle of gleanings

Llog, s. m.—pl. t. an (lly—og) That is attached

to, an augment; a compact; benefit, service,

interest; hire. *Maen llog*, the stone of cove-

nant, or the altar of a bardic circle; also called,

maen cyngdrair, *maen goragdd*, and *maen aberth*;

—*Llog-arian*, interest of money; *llog o dir*,

twenty yards of land, or nearly four acres.

Rhag mysed an llog o'r ty.

Let there should one been go out of the house. *Adage.*

Llwm ych llog.

Bare is the ox of hire. *Adage.*

Llogail, s. m.—pl. llogeillan (llog—all) The wattled work of the round houses among the

ancients, which was also called *cant* and *pared*;

a crib, a pen; a fence, wattled with rods to

keep the corn floor, in a barn; a wattled parti-

tion. *Llogail y barged*, the eaves beam, or

the beam that receives the rafters.

Llogawd, s. f.—pl. llogodau (llog) A space parted

off, or a partition; a closet, a private room;

a buttery; a pantry; a cupboard; a drawer.

Llogawd eglwys, a chancel of a church.

Mon—

Llogawd gwin, llygad Gwynedd:

Anglesey, the repository for wine, the eye of North Wales.

L. Mon tref.

Llogawl, a. (llog) Relating to a compact; relating to hiring; relating to interest.

Llogedig, a. (llog) Being covenanted; hired borrowed, or lent at interest.

Llogeilwydd, s. m. aggr. (llogail—gwydd) The timberwork, or beams that support the eaves of a building.

Llogell, s. f.—pl. t. au (llog) An attached receptacle, a depository, or place for holding any thing; a closet; a drawer; a partition in a cabinet; a pocket.

*Llygad y wlad, a'i llogell;
Llygad y berfedd-wlad bell.*

The eye of the country, and its depository; the eye of the extensive central country. *Iolo Goch.*

Llogellaid, s. f.—pl. llogelleidian (llogell) The contents of an attached receptacle; a pocket-full

Llogellawg, a. (llogell) Having a partitioned receptacle, closet, or drawer; having partitions; having pockets.

Llogellu, v. a. (llogell) To closet; to pocket.

Llogi, v. a. (llog) To make a compact; to hire, to borrow, or lend, at interest.

Llogiad, s. m. (llog) A making a compact; a hiring; a borrowing, or lending, at interest.

Llogwr, s. m.—pl. llogwrn (llog—gwr) A covenant; a hirer; a borrower, or lender.

Llogwrn, s. m.—pl. llogyrnod (llog—gwrn) A pigmy; a listless body.

*Dawed a wnaeth—
Llogwrn lledauferth, serth sail,
O begor, yn rhith bugail.*

There came a squat pigmy, rather of unsightly form, a chap tottering on his base, in a shepherd's guise. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Llogwydd, s. m. aggr. (llog—gwydd) A chance.

Llogyrnadd, a. (llogwrn) Of a squat pigmy form.

Llöl, s. f. (llo) Foolish idle talk, tattle, or prattle.

*Llöl oer o fol twi'r fall;
Llöl aur wrth loew-las arall.*

A chilling peal from the belly of the lullaby singer of old sick; a sour peal another clear voice rejoins. *Gr. Hiraethawg, i gath.*

Llollad, s. m. (llöl) A babbling, a prattling.

Llollan, v. a. (llöl) To babble, to tattle, to prate.

Lloliaw, v. a. (llöl) To babble, to talk nonsense.

Lloliwr, s. m.—pl. llioliwyr (llöl—gwr) A babbler.

Llolin, s. m. dim. (llöl) A foolish babbler.

Llöm, a. (*f. of llwm*) Bare, naked, or exposed.

Llomen, s. f. dim. (llöm) A naked female.

Llomi, v. a. (llöm) To make bare, or naked.

Llön, a. (lly—on) Expressive of inward satisfaction and pleasure; tranquil; inwardly glad; wistfully pleased; cheerful. *Llygad llön*, an eye expressive of inward pleasure: *Llöned dy olygon!* how expressive of pleasure thy eyes!

*Nend llön fós lle trosl:
Llafor yw man adar mai!*

How wistfully pleasing the nightingale where she roves; vocal the small feathered choir of May! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Llonaid, s. m. (llawn) The full of any thing, fullness.

*Ni eidd mewn llestr od ei lonaid.
A vessel will contain no more than its fill. Adage.*

Llönaid, a. (llön) Of a cheerful tendency.

Llönawl, a. (llön) Tending to solace, comfortable

Llönnc, s. f. (lly—onc) That draws, or sucks in; a gulp, or swallow.

Llöncc, a. (lly—onc) Tending to draw, or suck in; of a soft nature; mild.

Llöndeb, s. m. (llön) Inward pleasure, or joy.

Llönder, s. m. (llön) Inward joy, cheerfulness.

Llöntra, s. m. (llön) Cheerfulness, ease of mind, placid cheerfulness.

Llönedig, a. (llön) Solaced, comforted, cheered.

Llönedigawl, a. (llönedig) Of a cheering tendency

Llönedd, s. m. (llön) Cheerfulness; softness.

Llöneddial, s. m. (llönaid) A rendering of a pleasing, or cheerful tendency.

Llöneddialw, c. a. (llönaid) To render of a pleasing tendency, to become cheerful.

Llöneddrrwydd, s. m. (llönaid) Cheerfulness, gladness.

Llön, v. a. (llön) To give inward pleasure; to cheer, to make cheerful; to be wistfully pleased, to feel satisfaction; to be cheerful.

*Fy ngeylon sy'n llön,
A chus weidd, o'm bachaws i.*

My enemies are feeling a secret pleasure, with a hateful countenance, upon my account. *W. Middleton.*

Llönial, s. m. (llön) A giving secret pleasure; a making cheerful; a becoming cheerful.

Llönianawl, a. (llönial) Of a cheerful tendency

Llönianu, c. a. (llönial) To turn to an inward satisfaction; to become a secret pleasure.

Llöniant, s. m. (llön) Comfort, solace, heartfelt pleasure; refreshment.

Llönial, a. (llön) Of a soothing tendency.

Llönialawl, a. (llönial) Tranquillizing; assuasive.

Llönialiad, s. m. (llönial) A tranquillizing, a solacing, a soothing; a mitigating, or assuaging.

Llönialu, v. a. (llönial) To tranquillize, to solace, to soothe; to assuage, to mitigate.

Llönw, s. m. (llawn) That is made past full.

Llönwaith, s. m. (llawn—gwaith) Full work.

Llönweithus, a. (llönwaith) Full of work, busy.

Llönwi, v. a. (llönw) To render past full.

Llönwch, s. m. (llön) Satisfaction, or pleasure.

Llönychawl, a. (llönwch) Of a cheering tendency.

Llönychdawd, s. m. (llönwch) Placid cheerfulness.

Llönychiad, s. m. (llönwch) A yielding inward joy.

Llönychu, v. a. (llönwch) To make cheerful; to become cheerful.

Llönnydd, a. (llawn) At ease, at rest, tranquil, calm.

*O bob mrynos y brdd
Derfyn llaen ddyw fy'n llönnydd.*

Of every dispute there will be a complete end by living quietly. *Ed. Morris.*

Llönnyddawg, a. (llönnydd) Having a quiet nature.

Llönnyddawl, a. (llönnydd) Of a quieting tendency.

Llönnyddedig, a. (llönnydd) Being eased, or quieted.

Llönnyddedigawl, a. (llönnyddedig) Tending to quietude; tranquillizing, sedative.

Llönnyddial, s. m. (llönnydd) A causing to be at ease, a tranquillizing, a calming, a quieting, a becoming quiet.

Llönnyddrwydd, s. m. (llönnydd) A state of quietness

Llönnyddu, v. a. (llönnydd) To tranquillize, to appease, to calm, to quiet; to become quiet.

Llönnyddus, a. (llönnydd) Of a quiet disposition.

Llönnyddusaw, v. a. (llönnyddus) To render of a quiet nature; to become of a quiet disposition.

Llönnyddwch, s. (llönnydd) Tranquillity, quietness

A fyny lönnyddwch gofyned genad ei dafwad.

He that would wish for quietness let him get permission of his tongue. *Adage.*

Llönnyddwr, s. m.—pl. llönnyddwyr (llönnydd—gwr)

One who makes quiet, or still; a tranquillizer.

Llong, s. f.—pl. t. au (*f. of llwng*) A ship.

Un o dri madgyfnydd Ynys Prydala: Cordeur bardd Cyn Hir Llyngwyo, a wnaeth long hwy i llyw gyntaf i Gymry.

One of the three good inventors of the Isle of Britain: Cordeur the bard of Ceri of the Long Lake, who first made a ship with sail and rudder, for the nation of the Cymry. *Prichard.*

Criedd pawb ddwfr i'w long.

Let every one seek water for his ship. *Adage.*

Llong, a. (*f. of llwng*) Opening a passage; yawning, swallowing.

*Peth a ddiwyf'r ddimir hwy;
Fodd fychais drwain a drwg!*

Every one will come to the *swallowing* earth; men low and
merciless will perish!

Llongaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* llongeldiau (llong) A ship—full.

Llongan, *s. f. dim.* (llong) A small ship, a vessel.

Llongawg, *a. (llong)* Abounding with ships.

Llongawi, *a. (llong)* Pertaining to a ship, naval.

*Myri fwrdd a gural Gwythlach oedd y forwyn ar fynasni
Bry; ac wrth byny y doethodd ef fw erlid ef; ac yn ddiammod
nidde a waelni o longawi fwrdd.*

The woman most beloved by Gwythlach was the damsel, whom
Bry had taken away; and therefore he came to pursue him; and
without delay they fought a naval battle. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Llongborth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (llong—porth) A bar-
bour for ships.

Llongdor, *s. m.* (llong—tor) A shipwreck.

Llongdori, *s. m.* (llongdori) To shipwreck.

Llongdoriad, *s. m.* (llongdori) A shipwrecking.

Llongdrylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llong—drylliad)
A shipwrecking.

Llongdrylliaw, *v. m.* (drylliaw) To shipwreck.

Llonges, *s. f. dim.* (llong) A small ship, a vessel.

Llonggoll, *s. f.* (llong—coll) A loss of ship.

Llonggoli, *v. m.* (llonggoli) To lose a ship.

Llonggoliad, *s. m.* (llonggoli) A losing a ship.

Llongi, *v. a. (llong)* To ship; to go on board a ship.

Wrth longi o haean, i'n llwythent a phoetha angenrheidiaw.

As we were going on board the ship, they loaded us with neces-
sary things. *W. Salisbury, Acta 21.*

Llongiad, *s. m.* (llong) A shipping: a going on
board a ship.

Llongiadaeth, *s. m.* (llongiadaeth) Navigation.

Llongiadawl, *a. (llongiadaeth)* Navigating, naval.

Llongiadau, *v. a. (llongiadaeth)* To navigate.

Llongiadwy, *a. (llongiadaeth)* That may be navigated.

Llongig, *s. f. dim.* (llong) A small ship, a vessel.

Llonglwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (llong—lwyth) A ship's
cargo, a ship's load.

Llongsaer, *s. m.*—*pl.* llongseiri (llong—saer) A
shipwright, a ship carpenter.

Llongsaeriath, *s. m.* (llongsaer) A ship-building.

Llongsaeriath, *s. m.* (llongsaer) Naval architec-
ture, or ship-building.

Llongwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* llongwyr (llong—gwr) A ship-
man; a sailor, a mariner.

Llongwriad, *s. m.* (llongwr) A working a ship.

Llongwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llongwr) Naviga-
tion, sailing; seaman'ship.

He longwriaeth i fwrdd.

Long calling to him that is to be drowned.

Adage.

Llongwriaw, *v. a. (llongwr)* To work a ship.

Llongwriawl, *a. (llongwr)* Belonging to a seaman

Llongwystl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (llong—gwystl) Bot-
tomry.

Llongwystlad, *s. m.* (llongwystl) A charging bot-
tomry upon a ship.

Llongwystlaw, *v. a. (llongwystl)* To charge bot-
tomry upon a ship.

Llop, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (llo) A buskin; a boot.

Llopan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (llo) A sort of high shoe,
a sock.

Llopanau mawr am ei drsed.

Great buskins on his feet. *H. Pwyll—Mabinogion.*

Llaw hen llopanau sy dda rhag y cig drwg.

The heels of old shoes are good against proud flesh.

Ll. Meddyg.

Llopanawg, *a. (llopan)* Having buskins.

Llopantrwm, *a. (llopan—trwm)* Heavy-footed.

Llopaniad, *s. m.* (llopan) A wearing buskins.

Llopan, *v. a. (llopan)* To wear buskins.

Llopanwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* llopanwyr (llopan—gwr) A
buskin maker.

Llopanydd, *s.*—*pl. t. ion* (llopan) Buskin maker.

Llopawg, *a. (llo)* Having buskins; buskined.

Llor, *s. m.* (lly—or) That stretches out; a bulb.

Lloraid, *s. m.*—*pl.* lloraidiau (llawr) A floor—full.

Llorf, *s. f.*—*pl.* llorfau (llor) A pillar, post, or
prop; a shank; the shin-bone. *Llorf caridiau.*

Goronwy—

Ced lorf corff cymhruais.

Cain Cyfarwaf.

*Goronwy the pillar of magnificence to the body of society, splen-
did and most just.* *Gr. ab M. ab Llyfdd.*

Llorf, *a. (f. of llwrf)* Yielding, falling headlong,
timid; a gelding.

Llorfawg, *a. (llorf)* Having a pillar, or shank.

Llorfdant, *s. m.*—*pl.* llorfdannau (llorf—tant) A
string of the octave next to the post, in a harp;
a base string.

Llorfedig, *a. (llorf)* Being propped, shanked.

Llorfiad, *s. m.* (llorf) A furnishing with a shank.

Lloriad, *s. m.* (llawr) A flooring, a laying a floor.

Lloriaw, *v. a. (llawr)* To floor, to lay a floor; to
fall to the floor, to sink down.

Lloriawg, *a. (llawr)* Having a floor, floored; on
the floor, grovelling. *Dyn lloriawg, a low de-
signing fellow.*

Dechreuaf, gwneuf gywydd

ll' gwaif lloriawg, wingsaw wydd.

I will begin, I will combine a song to thee, thou *grovelling*
kneave, thou wriggling goose. *How Adwydd.*

Lloriedig, *a. (llawr)* Being floored, laid as a floor.

Llorion, *s. pl. aggr.* (llawr) Sweepings; bottoms.

Llorlen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (llawr—llen) A floor-cloth.

Llorp, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (llor) A shank, or leg.

Llorp car, the side beam of a drag.

Llorpan gwarch ar dafach du.

The shank of a hag on a black crutch. D. ab Othlym.

Llorpawg, *a. (llorp)* Having a shank, shanked.

Llorpiad, *s. m.* (llorp) A furnishing with shanks.

Llorpyn, *s. m. dim.* (llorp) A small shank, or leg.

Llorwydd, *a. pl.* (llawr—gwydd) Laurel-wood.

Llorwydden, *s. f. dim.* (llorwydd) A laurel tree.

Llos, *s. m.* (lly—os) That has a tendency to do
or take away; that tends to consume.

Llosg, *s. m.* (llos) A burning, a heat, an inflam-
mation. *Llosg eira, malaith, malert, and pen-
ddiged gosi, the chilblains.*

Llosgaberth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llosg—aberth) Burnt
sacrifice.

Llosgaberthiad, *s. m.* (llosgaberth) An offering

burnt sacrifice, a burning sacrifice.

Llosgaberthu, *v. a.* (llosgaberth) To offer burnt

sacrifice, to burn sacrifice.

Llosgaberthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* llosgaberthwyr (llosg-
aberth—gwr) One who offers burnt sacrifice.

Llosgach, *s. m.* (llosg) Unnatural lust; incest.

Llosgadwy, *a. (llosg)* That may be burnt or ig-
nited, combustible.

Llosgawg, *a. (llosg)* Abounding with combustion.

Llosgawl, *a. (llosg)* Of a burning quality.

Llosged, *s. m.* (llosg) That is burnt, or calcined.

Llosgedig, *a. (llosged)* Being burnt, scorched.

Llosgedigrydd, *s. m.* (llosgedig) A burnt state.

Llosgedd, *s. m.* (llosg) A state of combustion.

Llosgen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (llosg) That inflames; a
blister, in pharmacy.

Llosgfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (llosg) A burnt place.

Llosgfaen, *s. m.* (llosg—maen) Brimstone, sulphur

Llosgfal, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (llosg—bal) A volcano.

Llosgfalus, *a. (llosgfal)* Relating to a volcano.

Llosgfeinia, a. (llosgfaen) Brimstony, sulphurous.
Llosgi, v. a. (llosg) To burn; to be burning.

Gwell y llosg dau ctwyn nog an.

Two brands will burn better than one.

Adage.

*Llywih hyd llosgwyr,
Cyn ny feyat marwyr.*

All that be in the world will be burning, though they may not be aches.

Llosgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llosg) A burning; combustion, adustion.

Llosgni, s. m. (llosg) A burnt state, a burn.

Llosgrach, s. pl. (llosg—crach) Scabs of the itch.

Llosgwr, s. m.—pl. llosgwyr (llosg—gwr) Burner.

Llosgwrn, s. m.—pl. llosgyrnau (llosg—cwrn) Tail.

Canymdaith ei ei llosgwrn.

A dog's companion is his tail.

Adage.

Blugo y gath hyd ei llosgwrn.

To flay a cat as far as her tail.

Adage.

Llosgwydr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llosg—gwydr) A burning-glass.

Llosgwydyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llosg—gwydr) A burning-glass.

Llosgwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llosg—gwynt) A singeing blast.

Llosgyrnawg, a. (llosgwrn) Having a tail.

Llost, s. f.—pl. t. au (lly—ost) What projects out, a dart, a javelin, a lance; a sting, a tail; the genitals.

Llostawd, s. m. (llost) The state of projecting from, the being as a tail or sting.

Llostawdl, s. f.—pl. llostodlau (llost—awdl) A kind of metre ending with a verse of different rhyme from what proceeds it. It is also called **Llostodyn**.

Llostawg, a. (llost) Having a tail, or trail; also an epithet for a fox.

Llostchwydd, s. m. (llost—chwydd) A priapism.

Llosten, s. f.—pl. t. i (llost) A tail; the genitals.

Llostfawr, s. m. (llost—mawr) A priapus.

Llostgyfod, s. m. (llost—cyfod) The satyrasis.

Llostiad, s. m.—pl. llostiaid (llost) A forming a tail, a growing into a tail.

Llostiaw, v. a. (llost) To form a tail; to tail.

Llostydau, s. m. (llost—lydan) The beaver.

*Tri pheth y dyl y breinia eu gwerth, py dad bynag y lladder:
llostydau, a beir, a charwm; chawr eu cwrn y gwair amser-
wynn i ddilid y breinia:—Gwerth llostydau chwaregaint yw.*

Three animals for which the king claims their value, in whatever regions they may be killed: the beaver, and the marten, and the ermine; for of their skins are made edgings for the garments of the king:—the value of a beaver is six-score pence.

Welsh Laws.

Llostodyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llostawd) One of the fifteen secondary canons of metres, the principle of which consists in having two or more verses rhyming together, with another of different rhyme following them. It is also called, **llostawdl, awdl losgyrniawg, colofn fraith, and hypynt**.

Llostrudd, s. m. (llost—rhudd) A priapism.

Llostruddyn, s. m. (llostrudd) The red tail; the name of a bird.

Llosttrwm, a. (llost—trwm) Heavy-tailed. It is also an epithet for a debilitated person.

LLU, s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd. That is all in motion; that darkens: that is gloomy; a throng; a multitude, an army, a host. **Llu oadar**, a flock of birds; **y llu dw**, the black host, a name given to some of the northern rovers, who anciently infested the coast of Britain.

Gwell Duw yn gar no llu y ddaiar.

It is better to have God for a friend than the host of the earth.

Adage.

Lluad, s. m. (llu) A being all in motion, a thronging together, a flocking.

Lluadawl, a. (lluad) Tending to throng together.

Lluadu, v. a. (lluad) To throng, to flock together.

Lluadwn, s. m. (lluad) The state of being all in motion; a press forward; a throng.

Nid oedd neb a gyhoeddyr.

A flew (rais); pan y treiddiaswn.

Nid oedd llary mor llary mor lludawr hys.

Handid cynt y cwyaw.

There was nobody that I could compare with the lion of valence; when I might make my way through, there was not mild one so mild, with such a course of composure, or then I might be I should have sooner complained.

Cynyddia, m. E. at M. at lla.

Llun, s. f. (llu) That glitters or reflects light.

Lluannawl, a. (luant) Tending to reflect light.

Lluannu, v. a. (luant) To reflect light.

Lluant, s. m. (llu) A body that reflects light.

Lluarth, s. f.—pl. t. au (llu—garth) A camp.

Bid las lluarth.

Let a camp be green.

Llyweth Ba.

Lluarthiad, s. m. (luarth) A forming a camp.

Lluarthu, v. a. (luarth) To form a camp.

Lluaw, v. a. (llu) To throng, to flock together.

Lluawd, s. m. (llu) The act of thronging together.

Lluawg, a. (llu) Thronged; multitudinous.

Lluawl, a. (llu) Thronging, or flocking.

Lluaws, s. f. (llu—aws) A throng, a multitude.

Lluch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llu) A dart, or sudden throw, a glance; a flash.

Lluch, a. (llu) Darting, flitting, glancing, flashing; of ardent motion.

Lluchar fy ngledyd, lluch ei sawd yn agad;

Llewychedig aur ar fy ysgwyd.

Gleaming my sword, ardent of temper in combat; glittering the gold on my shield.

Gundrian.

—Uchel-fab Owain,

Echrys par lluchar lluch pyllyrniau gwr

Lloedd gwr mawr maddia.

The exalted son of Owain, terribly he bids the gleaming glances of the combined rising about of the horns of the great banner to peeping good.

Cynyddia, i H. at Owain.

Lluchdor, s. m. (lluch—tor) A glittering surface.

Lluchddawn, a. (lluch—dawn) Bounty-scattering.

Llary Elnawn lluchddawn, llochedd farddon

Fab Cynon, cled fen wyd.

The mild and bounty-scattering Elnawn, hands were checked by the son of Cynon, of smiling fame.

Cynyddia, m. teulu O. Gwyneth.

Lluched, s. f.—pl. t. au (lluch) A gleam; lightning. **Ceryg y lluched**, thunder stones; also called **ceryg y cythraul**, and **ceryg y gythraul**.

Myned a ong y mab—a chleddyf eurdawn ar ei glaw, a fawr llafr aur hido, a chroes eurgwydr arno, a llw lluched ar ydd.

The youth departed, with a gold-bladed sword upon his back, which had the first part of the blade of gold, and a green-wood cross upon it, and which glittered with the lightning of heaven.

H. Culluch—Mabynog.

Lluchedawg, a. (lluched) Full of lightning.

Lluchedawl, a. (lluched) Gleaming like lightning.

Llucheden, s. f.—pl. t. au (lluched) A flash of lightning; a fit of fever.

Lluchedenawl, a. (llucheden) Like lightning; gleaming, coruscant, glittering, brilliant.

Bendigwch Dduw, eich llyw, y lluchedenn,

Tywyllwch, lleufer, wybr, ac wybrusa.

Praise ye God, your Lord, ye lightnings, darkness, light, and firmaments.

D. Dda Gwyneth.

Lluchedeniad, s. m. (llucheden) The flashing of lightning; a gleaming, coruscation.

Lluchedenn, v. (llucheden) To produce flashes.

Lluchediad, s. m. (lluched) A gleaming.

Lluchedig, a. (lluched) Being made to dart.

Lluchedu, v. a. (lluched) To gleam, to lighten.

Llueddawg, a. (lluedd) Having a host, belli cose.
Llueddiad, s. m. (lluedd) A waging war.
Llueddiaw, v. a. (lluedd) To wage war, to war.

Gwedi gwybod o Dwron hysg, llueddiaw a orug am ben cyf-
 oeth Latinus.

When Tarus was acquainted with that, what he did was to lead
 an army against the dominion of Latinus. *Gr. ab Arihur.*

Llueddwr, s. m.—pl. llueddwyr (lluedd—gwr)
 One who assembles, or arrays an army.
Llueddiad, s. m.—pl. llueddiaid (lluedd) One
 who is in warfare.

Llyddid Duw'r llueddiaid tan!
 May God prosper thy warring ones. *Llywelyn Moel.*

Lluet, s. m.—pl. t. au (llu—et) An encampment

Lluet Cadwallawn ar Dawy;
 Lluetad adaf yn adwy;
 Clodrydd, celyddid cyaiwy.

The camp of Cadwallon on Dawy; he had the hand of slaughter
 in the breach; spreading was his name, eagerly seeking the con-
 flict. *Llywarch Hen.*

Lluetstai, s. c.—pl. lluesteion (luetst) One who is
 in camp, a campaigner.

Lluetawg, a. (luetst) Abounding with camps.

Lluetfa, s. f.—pl. lluestfeydd (luetst—ma) A
 place of encampment.

Lluetiad, s. m. (luetst) An encamping, a tenting.

Lluetu, v. a. (luetst) To encamp, to pitch tents.

Pel byw llyr lleislawn,
 Ni luetai Wynedd yn mherfodd Edeyrllawn.

If the mild one of Lleision were alive, Venedocia would not en-
 camp in the midst of Edeyrllawn. *Cynddelw, i F. ab Maredudd.*

Lluetwr, s. m.—pl. lluestwyr (luetst—gwr) One
 who encamps, a pitcher of tents.

Lluestydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (luetst) Pitcher of tents.

Lluetyn, s. m. dim. (luetst) A small encampment

Llug, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llu) That breaks, or be-
 gins to open; a gleam, an indistinct light; a
 focus, or source of light; a breaking out in
 blotches, the plague. *Llug y dydd*, the day
 spring.

Llug, a. (llu) Tending to break out, or to open;
 tending to shoot out, tending to gleam; dawn-
 ing; partly seeming. *adv.* Partly, in part,
 half. *Llugoer*, half cold, or lukewarm; *llug*
feddw, half drunk.

Dadluch teyrn tarw caddig prydflwr,
 Gwyr Prydain rwy gorog,
 O fro Echeldant uchel-grug
 Hyd Wynfryn Lluadain, lle clod llog.

The doing homage to the prince, the sullen bull of awful front,
 the men of Britain will be compelled to, from the region of Echel-
 dant, of lofty peaks, to the White Hill of London, a place of
 splendid fame. *Ll. P. Moeh, i D. ab Owain.*

Llugad, s. m. (llug) A breaking out, opening, or
 dawning; a shooting out, a gleaming.

Llugal, s. c.—pl. llugeion (llug) That breaks out,
 that shoots out, that dawns.

Llugin, a. (llug) Teeming with light.

Llugin, s. m. (llug) Plenitude of light; splendour

Llugin, s. c. (llug) What glitters, or glares.

Lluguawli, a. (llugin) Tending to glitter.

Lluginedd, s. m. (llugin) Glitteringness.

Lluginiad, s. m. (llugin) A causing to glitter; a
 polishing; a glittering.

Lluginant, s. m. (llug) A reflection of light.

Lluguu, v. a. (llugin) To cause to reflect light;
 to cause to glitter; to polish; to glitter, to
 sparkle. *Lluguu arfau*, to polish arms.

Lluguawr, s. m.—pl. lluguawyr (llugin—gwr) A
 polisher, a furbisher.

Llugas, s. f. (llug) A dawning of light.

Lludgwym, s. m. (llug—twym) Lukewarmness.

Lludgwymnaw, v. (lludgwym) To make lukewarm
Lludgwymyn, a. (lludgwym) Lukewarm.

Og caried yw'r gorchymys penna?
 Gwae lludgwymnaw y wlad yma!

If love is the chief commandment, woe to the lukewarm souls of
 this country. *Ellis Wym.*

Llugeiniad, s. m. (llugain) A glittering.

Llugeiniaw, v. a. (llugain) To glitter; to polish.

Llugenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llugan) A polisher, a
 furbisher, or one who makes bright.

Llufryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (llug—bryd) A luke-
 warm disposition. *a.* Of a lukewarm mind.

Llufrydded, s. m. (llufryd) Lukewarmness of
 mind; inertness of disposition.

Llugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llug) A breaking out, a
 shooting out; a gleaming; a dawning.

Lluginawli, a. (llugiant) Glittering, glaring.

Lluginnu, v. a. (llugiant) To cause to glitter.

Lluginnu, s. m. (llugiant) Tending to glitter.

Lluginant, s. m. (llug) A glittering, a glare.

Lluginaw, a. (llug—llawn) Full of light, splendid

Tywyn's falch ar galch gae,
 Yn luginaw, yn oleu glae.

Shine proudly on the white wall, splendidly, and clearly bright
 D. ab Gwilym, *Pr. Am.*

Lluginlondr, s. m. (lluginlawn) Fulness of light.

Lluginlondr, s. m. (lluginlawn) Fulness of light.

Llugin, s. m. (llug—llys) Campion.

Llugin, s. m.—pl. llugin (llu—corn) The horn
 of host; the horn of battle, the clarion of war.

Llugin, s. m. dim. (llug) A beam of light; a gleam

Lluginor, s. m. (llu—cynor) The van of an army.

Corn lluginor llywelyn;
 Corn gwyd, gwydyr ai caa.

Llywelyn's horn of the front of battle; the horn of mischief
 Gwydyr blows it. *Cynddelw.*

Llum, s. m. (lly—um) That shoots up, or ends in
 a point.

Llumman, s. m.—pl. t. au (llum—ban) A banner.

Meibion Israel a weryllasant bob au wrth ei llumman ei ben.
 The children of Israel encamped every one by his own standard.
Numbers, 2. 2.

Llumman brain gerllaw min bryn.

The rallying point of crows by the edge of the hill.
*Ll. ab Gwilym, *Pr. Mynydd.**

Llummanawg, a. (llumman) Having a banner.

Llummanbren, s. m. (llumman—pren) The staff
 of a banner, or of a standard.

Llummaniad, s. m. (llumman) Rearing a standard

Llummanig, s. f. dim. (llumman) A bannerol.

Llummanu, v. a. (llumman) To rear a standard.

**Llummanwr, s. m.—pl. llummanwyr (llumman—
 gwr)** A standard-bearer.

Llummannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llumman) A stand-
 ard-bearer.

Llumon, s. m.—pl. t. au (llum) A chimney.

Fy newis ar fy methlon,
 Pan gyrchal bawb ei alo,
 Fyil wyn, pwyll tan trwy llumon.

My choice of all my sons, when each should attack his foe, is
 fair Fyil, whose course is like the fire through a chimney.
Llywarch Hen.

Llun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llu—un) A form, shape,
 figure, effigy, image, or picture; the moon.
Llun y llong, the constellation called the great
 bear. *Pa sut sydd arnat ti?* how is it with you?
Nid oes arnaf fawr o lun. I am in no great
 plight, or I am but so so. *Nid oes arnat ti lun
 yn y byd*, thou hast not the least method in the
 world. *Deu-lun o feirch*, two heads of horses.

Nae ar lwfr oen ei lun.

The coward is afraid of his shadow. *Llun.*

Llandain, s. f. (llan—tain) The form or bend of the Tain. *Caer Llandain*, or more properly, perhaps, *Llyndain*, the spread of the river Tain, the Welsh name for London. It was so called on account of its being situated on a large expanse of the river Thames, or Tain, beginning about Battersea, and including all the present low grounds, on both sides, to Erith; by which place the water ran in a narrow channel, made by its own force through a chain of hills, lying in a transverse direction to the stream: and, it would seem that a memorial of such an event is preserved in the name of the place; for *Erith*, implies a bursting through, or a rupture, and from which *Erith*, the present name differs scarcely nothing in sound. *Caer Ludd*, or the city of Ludd, is another name for London; but not often made use of, except in the works of the poets.

Llanedig, a. (llan) Being formed, or shaped.

Yn nywyr yn llwyr yn llanedig.

In sense completely formed. *Gwaelodmai.*

Llanied, s. m.—pl. t. au (llan) A forming.

Llaniedig, s. m. (llaniad) The art of forming.

Llaniedig, a. (llaniad) Formative.

Llaniedu, v. a. (llaniad) To form, to fashion.

Llaniedwy, a. (llaniad) Figurative, formable.

Llaniedh, s. m.—pl. t. au (llan) A formation, a form, or figure; imagination; design; providence; regulation, rule, authority.

Dyn yn benaf—

A wnaeth o'r holl laniedhoedd.

Was he made the chief of all beings of form. *Dr. A. Crut.*

Trey laniedh Dew, ef a ddwyddodd o olod i dylodi.

Through the providence of God, he fell from wealth into poverty. *Lt. G. Hargre.*

Llaniedh, s. m. (lluniedh) A giving a formation, or construction; a putting in a form.

Llaniedhawl, a. (lluniedh) Of a forming tendency, contributory to form, order or design.

Llaniedhig, a. (lluniedh) Being made formative; being made to contribute to order.

Llaniedhodd, s. m. (lluniedh) A state of form, order, or design.

Llaniedhind, s. m. (lluniedh) A giving a formation, a contributing to order, or regulation.

Llaniedhu, v. a. (lluniedh) To put into form.

Guedi llaniedhu y byddincoedd o bob parh, y Saxon, herwydd ei deulid, yn lew cyrchu a wnaeth, ac ar hyd y dydd yn wrati gwrwyddu y Prydeiniaid.

After the putting in order of the armies on every side, the Saxons, according to their usual mode, heavily made an attack, and during the whole day manfully opposed the Britons. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Llaniedhus, a. (lluniedh) Of a forming tendency having an aptitude to form, or order.

Llaniedhwr, s. m.—pl. lluniedhwyr (lluniedh—gwr) One who puts in form, a regulator.

Llaniedd, a. (llun) Of a shape, well-formed, of a good shape, or figure.

Llanianawl, a. (lluniant) Modifying.

Llanianu, v. a. (lluniant) To modify; to model.

Llaniant, s. m. (llun) Formation; modulation.

Llanaw, v. a. (llun) To form, to figure, to picture, to fashion, to cut out, or into form; to make the shape of a thing.

Llanaf wad yn tyfu yn mynd, Llaniedh ddiwyd bryd o bryd.

I will compose an eulogy that shall be spreading in the world, the various stages of the mind inspired by the moon. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Pob modd a laniodd Duw lwyd; Pob glan i lan a laniwyd.

Every mode of being was formed by the adorable God; every fair one for a fair was formed. *G. ab I. ab Ll. Pythm.*

Llanawd, s. m. (llun) The act of forming.

Llanawdr, s. m.—pl. lluniodron (llanawd) One that forms, a constructor.

Llanawl, a. (llun) Formative; forming.

Llaniedig, a. (llaniad) Formed, figured, fashioned

Llaniedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (llaniedig) Formation, construction.

Llaniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llaniad) A former, a framer, or fashioner; one who puts in form, or order, a delineator, a portrayer.

Llaniedyddawl, a. (llaniedydd) Plastic, forming.

Llaniodraeth, s. m. (llunawdr) Organization.

Llaniodru, v. a. (llunawdr) To organise.

Lluniwr, s. m.—pl. lluniwyr (llun—gwr) A former, framer, or fashioner; a delineator.

Gwas a ymyrono a'i lluniwr i Ymyroned priddell a phriddellau y ddolwr.

Woe to him who contends with his maker! Let the potsherd contend with the potsherd of the earth. *Ianick 45. 9.*

Lluosawg, a. (lluaws) Multitudinous; abundant.

Lluosgar, a. (lluaws) Philanthropic; humane.

Gwr gerddig, na's byw llyw lluosgar; Gwr tolech a'i darian deir-far y'agbyni.

A faithful wight, because the chief loving the multitude is not alive; a hero with a battered shield of ardent wrath in the conflict. *Bledydd Fardd, m. D. ab Gwafodd.*

Draig anbyd, narwyn, arwar, Drud llaw egrud, lluosgar.

Supreme of princes, panting for conflict, patient, bold with an active hand, and humane. *Frydydd Bychan, i M. ab Owain.*

Lluosydd, s. pl. aggr. (lluaws) Multitudes, hosts.

Y boddau yn Hlirnydd, Yn llwyr y gwyr lluosydd; Bodd Gwion gwyd y'agwawd, a Llywddawg Faf Llwydd.

The graves on the Long Mountain, the multitudes perfectly know: the grave of Gwion, the hero in song, and Llywddawg son of Llwydd.

Graded pawb y pwr lluosydd Llucwng of ddawn i ddwydd.

Let all believe that the multitude will cause abundant of good to the present. *Cynddwr.*

Llur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly—ur) That is stretched, or extended; a pale livid hue; a gloom.

Llur, a. (lly—ur) Being on the stretch, or extended; of a black and blue colour, livid.

Llurgan, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llur—cun) A carcase.

Llurguniad, s. m. (llurgun) A mangling.

Llurguniaw, v. a. (llurgun) To mangle, to tear.

Llurguniawl, a. (llurgun) Making as a carcase; mangling, or tearing.

Llurguniwr, s. m.—pl. llurgunwyr (llurgun—gwr)

One who tears to pieces, a mangler.

Lluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llur) A making livid.

Lluriaw, v. a. (llur) To make pale, or livid.

Llurs, s. f.—pl. t. od (llur) The razor-bill, a sea bird, also called *aderyn du*, and *gwach y penweig*.

Llursen, s. f.—pl. od (llurs) The razor-bill.

Lluryg, s. f.—pl. t. au (llur) A lorica, a coat of mail

Llurygaw, v. a. (lluryg) To put on a lorica.

Llurygawg, a. (lluryg) Wearing a coat of mail.

O fuffeth a modffeth ydd sethynt I gynben llurygogion: na gwn lath ledgyn.

From the enjoyment of wine and meat they went to the conflict of those clad in armour: I know of no slaughter so sudden. *Anwria.*

Llus, s. pl. aggr. (lly—us) Bilberries, bleberries; *llus y brain*, *llus duon y mynydd*, or *creiglys*, crane-berry.

Cefais un ammod cofus; Cynnil wen oedd can sei lus.

I obtained one memorable promise; sparing of smiles was she with the eyebrow of bilberry hue. *Beds Brwynlly.*

Llas, *v. a.* (*llas*) To gather bilberries.
Llasen, *s. f. dim.* (*llas*) A single bilberry.
Llasg, *s. m. —pl. f. lôn* (*llu—yag*) A draught, drag; or pull; also the thing dragged.
Llsgadwy, *a.* (*llsg*) That may be dragged.
Llsgangor, *s. m. —pl. f. an* (*llsg—angor*) A hedge, or kedger, an anchor so called.
Llsgaw, *v. a.* (*llsg*) To drag, to draw after, to pull, or to hale.

Un goghwyl a llsg gwyd ar ei ol.
 One slip drags a hundred, &c. *Adag.*

Gair drwg amlol
 A llsg ddrwg yn ei ol.

An involuntarily bad word with drawn, &c. *Adag.*

Llsgawl, *a.* (*llsg*) Dragging, trailing; pulling.
Llsgdrem, *s. f.* (*llsg—drem*) A lingering look.
Llsgdremyn, *s. m.* (*llsgdrem*) A lingering look.

A noddy 'yn
 Ein llsgdremyn,
 A'n llsgdremydd.

And forgive us our lingering look, and our droitness.
Or. Grw.

Llsgen, *s. f.* (*llsg*) One that creeps heavily.
Llsgenaidd, *a.* (*llsgen*) Of a crawling nature.
Llsgenawl, *a.* (*llsgen*) Creeping, dragging.
Llsgeniad, *s. m.* (*llsgen*) A creeping heavily.
Llsgennu, *v. a.* (*llsgen*) To creep along heavily.
Llsgeth, *s. f.* (*llsg*) A creeping, a dragging.
Llsgethain, *a.* (*llsgeth*) Of a creeping nature.
Llsgethan, *s. c.* (*llsgeth*) A slow creeping one.
Llsgiad, *s. m. —pl. f. an* (*llsg*) A dragging.
Llsgiedig, *a.* (*llsgiad*) Being dragged, or pulled.
Llsgwr, *s. m. —pl. llsgwyr* (*llsg—gwr*) One who drags, or draws after; a dragger.
Llsl, *s. pl. aggr.* (*lls*) Bilberries, huckleberries.
Llswydd, *s. pl.* (*lls—gwydd*) Bilberry trees.
Llswyddden, *s. f.* (*llswydd*) A bilberry tree.
Llswch, *s. m. —pl. f. lôn* (*llu*) Any particles flying about, motes, flying dust; spray. *Llswch a gwa,* a flake of snow.

Nid gwyn cynn llw, na llwch—
 Wn hysg gwyn fflydd.

Not white the foam of the lake, nor drifted snow, compared with the countenance of the source of my bliss. *D. ab Grw.*

Llswchad, *s. m.* (*llwch*) A dusting, a raising of dust, a blowing about of dust; a drifting of snow.
Llswchiaw, *v. a.* (*llwch*) To blow about as dust, to drift as snow; to dust, to raise dust.
Llswchiawg, *a.* (*llwch*) Abounding with dust, abounding with drifts.
Llswchiawl, *a.* (*llwch*) Flying as dust; drifting.
Llswchion, *s. pl. aggr.* (*llwch*) Flying particles.
Llwydd, *s. m. —pl. f. an* (*llu*) An assembled army, battle array; warfare.

Os atebwy Dofydd,
 Tref, llyd ac eiddo
 Bwlwch, yddion & ydd,
 Gwlwch yn llyd.

If the Creator should answer, through speech and element, then
 responsive to sovereign words, with him in battle array. *Talliesin, cad godden.*

Ni llystai Wynedd—
 Mh wyl llyd gan llyw cammaw.
 Llith berion llyddion llawn.

Vandocius would not encamp without men slain by the leader of combat, the lure of vultures the pampered legionaries.
Cynadeilo, i. f. ab Maredudd.

Llwydda, *v. a.* (*llwydd*) To raise an army; to wage war; to go to warfare.
Llwyddawd, *s. m.* (*llwydd*) An armament.

Tair anioeth llyddawd y geirw—y tair cyforddwy.

The three unwise armaments are the three expeditions called. *Tyfordd.*

Llwyddawg, *a.* (*llwydd*) Having an army; engaged in warfare; bellicose, bellicotent.

Cis at Aros, ynydd y y mor ddrwg, he y cyrion; Pwll
 ddrwg, a gwlwch o'r ym llyd. YMA Yr llyd ym llyd
 yn, amlwg Gwlwch Ydyr.

Cis at Aros, islands in the Gwynn sea, where the Drwg
 dwll, who went out of this lake, with Yr llyd ym llyd, from
 Llydd, in the Hymn of Gwlwch Ydyr.

Llwyddawl, *a.* (*llwydd*) Belonging to warfare.
Llwyddin, *a.* (*llwydd*) An assembling an army.
Llwyddineth, *s. m. —pl. f. an* (*llwydd*) A state of warfare; hostility.

Llwyddmannawg, *a.* (*llwyddin*) Bellicose.
Llwyddmannawg, *a.* (*llwyddin*) To engage in warfare; to assemble troops.

Llwyddinawg, *s. m.* (*llwydd*) Warfare; hostility.

Llwyddig, *a.* (*llwydd*) Disposed to warfare.

Llwyddogawl, *a.* (*llwyddig*) Armipotent.

Llwyddog, *s. m.* (*llwyddig*) To be armipotent.

Llwyddogwydd, *s. m.* (*llwyddig*) Armipotence.

Llwyddwydd, *s. m.* (*llwydd*) A state of warfare.

Llwyddu, *v. a.* (*llwydd*) To assemble in arms, to wage war, to act in hostility.

Llwyddu, *a.* (*llwydd*) Bellicose; bellicose.

Llwyddwr, *s. m. —pl. llwyddwyr* (*llwydd—wr*) One who assembles an army, or wages war.

Llwyddweth, *s. m.* (*llwyddwr*) The state of one waging war.

Llyw, *s. m. —pl. f. on* (*llu—ys*) That is parted off; an exception.

Ni ddwydd y gwlwch na llw, na llyw, ddrwg.

The law does not say that a rejection will not go under power.

Wlad Llyw.

LLW, *s. m. r. —pl. llyw, llwon, or llyan.* That has aptitude of motion; that is moved; that may be sent or brought forward; an exclamation; an oath.

Nid awn llw gwlwch.

A gwlwchawl na llw gwlwch.

Adag.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

Gwlwch a gwlwch, gwlwch a gwlwch.

deer; *llwda gafr*, a goat; *llwda gŵydd*, a gosling; *llwda hŵch*, a swine; *llwda dafad*, a sheep, or a beast of the sheep kind; *llwda y glock*, a belwether:—*Bwriant en llydnod*, they bring forth their young ones.

Mai y bo y dyn y bydd ei lwdn.

As a man may be so will be his offspring. *Adage.*

Ni adawodd Arthur na dyn na lwdn yn fyw yn y castraf.

Arthur did not leave nor man nor beast alive in the district. *Friends.*

Llwf, s. m.—pl. llyfion (llw) That has aptitude of motion; that may be moved, or sent off; an exclamation; an oath, or solemn attestation.

Llwr, s. m.—pl. llyfrion (llwr) That is apt to run; a timid one, a coward.

Nid af'n llwfr dan holl ofal.

Thou wilt not become a timid one under all the cares. *T. Alod.*

Llwr, a. (llwf) Timid, fearful, cowardly; sottish; spiritless.

Llwf, s. m.—pl. llyffian (lly—wff) A sudden jerk, a leap, a hop; a hobble. *Awn o lwff i lwff*, I went step by step; *dyro an lwff eto*, come, give one step more.

Lwg, s. m.—pl. llygon (llw) That is apt to break out, that is bright; that is of a livid hue; any gathering, tumor, botch, or irruption; the scurvy; the rot, in sheep.

Lwg, a. (llw) Apt to break or run out; bright; livid; irruptive; scurvy, botchy.

Owain llyg a'i an llygon.

Scurvy Owen with his one eye. *Llandd.*

Llwr, s. m.—pl. llygrion (llwg) A diseased part, a corrupt part; a gall, or fret; what is corrupt, spoiled, or damaged; damage; lucre.

O'r pan bŵr yd, cyfethlawn i yw ei gwad rhag llwr ygrabl na cio i ysgubwr.

From the time that corn is sown it is lawful to keep it from the damage of beasts until it goes into the barn. *Welsh Laws.*

Lwm, a. (lly—wm) Bare, naked, exposed; destitute; poor.

Llwm o fân a thwm o dorth, ni chedw ei wnebb ys gwas gwarth.

Destitute of a place and a bit of bread, such will not keep his countenance if he does what is scandalous. *Adage.*

Lwm, s. m.—pl. l. an (llwm—pren) Bare timber. *Llwmbrwnau o dyn*, or *prebau dnon*, poles laid over a drying kiln to support the corn *lwmglwm, s. m.—pl. llwnglyman (llwm—clwm)* A hard knot.

A phob un, fal llyan llwmglwm, bydd yn eu gilydd yn glwm.

And every one, like the form of a hard knot, is tied in the other. *Idem Goch.*

lly, s. m. (lly—wn) That forms a part.

lly, s. m. (lly—wac) A gulp, a swallow; the skirt.

lly, s. m. (lly—wag) A gulp, a swallow; the skirt.

lly, s. f.—pl. llwpeiod (llwb) A sow. *Sil.*

lly, s. m. (lly—wr) That tends forward.

lly, a. (llwr) Tending forward; tending to off; timid, easily frightened.

Gmawd i llyfr ei ladd yn ffo.

The fate of the timid is to be killed in flight. *Adage.*

Di llyfr y del i Arfon.

With-out being timorous may be come to Arfon. *L. Mon.*

lly, s. m. (llwr) A direction forwards, a tendency towards; object, respect, or account of thing. *Carympi yn llwrw dy ben*, thou wilt

VOL. II

fall in the direction of thy head, or, thou wilt fall head foremost: *Yn llwrw cwynau*, on account of actions; *yn llwrw yr amddiffynblaid*, on the part of the defendant: *Ar llwrw*, directly

Yn llwrw llwyth Dofydd a'n dyd;
Yn llwrw, llwyd cawdd, anglawdd anghlyd!

In a course towards the elementary mass the Renovator will place us; into the ground, a captive through, a cold lodging! *L. P. Mock.*

Doeb heb argybwrr ar llwrw o'r lle.

Go without dread on a forward course from the place. *L. P. Mock.*

Llwrw, a. (llwr) Precipitant; forward, towards. *Llwrw, prep. (llwr)* Forwards, toward, in a direction, with respect to. *adv.* Towards, straightly.

Llary Elnalon, llyw llwyrddawn llwrw Nêr;
Llew doeth-lyw, dothyw ei amser.

The mild Elnalon, a chief completely gifted from the Lord; a lion of discreet career, his time is come! *Cynddebr.*

Gwr llwrw lly Lloegrwys dygyllwys,
Gwr gwddfan am adfan addwyn.

A man towards the host of Loegrwys apt to come in contact; a man ardently loud round the pleasant retreat. *Cynddebr, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Crist Crenwdr, llywialwdr llwrw saint,
Cred crefydd celfydd cywraint!

Christ the Creator, the director towards the saints, believe my devotion in scientific song. *Sefwyn.*

Llwrw na allawdd gymbell ei fechnideth.

In respect that he could not compel his suretyship. *Welsh Laws.*

Llwrwg, s. m. (llwr) What is precipitated; dross, dregs, or sediment.

Llwry, s. m. (llwr) That is towards; provision.

Pan eidd dydd ddi i helys,
Llath ar ysgwydd, llwry yn ei law,
Ed gelyw gwn gogryw.

When thy father would go for to hunt, with staff on shoulder, provisions in his hand, he would call the well-trained dogs. *Aneurin.*

Llwry, a. (llwr) Precipitant; forward, towards. *prep.* Forwards, toward, in a direction, with respect to. *adv.* Towards, straightly.

Gan greu pen lly llwry cyfodi;
Gan holl ddiwydd byd o'i bum well,
Pam na faddau brawd!

With believing in the Lord of Hosts concerning the resurrection; with the complete redemption of the world by his five wounds, why will not a brother relent! *B. Fod ab Griffr.*

Llws, s. m.—pl. llyson (llw) That separates, or parts from; that shoots off; that is separate; or apart; that is parted off, left, or rejected; what runs from.

Llws mynws menestr anbellig.

The peat dust track of a servant who has no attendance to do. *Hywel Ystorgu, i Adafes Earych.*

Llwt, s. m. (llws) That is parted off; that runs out as an extremity, or tail; a kennel.

Llwt, s. m. (llwd) That is thrown, or ejected.

Llwtra, s. m. (llwtr) Slime, or mud.

Llwtrach, s. m. (llwtr) Any gelly-like or slippery matter; any slimy stuff.

Llwtr, s. m. (llwt) That runs or slips.

Llwth, s. m.—pl. llythion (llw—wth) That is glib, or slippery; a gulp, or swallow; greed, greediness. *Llwth yr hysain*, a selfish glutton, who eats up his junkets without sharing them amongst those about him.

Llwth, a. (lly—wth) Of a slippery nature; apt to swallow; greedy.

Llwy, s. f.—pl. l. au (llw) That serves to reach out; a spoon; a spatule.

Rhaid llwy hir i lwyta gyd a'r diawl.

It is necessary to have a long spoon to eat with the devil. *Adage.*

Llwyaid, s. f.—pl. llwyaidiau (llwy) A spoonful.

Llwyar, s. f.—pl. *llwyerau* (llwy) A shovel, a spoon. *Llwyerau clywyn*, the spoons of a water wheel.

Llwyaraid, s. f. (llwyar) A shovel-full.

Llwyarn, s. f.—pl. *llwyerni* (llwyar) A spattle; also a trowel.

Llwyarnaid, s. f.—pl. *llwyarneidiau* (llwyarn) As much as stands on a spattle, or trowel.

Llwyarnaid, s. m. (llwyarn) A spattling; a trowelling; the using a trowel.

Llwyarnn, v. s. (llwyarn) To use a spattle, or to use a trowel.

Llwyarnydd, s. m.—pl. *t. ion* (llwyarn) One who uses a spattle, or trowel.

Llwyaru, v. a. (llwyar) To shovel; to spoon.

Llwyaw, v. a. (llwy) To spoon, to use a spoon.

Llwyawg, a. (llwy) Having a spoon, spooned.

Llwyb, s. m. (llw—yb) That tends forward.

Llwybr, s. m.—pl. *t. an* (llwyb) A track, or path. *Llwybr froed*, a foot-path; *cerdded llwybr-
an celadon*, to loiter up and down:—*Llwybr
Caer Geddion*, or *Llwybr y mab afriadlawn*, popu-
lar epithets for the galaxy.

Eidd rhyw ei lwybr.

Let kind go its path.

Adage.

Llwyddid ei fudd i fforddion, llwybr amsug,

Anaw prydoddion;

Llwyf ym traed brewid gwlion,

Troaduwr hodd hoddlyr gyfollion!

*His beauty prospered to the herds, of the course of song, the
poets tuned the lay; I am all oppressed by severe cares, harbo-
ring consuming regret for short-lived companions!*

Cyndddu, m. R. ab M. ab Iddon.

Llwybraidd, a. (llwybr) Tending to be passable.

Llwybraw, v. a. (llwybr) To go a course.

Llawer uchennid ym rhaid yd re;

Llwybraw, o'm awyriant, ach nof awyri;

Near arwoid dyfired yn eu dyfrie.

*Many a sigh I have been fated to utter; they take their course,
from my passion, above the firmament; they proceed as the win-
ters in their course.*

L. F. Black.

Llwybrawd, s. m. (llwybr) Peregrination.

Car llwybrawd aalllys.

A rood friend is not to be relied upon.

Coting.

Llwybrawg, a. (llwbr) Having a path.

Llwybrawl, a. (llwybr) Belonging to a path.

Llwybrawr, s. m. (llwybr) That forms a path.

Llwybrdir, s. m. (llwybr—tir) Travelled ground.

Llwybredd, s. m. (llwybr) The state of being passable, passableness.

Llwybreiddiad, s. m. (llwybraidd) A making passable; a conducting onward, or expediting.

Llwybreiddiaeth, s. m. (llwybraidd) The act of sending onward, a directing onward.

Llwybreiddiaeth ac athrawmeth ar farddoniaeth.

Direction and instruction for poetry.

Berddar.

Llwybreiddiaw, v. a. (llwybraidd) To render of an easy passage, to make passable; to expedite, to forward; to direct in the way.

Llwybreiddiawl, a. (llwybraidd) Tending to expedite; directory, expediting.

Llwybreiddiwr, s. m.—pl. *llwybreiddwyr* (llwybr-
aid—gwr) One who pats in the way, or directs.

Llwybriad, s. m. (llwybr) A making out a path.

Llwybrwr, s. m.—pl. *llwybrwyr* (llwybr—gwr)
One who goes a path; a wayfaring man.

Llwyd, s. m.—pl. *t. ion* (llw—yd) That is diffu-
sive, or universal; an universal hue; a grey
colour; a hoary tint. *Llwyd y cwn*, *mordden-
ad gwyn*, white horehound; *llwyd y ffordd*,
common cadweed; *llwyd beneddig*, sea cotton-

weed; *llwyd yr eithip*, wood sage; *llwyd y din*,
or *gwyn y wercled*, wild tansy; *llwyd y spud*,
the bird called a sanderling.

Llwyd ac ynyd ni ddigymmpd.

The hoary one and the glossy will not agree.

Adge.

Llwyd, a. (llw—yd) Universally diffused; hoary;
grey; pale, wan. *Gwallt llwyd*, grey hair;
casg llwyd, a grey mare; *pryf llwyd*, a badge;
papur llwyd, brown paper; *bara llwyd*, mould-
bread; *gardd llwyd*, a pale complexion; *gaden
llwydion*, horse flies; *braned llwyd*, a grey time

Llwyd pob hen.

Every old one is hoary.

Adge.

Llwydaidd, a. (llwyd) Somewhat grey, or hoary
of a brownish hue; somewhat pale.

Llwydaw, v. a. (llwyd) To make hoary, grey;
brown, or pale; to become hoary, or grey; to
become brown, to grow pale, to grow mouldy.

Llwydawg, a. (llwyd) Having a grey hue.

Llwyd-ddu, s. m. (llwyd—du) A greyish black,
raven grey. *a.* Of a greyish black.

Llwyd-dduaw, v. a. (llwyd-ddu) To make of
grey black colour.

Llwyd-ddunedd, s. m. (llwyd-ddu) A grey
blackness.

Llwydedd, s. m. (llwyd) Hoariness, greyness,
paleness; mouldiness.

Llwydgoch, s. m. (llwyd—coch) A russet colour,
a greyish red. *a.* Of a russet colour.

Llwydgochedd, s. m. (llwydgoch) A redness of
a cast of grey, or brown.

Llwydgochi, v. a. (llwydgoch) To make of a rus-
set colour, to become of a russet, or a greyish red.

Llwydgochi, s. m. (llwydgoch) A greyish red.

Llwydion, s. m. (llwyd) A making grey, brown
or pale, a becoming hoary, grey, or brown.

Llwydion, s. m. (llwyd—gla) A greyish blue,
the horned poppy.

Llwydionedd, s. m. (llwydion) A greyish blue,
blue, to become of a greyish blue.

Llwydion, s. m. (llwydion) A greyish blue.

Llwydion, s. m. (llwyd—llas) Of a faded greyish
blue, to become of a greyish blue.

Llwydion, s. m. (llwyd—llas) Magwort.

Llwydni, s. m. (llwyd) Hoariness, greyness,
paleness; mouldiness, mould.

Llwydrew, s. m. (llwyd—rheu) A hoariness.

Llwydrewawg, a. (llwydrew) Covered with hoariness.

Llwydrewi, v. a. (llwydrew) To cast a hoariness.

Llwydrewiad, s. m. (llwydrew) A casting a hoariness.

Llwydrewlyd, a. (llwydrew) Tending to be of a
hoariness.

Llwydwyn, s. m. (llwyd—gwyn) A greyish white,
drab-coloured.

Llwydwynedd, s. (llwydwyn) A grey-whiteness.

Llwydwyn, v. a. (llwydwyn) To render of a
greyish white, to become of a greyish white.

Llwydyn, s. m. *dim.* (llwyd) That is of a blue
hue. *Llwydyn y ffordd*, the cadweed.

Llwydd, s. m. (llw—ydd) Success, prosper-

Eis hamsworth cy'n ei phorthi!

A'n llwydd ym di hadwydd hi!

*Our want of support is what supports her; and our
time is her misfortune.*

On a

Llwyddaw, a. (llwydd) That may be prosper-
ous, a greyish white, to become of a greyish white.

Llwyddaw, v. a. (llwydd) To cause success,
prosperity, to prosper, to be fortunate.

Ni fydd Duw ni lwydd.

What is not pleasing to God will not prosper.

bush; a fox. *Tan llwynawg, ignis fatuus.*

Ni cheir gan y llwynawg ond ei groen.

There can be had from the fox only his skin. *Adage.*

Eisiau llew ydd â llwynawg i'r orsedd.

In the absence of the lion the fox will ascend the throne. *Adage.*

Llwynawl, a. (llwyn) That is of a quick nature; belonging to a grove.

Llwynbidl, s. m. (llwyn—hidl) The three ribbed plantain, also called *yagelyn-lys, penau y gwyr, dail llwyn y neidr, astyllenlys, ystlynes, llydan y ffordd, llyriad, and erllyriad.*

Llwynhidydd, s. m. (llwyn—hid) Ribwort plantain.

Llwyniad, s. m. (llwyn) A rendering, or becoming of quick turn; a becoming sudden, or abrupt; a producing a grove.

Llwynin, a. (llwyn) Of a quick motion; of a sudden nature; tending to turn round, or to encompass; of the grove. *Llai llwynin, the gloom of the grove.*

Llwynogaidd, a. (llwynawg) Like a fox, vulpine.

Y llen egwan llwynogaidd,

Caly et llwyf, calon blind.

The feeble clerical like a fox, that in his parish seems so slim with the heart of a wolf. *Huw Dwen.*

Llwynoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (llwynawg) Fox bitch.

Llwynogwydd, s. f. (llwynawg—gwydd) A bergander.

Llwynogyn, s. m. dim. (llwynawg) A young fox.

Llwyprad, s. m. (llwybr) A making out a path; a taking a course; a direction, or course.

Argoedwys argleidriad—

Dinchrin carudwys cerdd Forad;

Diechrys llwry llwryws llwyprad.

Thou protector of the men of Argoed, naked the song of Morad and banished; void of harm, towards the general assembly is the course. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Llwypraw, v. a. (llwybr) To peregrinate.

Llwyprawd, s. m. (llwybr) A forming a path; a peregrination, a going a course; a giving a course or direction.

Per awen, parhau hyd frawd,

Er lles llawr llyw llafnawr llwyprawd.

Sweet muse, permanent till the day of doom, for the benefit of the country, of the leader of the path of blades.

Cynddelw, i'r orgl. Rhys.

Llwyrr, a. (llw—yr) Comprehending or including all; utter, universal, quite, clean, complete.

Yn llwyrr, utterly, wholly altogether, or completely; Llwyrr a chwebl, wholly and altogether It is used as a prefix in composition.

Gnawd llwyrr dal gwedy llwyrr dwng.

There is a custom of complete satisfaction after complete swearing. *Adage.*

Llwyrr, adv. (llw—yr) By, in following.

Llwyrrad, s. m. (llwyrr) A rendering, or becoming universal, a being complete or whole.

Llwyrrallu, s. m. (gallu) All power, omnipotence.

Llwyrraw, v. a. (llwyrr) To render universal.

Llwyrrawd, s. m. (llwyrr) A rendering entire.

Llwyrrbryn, s. m. (pryn) A complete purchase; a complete redemption.

Llwyrrbryniad, s. m. (llwyrrbryn) A fully buying off; a completely redeeming.

Llwyrrbrynnu, v. a. (llwyrrbryn) To buy off fully.

Llwyrrdeb, s. m. (llwyrr) Totality, completeness, universality, or entireness.

Llwyrrder, s. m. (llwyrr) Completeness, entireness

Llwyrrdranc, s. m. (tranc) Complete mortality.

Llwyrrdrengh, v. (llwyrrdranc) To perish quite.

Llwyrrdda, a. (da) Altogether good.

Llwyrrddarfod, v. n. (darfod) To finish fully.

Llwyrrddawn, s. m.—pl. llwyrrddonion (dawn) A perfect gift, or endowment.

Llwyrrddifa, v. n. (difa) To annihilate entirely.

Llwyrrddoniad, s. m. (llwyrrddawn) A complete gifting; a fully endowing.

Llwyrrdoniaw, v. a. (llwyrrddawn) To gift fully.

Llwyrrdrwg, a. (drwg) Completely bad, or evil.

Llwyrrdull, s. m. (dull) A complete manner.

Llwyredd, s. m. (llwyrr) The state of being totally, entirely, or wholly; totality, universality.

Llwyrrfanwl, a. (manwl) Perfectly exact.

Llwyrrfarw, v. n. (marw) To die completely.

Llwyrrgael, v. n. (cael) To obtain completely.

Llwyrrglod, s. f. (clod) Universal fame.

Llwyrrgof, s. m. (cof) A perfect memory.

Llwyrrgoll, s. f. (coll) A total loss, or privation.

Llwyrrgollu, v. n. (llwyrrgoll) To lose entirely.

Llwyrrgred, s. f. (créd) A complete belief.

Llwyrrgrededd, s. m. (llwyrrgred) Implicit belief.

Llwyrrgredu, v. (llwyrrgred) To believe fully.

Llwyrrgyrch, s. m. (cyrch) A complete meeting.

Llwyrrgyrchu, v. a. (llwyrrgyrch) To meet fully.

Llwyrriad, s. m. (llwyrr) A rendering, or becoming universal, a being complete.

Llwyrrles, s. m. (llés) Universal benefit.

Llwyrrlosg, s. m. (llosg) A complete burning.

Llwyrrlosgiad, s. m. (llwyrrlosg) A burning fully.

Llwyrrlosgi, v. a. (llwyrrlosg) To burn fully.

Llwyrrnoeth, a. (noeth) Perfectly naked.

Llwyrrnoethi, v. a. (llwyrrnoeth) To make quite bare, or naked.

Llwyrrnoethiad, s. m. (llwyrrnoeth) A fully de-
dressing, a making quite naked.

Llwyrroddef, v. n. (goddef) Wholly to suffer.

Llwyrroddef, s. m. (goddef) A full sufferance.

Llwyrroddefiad, s. m. (llwyrroddef) A wholly suffer-
ing, or permitting.

Llwyrrollwng, v. a. (gollwng) To loosen fully.

Llwyrrollwng, s. m. (gollwng) Complete liberation.

Llwyrrommedd, v. (gommedd) Wholly to refuse.

Llwyrrommedd, s. m. (gommedd) A full refusal.

Llwyrrommeddiad, s. m. (llwyrrommedd) A wholly
refusing, or denying.

Llwyrrunaw, v. a. (unaw) To agree entirely.

Llwyrrundeb, s. m. (undeb) Perfect unanimity.

Llwyrrwad, s. m. (gwad) A complete denial.

Llwyrrwadiad, s. m. (llwyrrwad) A fully denying.

Llwyrrwadu, v. a. (llwyrrwad) To deny fully.

Llwyrrwael, a. (gwael) Completely low, or base.

Llwyrrwaeledd, s. m. (llwyrrwael) Perfect misery.

Llwyrrwaith, s. m. (gwaith) Complete work.

Llwyrrwaith, adv. (gwaith) Completely, fully.

Rhwysg goddaith pan lwyrrwaith losg.

Like the progress of a conflagration when it entirely consumes.
Llywys law.

Llwyrrwall, s. m. (gwall) A complete defect.

Llwyrrwalliad, s. m. (llwyrrwall) A wholly failing.

Llwyrrwallu, v. a. (llwyrrwall) To fail wholly.

Llwyrrwan, a. (gwan) Completely feeble.

Llwyrrwander, s. m. (llwyrrwan) Perfect weakness.

Llwyrrwarth, s. m. (gwarth) Complete disgrace.

Llwyrrwarthu, v. a. (llwyrrwarth) To shame or to
disgrace completely.

Llwyrrwedd, s. f. (gwedd) A full appearance.

Llwyrrwerth, s. m. (gwerth) A full value.

Llwyrrwerthu, v. (llwyrrwerth) To sell entirely.

Llwyrrwir, s. m. (gwir) The complete truth.

Llwyrrwiriaw, v. a. (llwyrrwir) Wholly to certify.

Llwyrrwiw, a. (gwiw) Completely excellent.

Llwyrrwys, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llwyrr—gwy) A pro-

ral convocation; a general invitation; a general summons. *Llwyroys y deyrnas*, a general assembly or convention of the nation.

*Amhell air, yu mabw Llwyroys,
Ytyw'r hwa a dd'weto Rhye.*

A word now and then of weight, in every assembly, is that which Rhye may utter.

Llwyrywysaw, v. a. (llwyrywys) To cite generally.

Llwyrywysawl, a. (llwyrywys) Conventional.

Llwyrywysiad, s. m. (llwyrywys) A citing generally,

a giving a general summons.

Llwyrywysaw, v. a. (llwyrywys) To cite generally.

Llwyrymarbed, v. n. (ymarbed) To refrain entirely,

to keep one's self wholly.

Llwyrymarbed, s. m. (ymarbed) A wholly abstain-

ing; to keep one's self quite aloof.

Llwyrymattal, v. (ymattal) To abstain wholly.

Llwyrymattal, s. m. (ymattal) A wholly abstaining

Llwyrymgadw, v. n. (ymgadw) Fully to keep

one's self, wholly to refrain.

Llwyrymgadw, s. m. (ymgadw) A wholly keeping

one's self, a wholly abstaining.

Llwyrymgolli, v. n. (ymgolli) To lose one's self

entirely; to lose mutually all.

Llwyrymgolliad, s. m. (ymgolliad) A wholly losing

one's self; a mutually losing all.

Llwyrymgrediad, s. m. (ymgrediad) A wholly re-

lying mutually.

Llwyrymgredn, v. n. (ymgredn) To have perfect

reliance mutually.

Llwyrymgroesi, v. n. (ymgroesi) Wholly to be-

ware, to be quite careful of avoiding.

Llwyrymguddiaw, v. a. (ymguddiaw) To hide

one's self entirely.

Llwyrymnoethi, v. a. (ymnoethi) To make one's

self quite naked; to become quite naked.

Llwyrymollwng, v. a. (ymollwng) To disengage

one's self entirely.

Llwyrymrannu, v. n. (ymrannu) To separate one's

self totally; mutually to part fully.

Llwyrymrithiad, s. m. (ymrithiad) A completely

showing one's self; an appearing fully.

Llwyrymrithiaw, v. a. (ymrithiaw) To make one's

self fully apparent.

Llwyrymroddi, v. n. (ymroddi) To resign one's

self entirely; to become quite resigned.

Llwyrymroddiad, s. m. (ymroddiad) Complete

self resignation; a giving up one's self entirely.

Llwyrymunaw, v. n. (ymunaw) Perfectly to join

one's self; to become quite conformable.

Llwyrymwad, s. m. (ymwad) Complete self denial

Llwyrymwada, v. n. (llwyrymwad) To deny one's

self completely.

Llwyys, a. (llw—ys) That is cleared, that is cleaned;

that is purified; clean, pure, holy.

—El drwyddaw
Yn llwyys a gym'rai yn llaw.

His brow he would readily take in hand. *Wat. ab Iffwel.*

Llwyysaid, a. (llwyys) Of a clean nature; of a

hallowed or sanctified nature.

Llwyysaw, v. a. (llwyys) To make clear, or clean;

to purify; to hallow, to sanctify.

Llwyysawg, a. (llwyys) Of a clear or clean nature;

clearly; hallowed.

*Trosu lwl! lo leusaw ei gysaw;
Fryf clog-droed, 'ym roed rhad llwyysawg mirdia;
Trosu-gogw elwa lla gysawg.*

His my calves! there is a calf with a leavy tail; a lame-footed animal, that is given me as a present cleanly and fair; an empty loan doe with a backside beaggied. *Madawg Dwygwig.*

Llwyssedd, s. m. (llwyys) A state of cleanness, purity

Llwyssiad, s. m. (llwyys) A making clear, clean, or pure; a hallowing, or sanctifying.

Llwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwy) That is sustained,

or borne; the inhabitancy of a region, a tribe,

or nation; a burthen, or load. *Llwyth lleng*,

a ship load; *Llwyth men*, a cart load:—*Pump*

brenin-llwyth Cymru, the five royal tribes of

Wales; *pymtheg llwyth Gwynedd*, the fifteen

tribes of Gwynedd.

Llwyth Maen Ceti: neu,
Llwyth Maen Bryn Ceti.

The load of the stone of Ceti.

Adage.

Dydd brawd yn echurya—

Llwyth byd yn griddha.

On the day of doom frightfully the inhabitancy of the world

will be grinding. *Taliesin.*

Llwythadwy, a. (llwyth) That may be loaded.

Llwythaw, v. a. (llwyth) To burthen, to load.

Llwythawg, a. (llwyth) Having a burthen, loaded.

Llwythawl, a. (llwyth) Burthening, loading.

Llwythedig, a. (llwyth) Loaded, or burthened.

Llwythfil, s. m.—pl. t. od (llwyth—fil) A beast

burthen.

Llwythiad, s. m. (llwyth) A burthening, a loading.

Llwythwr, s. m.—pl. llwythwyr (llwyth—gwr) A

burthener, a loader.

Llwythydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llwyth) A burthener.

Llwywr, s. m.—pl. llwywyr (llwy—gwr) Spooner.

L.L.Y., s. m. r. That has aptitude to proceed; that

extends out; that is multitudinous, various, or

manifest; that is manifest. It is used as a

prepositive; and in numerous instances it suf-

fers an elision of the y when followed by another

vowel.

Llyad, s. m. (lly) A stretching out; a licking; a

lick; a slap, or blow.

Llyarth, s. f.—pl. t. au (garth) A gentle rising hill,

a smooth slope.

Llyar, s. (lly—ar) Of a soft or mild quality.

Llyara, v. a. (llyar) To assuage, to soften.

Llyaw, v. a. (lly) To stretch out; to lick.

Llyawl, a. (lly) Stretching out; lambative.

Llych, s. m. (lly) That is extended, or flat; a ly-

ing flat, a covering, a squat; a sudden falling;

a place to squat in; a hiding place.

*Gwaw! hawl mawl mllawl grych, llych llawch saant,
Gwarat glad fflawnt gar-gad fflawra.*

A laminary that claims the praise of a hundred thousand, the

refuge that receives mineirle, the security of growing prosperity

of a fair famed forestain. *Dafydd y Cerd, t. R. ab I. ab Llywelyn.*

Llychadwy, a. (llwch) That may be made dust.

Llychawg, a. (llych) Apt to fall flat, or to squat.

Llychawl, a. (llych) Lying flat, squatting.

*Gwneeth ei ddyn o ddelfydd dda—er gwaradwydd llyr cythraul,
ac er cythraul lldo, fod peth priddyd a thoolyd, llychawl megys
huan, yn meddi y gogonant y dygwddal ei hono.*

He formed man out of base material, to the confusion of the de-

vil, and for his affliction, that an earthly and airy thing so humble

as that, should be possessing the glory, out of which he had fallen.

Shuckdarter.

Llychedig, a. (llych) Being extended flat.

Llychedd, s. m. (llwch) The state of being dust.

Llychgen, s. m. (llwch—cên) Powdery liverwort.

Llychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwch) A dusting, a pul-

verization, a powdering.

Llychiannawl, a. (llychiant) Pulverulent.

Llychianna, v. a. (llychiant) To pulverize.

Llychiannus, a. (llychiant) Pulverulent.

Llychiannusaw, v. a. (llychiannus) To render

pulverulent; to become pulverulent.

Llychiant, s. m. (llwch) Pulverulence.

Llychiaw, v. a. (llwch) To dust, to reduce to dust.

Llychiawg, a. (llwch) Abounding with dust.

Llychiawl, a. (llwch) Tending to produce dust.

Llychledig, a. (llychled) Being dusted, or powdered; being reduced to dust.

Llychlasb, s. m. (llwch) Dustiness, a dusty state.

Llychlyd, a. (llwch) Full of dust, dusty, powdery.

Llychlydaw, v. a. (llychlyd) To render dusty; to become dusty.

Llychlydiad, s. m. (llychlyd) A making dusty, a growing dusty.

Llychlydrwydd, s. m. (llychlyd) Dustiness, a dusty state.

Llychlyn, s. m. (llwch—lyn) A gulf; the Baltic sea, also called *Lledlyn*, whence the nations bordering thereon, or the Scandinavians, were called *Llychlynigion*. *Llychlyn y dwfr*, brook-lime, also called *y greulys fenyw, y glaiarllys*.

Beth os daw hollion, hollion,
I'r Traeth Coch llynnes droch drom—
Llychlyn a'u bwydill awchlym!

What if there should come by, on the outside of us, to the Red Wharf, a destructive heavy fleet of the men of Lochlin, with their keen-edged axes!

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Llychu, v. a. (llych) To squat, to fall flat, to cover.

Floes yn derwyn—
Floes yn llychwyn,
Mewn llynyn llychwyn.

He fled nimbly, he fled as a roebuck, in a grove he cover'd.

Talliesin.

Llychw, a. (llwch) Tending to become mouldy.

Llychwin, a. (llychw) Covered with mould; blotted, spotted. *Lliac llychwin*, a mouldy colour.

A'r hall fachau rhy lychwin—
Ar frys arian a roesom:
Arfael ei dad fu raw dom.

And all the pedlars were too much covered with mould; in a heavy arms we gave: the arms of his father were a sack shovel.

S. Tudyr.

Llychwinad, s. m. (llychwin) A rendering, or becoming of a mouldy appearance.

Llychwinaw, v. a. (llychwin) To make mouldy; to defile; to make of a brown, or dusky hue; to become mouldy, or covered with mould; to become of a dusky hue.

Llychwinawg, s. (llychwin) Of a mouldy state.

Llychwinawl, a. (llychwin) Tending to be mouldy.

Llychwinedig, a. (llychwin) Become mouldy.

Llychwr, s. m. (llych—wr) That spreads along, declines, or flattens; that is overspread, or flat, the twilight.

O lychwr! lychwr bethlin.

From twilight to twilight a craving mouth.

Anarfin.

Llychwyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (llwch—gwy) The fall or decline of light; the twilight.

Llychydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llwch) A duster.

Llychyn, s. m. dim. (llwch) A particle of dust.

Llyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lly—yd) Breadth, extent,

Tros yr ugeledd,
O Alen drefned,
Llyd wrandod Dyfed
Ydd eitha.

Over the twentieth, from the region of Alun, the breadth of the low land of Dyfed he will fly.

D. Benfras, i Llywelyn II.

Llydai, s. m. (llyd) That widens, or dilates.

Llydaidd, a. (llyd) Somewhat broad, or wide.

Llydan, a. (lly—tan) Broad, wide, spacious. *Llydan y ffordd*, the broad, or five ribbed plantain.

Llydander, s. m. (llydan) Broadness, breadth.

Llydandrem, s. m. (llydantrem) Broad-visaged.

Llydandroed, s. m. (llydan—troed) A broad foot. a. Broad-footed.

Llydanddail, s. pl. (llydan—dhail) Broad leaves. a. Broad-leaved.

Llydanedd, s. m. (llydan) Latitude; broadness.

Llydaniad, s. m. (llydan) A making broad, dilatation, dispensation, expansion.

Llydann, v. a. (llydan) To expand, or to dilate.

Llydaw, s. f. (llyd—aw) That extends along the water; the name of the province of Brittany, or Armorica, in France.

Cadfan—
Fas ddaneth o Lydaw, a'r llyd bedydd.

Cadfan—when he arrived from Lydan, in spreading the fish.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Llydawg, a. (llyd) Having breadth or extent.

Llydawl, a. (llyd) Relating to breadth; tending to widen, or to expand.

Llydiad, s. m. (llyd) A widening, or expanding.

Llydnaidd, a. (llwdn) Animal-like, brutish.

Llydnawg, a. (llwdn) Having a young animal.

Llydnawl, a. (llwdn) Producing a young animal.

Llydneg, s. f. dim. (llwdn) A little female animal.

Llydniad, s. m. (llwdn) A casting the young.

Llydnig, s. f. dim. (llwdn) A young female animal.

Llydnu, v. a. (llwdn) To bring forth young; to cast a foal, to foal.

A wyddost ti yr amser i etfr gwyllion y creigiau llydan?

Dost thou know the season for the wild goats of the rocks to bring forth the young?

Job 28. 1.

Llydynyn, s. m. dim. (llwdn) A little male animal.

Llydu, v. a. (llyd) To make broad, to widen.

Llydw, s. m. (llyd) That is contracted.

Llydw ygor, ysgwyd llydion,
Llyd ysgwyd ysgwyd ys gorau
Ei grynryd a'n cyd cys barau.

Contracted the mansion of the shield of armor, the spear that is raised had been better to be depressed; in order to take what will come before the spear.

Cynddelw, ddolochu'r yr Argl. Rhys.

Callaf cor mawr-naf mawr-north, achill Rhys
Handid lled fy maches;
Cafant llydd o fforddion ca lleu
O ffordd Rodri ydion.

I shall obtain the circle of my great chief of valiant ground, a plain of abundance let my cow-yard be spread out; a myriad of birds shall find their benefit from prising Rodri, impatient of restraint.

Ed. P. Muth.

Llyna anrhydd dda ddeon ei gwyrtion.

O fyw allorau cyll seros—

Behold a goodly gift possessed of attractive divines, of living dunes of the fruits of apple-trees, spreading out, of nature wild, the fane of youths.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd, i'r Gwy.

Llydwad, s. m. (llydw) A contracting out; a straitening.

Llydwaidd, a. (llydw) Apt to be contracted.

Llydwaw, v. a. (llydw) To contract, to straiten.

Llydwawd, s. m. (llydw) The act of contracting.

Llydwawg, a. (llydw) Having profusion.

Ner fier, glender glyw.

Northawg, llydwawg llyw.

A potent lord, a chief of bravery, a leader powerful and cutting.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd, i D. ab Gwyn.

Llydwawl, a. (llydw) Tending to contract.

Llydwedd, s. m. (llydw) A contracted state.

Llydd, s. m. (lly—ydd) That is spread, diffused, expanded, or poured out.

Llyddad, s. m. (llydd) A diffusing, or pouring out.

Llyddaidd, a. (llydd) Somewhat spreading.

Llyddain, a. (llydd) Of a diffusive tendency.

Llyddaw, v. a. (llydd) To spread, to diffuse, to expand, to pour out.

Llyddiad, s. m. (llydd) A diffusing, a pouring out.

Llyddiant, s. m. (llydd) A diffusion, a pouring out.

Llyddu, v. a. (llydd) To spread, diffuse or pour.

Llyddus, a. (llydd) Diffusive, apt to pour out.

Llyddusaw, v. a. (llyddus) To render diffusive.

Llyddusrwydd, s. m. (llyddus) Diffusiveness.

Llyer, s. m. (lly—er) That is sharp or crisp.

Llyerw, a. (llyer) Subtle, fine, nice, delicate.

Llywelyn llyer freulin.

Llyw ddeudaw, llyw gwyddawd llywria.

Llywelyn a king of delicate conduct, of manners mild, the ruler of the green tumuli of glances.

Ed. P. Muth.

Llyst, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* *sodd* (lly—*est*) A polygan.
Llyf, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* *ion* (lly) A stretching out; a lick with the tongue, a lap.
Llyfady, *s. m.* (llyf) That may be licked.
Llyfal, *s. m.* (mal) That tends to an uniformity.
Llyfan, *s. f.*—*pl. f.* *an* (llyf) A string, a rope.
Llyfannaw, *s. m.* (llyfan) Full of strings; stringy.
s. f. The hairweed, or crowslilk; also called *llyfawdd*.
Llyfandafawd, *s. m.* (llyfan—*afawd*) A disorder in cattle, wherein the stomach is inflated; also called *llyfannest*, *clwyf y llyfant*, and *gwaith y praf*.
Llyfanes, *s. f. dim.* (llyfan) A small cord.
Llyfandad, *s. m.* (llyfan) A binding, a cording.
Llyfant, *s. m.* (llyfan) A binding, or stricture.
Clwyf y llyfant, the hide-bound disease.
Llyfantwa, *s. m.* (llyfant) The burst-cow, a small scarlet-coloured fly.
Llyfannu, *v. a.* (llyfan) To bind, or to whip round.
Llyfannest, *s. m.* (llyfan—*gwet*) The hide-bound disease in cattle.
Llyfas, *s. m.* (nna) A venture, or an attempt.
Llyfannu, *v. a.* (llyfas) Venturing, daring.
Llyfannu, *s. m.* (llyfas) Venturesomeness.
Llyfandad, *s. m.* (llyfas) A venturing, a daring.
Llyfannu, *v. a.* (llyfas) To dare, or to attempt.

*Oham, parchefan, odd ridd wydd
 Rhag gwyddion llyfandad, paf llyfannu.
 Rhag dydd erid arnau, a'w gwylid;
 A'w ddiogel, o' chryswyl rh llyfandad;
 A'w ddyddogawl rhag tan nwydd.*

Lithen, little pig. It were necessary to go, for fear of the hounds of Merdri, if it could be returned, but a person should come upon us, and that we should be seen; and if we escape, I should not complain of our fatigue; And I shall predict standing before the wind were. *Myddin.*

Llyfannu, *v. a.* (llyfas) Venturing, adventurous.
Llyfannu, *v. a.* (llyfas) To render daring, venturesome, or presaming; to become daring.
Llyfannu, *s. m.*—*pl.* *llyfannu* (llyfas—*gwr*) One who dares, or attempts; an adventurer.
Llyfawl, *s. m.* (llyf) Stretching out in a stripe; licking; lambentive.
Llyfch, *s. f.*—*pl. f.* *ion* (llyf) The act of swearing, or affirming, juration.
Llyfch, *s. m.* (llyf) Being licked, or lapped.
Llyfchawg, *s. m.* (llyf) Having a conformity.
Llyfchad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* *an* (llyfal) A contriving, a reducing to a conformity, a levelling.
Llyfchad, *v. a.* (llyfal) To devise, to invent, to contrive; to guess; to render of a mean uniformity; to reduce to a level. *Llyfchad* *str.* to make head all alike, or level.

Neu dyfchad y dydd cyfaw gwyfch, nodwedd, llyfch, cyfchad, ac amau pob peth, herydd hawd ac mawdd.

In a descriptive place, it is necessary with exactness to compare, to simile, to make uniform, to place, and to trace every thing, according to circumstance and nature. *Barddas.*

Llyfelus, *s. m.* (llyfal) Being made uniform.
Llyfelusaw, *v. a.* (llyfelus) To make uniform.
Llyfelusad, *s. m.* (llyfelus) A making level.
Llyfeluswydd, *s. m.* (llyfelus) Uniformness.
Llyfelur, *s. m.*—*pl.* *llyfelur* (llyfal—*gwr*) One who contrives; a leveller.
Llyfelydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* *ion* (llyfal) One who makes uniform; one who levels.
Llyfen, *s. f.*—*pl. f.* *an* (llyf) The loin.
Llyfenawg, *s. m.* (llyfen) Belonging to the loins.
Llyfenawd, *s. m.* (llyfen) Belonging to the loins.
Llyfenawr, *s. m.* (llyfen) Saxifrage.
Llyferth, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* *ion* (merth) That is stretched out; an exhausted state; weariness.

Llyferthald, *s. m.* (llyferth) Somewhat exhausted.
Llyferthawg, *s. m.* (llyferth) Having weariness.
Llyferthawl, *s. m.* (llyferth) Wearisome tiring.
Llyferthedd, *s. m.* (llyferth) Wearisomeness.
Llyferthiad, *s. m.* (llyferth) A fatiguing, wearying, or tiring; a becoming wearied.
Llyferthiant, *s. m.* (llyferth) Defatigation.
Llyferthia, *s. m.* (llyferth) Being exhausted, tired.

*Dychyferfydd trach & thrin;
 Engid a fo llyferthia.*

The forward will be falling in with equities; but little that is worn down escape. *Myddin.*

Llyferthneb, *s. m.* (llyferth) Wearisomeness.
Llyferthwydd, *s. m.* (llyferth) Thredness.
Llyferth, *v. a.* (llyferth) To bring down with fatigue; to be fatigued, or wearied; to loth out the tongue, as a dog, in panting for breath.
Llyferthus, *s. m.* (llyferth) Wearisome, tiresome.
Llyferthusaw, *v. a.* (llyferthus) To render wearisome, or fatiguing; to become tiresome.
Llyferthuswydd, *s. m.* (llyferthus) Wearisomeness.
Llyferthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *llyferthwyr* (llyferth—*gwr*) One who wearies, or exhausts with fatigue.
Llyferthydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* *ion* (llyferth) A wearier.
Llyfeisg, *s. m.* (llyfas) Being grown adventurous.

*Trymryd byd bod tan Secson,
 Well treisyn gyat ar y goron;
 Trydded rhydd llyf llyfeisgion.*

It is a lamentable state to be under the Secson, after they should have formerly taken the crown by violence; it is a thing harder to see the departed daring ones. *D. Myddin.*

Llyfi, *s. m.* (llyf) That is slimy; snivel.
Llyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* *an* (llyf) A licking.
Llyfiadd, *s. m.* (llyfi) Snivelly, or snivelling.
Llyfiaw, *v. a.* (llyfi) To produce snivel.
Llyfiawr, *s. m.* (llyfi) Snivelling; slovenly.
Llyfiaddiad, *s. m.* (llyfiadd) A rendering snivelly.
Llyfiaddiaw, *v. a.* (llyfiadd) To render snivelly; to produce snivel; to become snivelly.
Llyfiaddrwydd, *s. m.* (llyfiadd) Snivelliness.
Llyfn, *s. m.* (llyfn) Smooth, even, level; sleek.

Ni bydd neb llyfn heb ei draf.

There is nothing smooth without its blemish. *Adapt.*

Llyfnad, *s. m.* (llyfn) A smoothing, a making sleek, glossy, or slippery.
Llyfnawl, *s. m.* (llyfn) Tending to make smooth.
Llyfnau, *v. a.* (llyfn) To make smooth, or sleek, to smooth; to plane; to polish.
Llyfnawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *llyfnawyr* (llyfnau—*gwr*) One who makes smooth, or sleek.
Llyfnder, *s. m.* (llyfn) Smoothness, sleekness.
Llyfndra, *s. m.* (llyfn) Smoothness, sleekness.
Llyfnedig, *s. m.* (llyfn) Being made smooth.
Llyfnedigaeth, *s. m.* (llyfnedig) A smoothing.
Llyfnedd, *s. m.* (llyfn) Smoothness, sleekness.
Llyfnedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* *ion* (llyfnau) A smoother.
Llyfniad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* *an* (llyfn) A making smooth, even, or level; a harrowing.
Llyfniedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* *ion* (llyfnied) One who makes smooth, even, or of level surface; a harrower.
Llyfnu, *v. a.* (llyfn) To make smooth, or level; to harrow.
Llyfnawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *llyfnawyr* (llyfn—*gwr*) One who makes smooth; a harrower.
Llyfnydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* *ion* (llyfn) One who makes smooth, or of even surface, a harrower.
Llyfr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *llyfrau* (llyf) A book.

Goren, cof, cof llyfr.

The best record is the record of book. *Adapt.*

Llyfr mawr tomen fawr.

A great book is a great danghill.

Adage.

*Mawr yw rhadau llyfrau lleo;
Rho Dew nid llai rhad awen.*

Great are the treasures of the learned books; by God's will, not less the muse's store.

G. Ll. ab D. ab Einion.

Llyfr, s. m. (llyf) What is dragged along. **Llyfr** car, *the car*, that part of a drag, which is on the ground.

Llyfrâd, s. m. (llwfr) A rendering timorous, dejected, or spiritless; a becoming heartless.

Llyfrâwl, a. (llwfr) Tending to make timid.

Llyfrai, s. c.—pl. llyfreion (llyfr) A book.

Llyfraidd, a. (llwfr) Somewhat timorous.

Llyfran, s. m. dim. (llyfr) A little book.

Llyfrâu, v. a. (llwfr) To render timid, dejected, or spiritless, to become timorous.

Llyfrawg, a. (llyfr) Abounding with books.

Llyfrawl, a. (llyfr) Belonging to books.

Llyfbrwyf, s. m.—pl. t. ed (llyfr—pryf) A bookworm.

Llyfrdeb, s. m. (llwfr) Timidity, cowardliness.

Llyfrder, s. m. (llwfr) Faint-heartedness, timidity, cowardliness.

*Ni nawdl eidd llyfrder rhag llath;
Eidd glaw o'i gylfaith.*

The escape of cowardice will not protect from death; let the brave escape by his boldness of action.

Llyfrder.

Llyfrdra, s. m. (llwfr) Aptness to run off, timidity, cowardice.

Llyfrdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyfr—tj) A library.

Llyfrredd, s. m. (llwfr) Timidity, cowardice.

Llyfrgell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (llyfr—cell) A library.

Llyfrgloer, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyfr—cloer) A bookcase.

Llyfriad, s. m. (llyfr) A booking, a putting in a book.

Llyfrith, a. (brith) Eruptive, pimpled.

Llyfrithaw, v. (llyfrith) To break out as a rash.

Llyfrithawg, a. (llyfrith) Having an eruption.

Llyfrithawl, a. (llyfrith) Eruptive.

Llyfrithen, s. f. dim. (llyfrith) A pimple.

Llyfrithiad, s. m. (llyfrith) A breaking out as a rash, an eruption of pimples.

Llyfrithiant, s. m. (llyfrith) Eruption, a rash.

Llyfrothen, s. f.—pl. t. od (brothen) A water-snake, a gudgeon.

Gwell yw dal llyfrothen na cholli bach.

It is better to catch a water-snake than to lose a hook.

Adage.

Llyfru, v. a. (llyfr) To put in a book, to book.

Llyfrwerthwr, s. m.—pl. llyfrwerthwyr (llyfr—gwerthwr) A bookseller.

Llyfrwerthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyfr—gwerthydd) A bookseller.

Llyfrwr, s. m.—pl. llyfrwyr (llyfr—gwr) A bookman, a booker, a librarian.

Llyfrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyfr) A booker.

Llyfryn, s. m. dim. (llyfr) A little book.

Llyfu, v. a. (llyf) To lick with the tongue.

*Llydd y ci y gwnew y brather ag e: neu,
Y ci a lyfa yr arf y brather ag e.*

The dog is wont to lick the spear with which he shall be wounded: or,

The dog will lick the weapon with which he is wounded.

Adage.

E wyr y gath pa farf â llyf.

The cat knows what beard she licks.

Adage.

Llyfwr, s. m.—pl. llyfwyr (llyf—gwr) One who licks, a lick.

Llyfwrwg, s. f.—pl. llyfwreigedd (llyf—gwraig) One who licks, a lick.

Llyffan, s. m.—pl. t. od (llwff) A hopper; the frog species; also called *llyffant*. **Llyffan melyn**, the common frog; **llyffan du**, and **llyffan dafadnewg**, the toad.

*Llyffan du gallaw,
Cant cwta araw.*

A black sprawling toad, with a hundred warts upon it.

Mal llyffan y can mewu cor.

Talieu.

Like a toad he sings in a choir.

PA. Emlyn.

Llyffanaidd, a. (llyffan) Hopping like a frog.

Llyffanawg, a. (llyffan) Fall of hopping.

Llyffaniad, s. m. (llyffan) A hopping as a frog.

Llyffant, s. m.—pl. llyffaint (llyffan) The act of hopping; the frog species; also called *llyffan*.

Llyffant y mor, and **morlyffant**, a frog-fish; **llyffant aradr**, a part of a plough so called; **llyffant carn march**, the frog in a horse's hoof.

Difiaith llyffant dan la.

The confinement of a frog under ice.

Adage.

Llyffantaidd, a. (llyffant) Hopping like a frog.

Llyffantu, v. a. (llyffant) To hop like a frog.

Llyffanu, v. a. (llyffan) To hop as a frog.

Llyffeth, s. f. (llwff) A springing up, or hopping.

Llyffethar, s. f.—pl. llyffetheirian (llyffeth) The fetlock-joint; also a clog put on the fetlock.

Llyffetheiriad, s. m. (llyffethar) A putting a clog or shackle on the leg of a horse.

Llyffetheiriaw, v. a. (llyffethar) To clog, or to tie the fetlock, to shackle.

Llyffetheiriawg, a. (llyffethar) Having a clog or shackle on the fetlock.

Llyffetheiriawl, a. (llyffethar) Clogging the fetlock.

Llyffetheiriedig, a. (llyffetheiriad) Being clogged by the fetlock.

Llyffetheiriwr, s. m.—pl. llyffetheiriwyr (llyffethar—gwr) One who clogs the fetlock.

Llyffethr, s. f. (llyffeth) The fetlock-joint.

Rhychwant o bant ei gefn byr

A lathald yw'r llyffethr.

From the fall of his short back a span and a yard of length the fetlock joint begins.

Imon Tom, t. jach.

Llyg, s. m.—pl. t. od (lly—yg) A mouse; the shrew, or field mouse.

Llygad, s. m.—pl. llygaid (llwg) The eyesight, the eye. **Llygad yn llygad**, face to face; **llygad drwg**, an evil eye; **llygad y goleuni**, the eye of the light; **llygad yr haul**, the full sunshine; **llygad y tan**, the middle of the fire; **llygad y ffynnon**, the issue of a spring; **llygad y bwr**, the middle of the boiling: **Dyn yn llygad ei amser**, a person in the prime of his life:—**Llygad yr ych**, the purr, or sea lark; **llygad mykarcu**, a limpet:—**Llygad y dydd**, or **swyafri**, a daisy; **llygad Ebrill**, **llygad dyniawed**, and **browst**, pilewort; **llygad yr ych**, ox-eye; **llygad ygyfarnog**, marsh cinquefoil; **llygad y cythraul**, common red poppy, **llygad y ci**, couch grass, also called **llygad y cythraul**.

Llygad Duw ar adieu.

The eye of God is upon a pledge.

Adage.

Llygadawg, a. (llygad) Abounding with eyes; being goggle-eyed.

Llygadawl, a. (llygad) Belonging to the eyes.

Llygadball, s. m. (llygad—ball) Failure of sight.

a. Having a failure of sight.

Llygadawl, a. (llygad—awl) Dull of sight.

Llygad-draws, a. (llygad—draws) Squint-eyed.

Llygad-dyn, s. m. (llygad—dyn) A bewitching.

Llygad-dynawl, a. (llygad—dyn) Bewitching.

FILL IN THIS TOP

- ad, s. m. (llygad-dyn)* A bewitching.
, v. a. (llygad-dyn) To fascinate.
Pwy a'ch llygad-dynodd chi?
Who has bewitched you. Galat. 2. 1.
(llygad—du) Of black eye.
dim. (llygad) A glance of light.
(llygad—brith) Wall-eyed.
(llygad—call) Having the eye
ard, a squinting outwardly.
(llygad—cam) Of a winking eye.
, s. m. (llygadgam) A winking.
, a. a. (llygadgam) To wink the eye.
(llygad—claf) Having a sore eye.
, (llygad—coch) Red-eyed.
, s. m. (llygadgoch) Blear-eyedness.
(llygad—coll) Having lost an eye.
, a. (llygad—craff) Keen-eyed.
ld, s. (llygadgraff) Sharp-sightedness.
, (llygad—lath) Having a wet eye.
(llygad—glas) Having a blue eye.
(llygad—llon) Having a merry eye.
, s. m. (llygadlon) To be merry-eyed.
Llygadlwyd, a. (llygad—lwyd) Grey-eyed.
Llygadlwm, a. (llygad—lwm) Keen-eyed: the cel-
andine; also called *llygadlys*, and *llym y llygad*.
Llygadlys, s. m. (llygad—lys) Celandine.
Llygadronc, a. (llygad—rhonc) Of a hollow eye.
Llygadronc, a. (llygadronc) Hollow-eyed.
Llygadrotli, a. (llygad—rboth) Wide-eyed.
Llygadrudd, a. (llygad—rhudd) Having a red eye.
Llygadwrth, a. (llygad—rhwth) Wide-eyed.
Llygadydd, a. (llygad—rhydd) Of unrestrained
eye; felonious.
Llygadydd, cyiso am ladd, neu loog, neu ledrad.
Felonious, that is guilty of murder, or arson, or theft.
Welsh Laws.

- Llygadyddiad, s. m. (llygadydd)** A leaving the
eye at liberty; a committing felony.
Llygadyddiaeth, s. m. (llygadydd) The act of
giving liberty to the eye; a felonious act.
Llygadythiad, s. m. (llygadyth) A staring.
Llygadythia, v. a. (llygadyth) To stare, to gaze.

*Gwae bennu a'm heiddo! pa fudd y diagrant, a hwythau yn
llygadythia byth ar y peth sydd yn eu dalu fwyfyr.*

*Ah, woe to me and mine! how shall they escape, and they con-
tinually gazing upon what is blinding them more and more.*
Ellis Wyn, S. Cwg.

- Llygadythas, a. (llygadyth)** Staring, gazing.

*Efo a ddech, nid mewn rhodres oddi allan i dŷnu llygaid y
gwethus llygadythas yr ei ei—Nab y dya a ddech, nid f'w was-
nacoch, ond i wneudodd onelli.*

*He came, not in outward pomp to draw the eyes of the staring
multitude after him: The son of Man came, not to be ministered
unto, but to minister unto others.*
Jer. Orwin.

- Llygadythwr, s. m.—pl. llygadythwyr (llygad-
rhwth—gwr)** A starrer, a gazer.

- Llygadythyn, s. m. dim. (llygadyth)** A starrer.

- Llygadwib, s. f. (llygad—gwib)** The roving or
turning about of the eye. *a. Having a roving
eye.*

- Llygadwibiaw, v. a. (llygadwib)** To turn the eye
about; to roll the eye.

- Llygadwlyb, a. (llygad—gwyb)** Of a moist eye.

- Llygadwyr, a. (llygad—gwyr)** Squint-eyed.

- Llygadwyrni, s. m. (llygadwyr)** Squint-eyedness.

- Llygaeron, s. pl. aggr. (llyg—aeron)** Cranberries;
also called *llyged cwrn*, *llygeirin*, and *ceirioes y
wera*.

- Llygas, s. m. (llwg)** Splendour, light, shining.

- Llygaw, v. a. (llwg)** To cast a splendour.

- Llygawl, a. (llwg)** Tending to break out, or to
brighten; having bright or livid spots; scarvical

Vol. II.

- Llyged, s. f. (llwg)** That breaks out in spots;
that is full of puddles; a bog. *Llyged aeron*,
bogberries.

- Llygedig, a. (llwg)** Being made bright, or livid.

- Llygedyn, s. m. dim. (llygad)** A glance of light.

Llygedyn haul, the partial appearance of the
sun in cloudy weather.

- Llygeidd-ddu, a. (llygad—du)** Having black eyes.

- Llygeidiawg, a. (llygad)** Having eyes; full of eyes

- Llygeiddyn, s. m. dim. (llygad)** A glance of light.

- Llygeirin, s. pl. aggr. (llwg—elrin)** Bogberries.

- Llygliw, s. m. (llyg—lliw)** A dusky hue, a mouse
colour. *a. Of a mouse colour.*

- Llygod, s. pl. aggr. (llyg)** Mice. *Llygod bach*,
mice; *llygod freinig*, rats.

- Llygoden, s. f. dim. (llygod)** The mouse species;
a mouse. *Llygoden freinig*, *llygoden frengig*,
a rat; *llygoden y dafwr*, the water rat; *llygoden
goch*, the field mouse; *llygoden y derw*, *llieian*,
or *penllyn*, the blue titmouse.

Deddeu mawr mynych, ac ragi ar llygoden.

Great and frequent disputes, and so, a mouse brought forth.
Adapt.

- Llygorn, s. m.—pl. llygorn (llwg—orn)** A lamp, a
lanthorn. *Dau llygorn nef*, *haul a llenad*, the
two lamps of heaven, the sun and moon.

*Dedw ydd ym, yn ddolansyrion
Am llygorn, am gyrr, am gwynion?*

*How we are, void of contention, round lamps, round horses, and
round delicacies!*
Cydwel.

- Llygota, v. a. (llygod)** To catch mice, to mouse.

- Llygotai, s. c.—pl. llygotelion (llygota)** A mouser.

- Llygotwr, s. m.—pl. llygotwyr (llygod—gwr)** A
mouse-catcher, a mouser.

- Llygotwraig, s. f.—pl. llygotwreigedd (llygod—
gwraig)** A mouse-catcher, a mouser.

- Llygrad, s. m. (llwgr)** A corrupting; a spoiling.

- Llygradwy, a. (llygrad)** Corruptible; damageable.

- Llygrair, s. m.—pl. llygreiriau (llwgr—gair)** A
corrupt word, a barbarism.

- Llygrawd, s. m. (llwgr)** A dissolution of parts;
corruption; spoliation; adulteration.

- Llygrawg, a. (llwgr)** Aboounding with corruption.

- Llygrawl, a. (llwgr)** Corruptive, corrupting.

- Llygrawr, s. m. (llwgr)** That causes corruption.

- Llygredig, a. (llygrad)** Corrupted, depraved.

- Llygredigaeth, s. m.—pl. f. an (llygredig)** A
dissolution of parts; corruption.

- Llygredigaethu, v. a. (llygredigaeth)** To turn to
corruption, to cause corruption.

- Llygredigaw, v. a. (llygredig)** To render corrupted

- Llygredigawl, a. (llygredig)** Dissolvent, corrup-
tive, of a corrupting tendency.

- Llygredigrwydd, s. m. (llygredig)** Corruptedness.

- Llygredd, s. m. (llwgr)** Corruptedness; depravity.

- Llygriad, s. m. (llwgr)** A dissolving of parts; a
corrupting; corruption, depravation; adul-
teration; contagion.

*Nid agian—
Y trawu neu llygriau anwath;
Ac un llygriad a budyd
Yn dylunio bethichon y byd.*

*The grain will not shoot out unless it once becomes corrupted;
and of similar corruption with seed corn are the proud men of
the world.*
T. Aird.

- Llygrialth, s. f.—pl. llygrialthoedd (llwgr—ialth)**
Corrupt speech, a barbarism.

- Llygroldeb, s. m. (llygrawl)** Corruptibility.

- Llygrollder, s. m. (llygrawl)** Corruptedness.

- Llygrolrwydd, s. m. (llygrawl)** Corruptibleness.

- Llygru, v. a. (llwgr)** To corrupt, to pollute, to
mar, to spoil; to gall, to fret.

† Q

A lygrwys Ddew a lygrwys ddys.

He that has profaned God has profaned man.

Adage.

Tair cwmwl a lyrrannu a fu ganddynt ar delyng o darddonrwyth beirdd Ysya Prydain, arwy gwyng oherbyll, ac o lywyr at colli-
naudd: y Gwyddelod, Cymry Llydaw, ac yr Eilwyr.

Three nations corrupted what they had been taught of the bardism of the bards of the Isle of Britain, by the mixture of idle notions, and therefore they lost it: the Gwyddelion Irish, the Cymry of Llydaw, and the German.

Bardism.

Llygrwr, s. m.—pl. llygrwyr (llwgr—gwr) A corrupter, a polluter, a spoiler.

Llygu, v. a. (llwg) To make bright, to clear; to break out; to appear in spots.

Llygwyn, s. m. (llwg—gwyn) The orache: *llygwyn ddrwyld*, stinking goose-foot.

Llym, s. m.—pl. f. ion (lly—ym) What is sharp, keen, or quick. *Llym y llygad, y ddilrydd felen*, celandine.

Llym, a. (lly—ym) Penetrating, subtle, quick, keen, sharp, rigorous, severe, rigid. It is used as a prefix in composition.

Ganaf gyd Hwyr Hym Dywld fongau.

When winter overtops the steep the steering of ships.

Adage.

Hardd bledau cithu, eithu yn mhilch drail llymion y tynat.

Beautiful the blossoms of furze, but they grow amongst sharp prickles.

Adage.

Llyma, v. imper. (lly—ma) Lo here, behold.

Ammodau a thyd ddeurwng Cewallawn, a gorwngys Ysya Prydain wrth dy gynghor di. Llyma hwy gwydy rymweith: Llyma Gwawllawn yn ddeurwngedig: Llyma Ysya Prydain, o'n cymorthwyl i gwydy i gorwngys.

I conversed with thee to subdue Cewallawn, and to bring the Isle of Britain subject to thy control. Behold that fully accomplished: Behold the Isle of Britain, through my assistance, subjugated.

Gr. ad Arthur.

Llymaad, s. m. (llym) A rendering keen, sharp, or pungent; a becoming sharp; a making, or becoming bare.

Llymkawl, a. (llym) Tending to sharpen; tending to make bare.

Llymaid, s. m.—pl. llymeidian (llym) That is taken up sharply; as much liquid as is taken at one supping; a sup.

Llymaidd, a. (llwm) Somewhat bare, or naked.

Llymain, a. (llym) Of a keen quality.

Llyman, s. c.—pl. f. od (llym) One that is sharp, or severe; one that is stark, or quite. *Llyman noeth*, a stark naked one.

Llyman, v. imper. (lly—man) Lo here, behold.

Llymant, s. m. (llyman) The act of prying.

Llymanta, v. a. (llymant) To pry about; to perform magic tricks and charms for bringing spirits to an interview; to practise any branch of the occult science.

Llymarch, s. f.—pl. llymeirch (llym—arch) Oyster.

Llymaat, s. f. (llym—gast) A naked bitch.

Llymau, v. a. (llym) To make penetrating, keen, or severe; to sharpen, to whet; to quicken.

Llymarchen, s. f. dim. (llymarch) An oyster.

Llymawg, a. (llwm) Being bare, or naked.

Llymawl, a. (llwm) Tending to make bare.

Llymbren, s. m.—pl. f. au (llwm—pren) Bare wood. *Llymbrenau odyn*, kiln spars.

Llymbwyll, s. m. (llym—pyll) Acute sense.

Llymder, s. m. (llym) Keenness, sharpness, severity, acuteness.

Llymder, s. m. (llwm) Bareness, nakedness.

Llymdost, a. (llym—tost) Acrimonious.

Llymdoetedd, s. m. (llymdost) Acrimony; severity.

Llymdostrwydd, s. m. (llymdost) Acrimoniousness.

Llymdra, s. m. (llym) Sharpness, or keenness.

Llymdra, s. m. (llwm) Bareness, nakedness.

Llymdoeth, a. (llym—doeth) Keenly-wise.

Llymdreiniog, s. (llym—drain) Prickly bog-rush.

Llymddyn, a. (llym—dyn) A sharper, a sharp see.

Llymedig, a. (llym) Being made sharp, or keen.

Llymedr, s. m. (llym) That tends to sharpen.

Llymedras, s. f. (llymedr) A whetstone; a hone.

Llymedd, s. m. (llym) Keenness, sharpness.

Llymeidfwyd, s. m. (llymaid—bydd) Spentment; the sow-thistle.

Llymeidiad, s. m. (llymaid) A supping, or sipping.

Llymeidiaw, v. a. (llymaid) To sip, to sup.

Llymeidiawl, a. (llymaid) That may be supped.

Llymeidiyn, s. m. dim. (llymaid) A single sup.

Llymeiddiad, s. m. (llymaidd) A rendering, or becoming somewhat bare.

Llymeiddiaw, v. a. (llymaidd) To render somewhat bare; to become rather bare.

Llymeitai, s. c.—pl. llymeiteion (llymaid) One that sips often; a bibber, a tippler.

Llymeitai, v. a. (llymaid) To be sipping often.

Llymeitai, v. a. (llymaid) To sip often.

Llymeitiaw, v. a. (llymaid) To take sips.

Llymeitiaw, s. m.—pl. llymeitiawyr (llymaid—gwr) One who sips continually; a tippler.

Llymes, a. f. (llom) One that is bare, or naked.

Llymeag, s. c. (llwm) That is not covered.

Having no cover; unsaddled.

Llymeat, s. c. (llwm) That has nothing on.

Having nothing on. *Ceffyl llymeat*, a horse without a saddle.

Llymfrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (llym—brwyn) Great sharp sea-rush.

Llymgi, s. m.—pl. llymgwa (llwm—ci) A naked dog, a poor dog; a sorry fellow.

Llymgiadd, a. (llymgi) Like a sorry dog.

Llymgoes, s. f.—pl. f. au (llom—goes) A bare leg.

a. Bare legged.

Llymgoesawg, a. (llymgoes) Having bare legs.

Llymhun, s. f. (llym—hun) A fainting fit.

Llymhunaw, v. a. (llymhun) To faint away.

Llymhunig, a. (llymhun) Tending to faint.

Llymhurt, a. (llym—hurt) Stark mad, distracted.

Llymhurtiad, s. m. (llymhurt) A distract, a driving stark mad; a becoming distracted.

Llymhurtiaw, v. a. (llymhurt) To render stark mad, to distract, to stupefy; to become distracted, or stupefied.

Llymhurtiawl, a. (llymhurt) Distracting.

Llymiad, s. m. (llwm) A making bare, or naked.

Llymiaw, v. a. (llwm) To make bare; to become bare; to become destitute.

Llymin, a. (llym) Of a sharp or keen quality.

Llyminawd, s. m. (llymin) The act of making keen, sharp, or intense.

Llyminawg, a. (llymin) Very keen, sharp, or intense.

Bryta yn llyminawg, to eat with a keen appetite; *gwna fo yn llyminawg*, do it with spirit.

Cleddyf llech ddaw iddau rhyddychid; Ac yn llaw llyminawg ydd iddau.

A brightly gleaming sword to him was brought; and in a moment hand it was left.

Llymlais, s. m.—pl. llymlaisian (llym—lais) A shrill or sharp voice.

Llymlaisiad, s. m. (llymlais) The uttering a shrill or sharp voice.

Llymlaislaw, v. (llymlais) To utter a shrill voice.

Llymlaislawg, a. (llymlais) Having a shrill voice.

Llymnoeth, a. (llym—noeth) Stark naked.

Llymongl, s. f.—pl. f. au (llym—ongl) Acute angle.

Llymonglaid, a. (llymongl) Of an acute angular form.

Llymonglawg, a. (llymongl) Having acute angles.

Llymongli, v. s. (llymongli) To form an acute angle.
Llymoeigiad, s. m. (llymongli) A forming an acute angle.

Llymr, s. m. (llym) That is of a harsh, raw, or crude quality.

Llymri, s. m. (llymr) A sharp, or quick quality.

Llymriad, s. m.—pl. llymriaid (llymri) Sand-fish, or sand-eel.

Llymriaden, s. f. dim. (llymriad) A sand-eel.

Llymrietia, v. a. (llymriad) To catch sand-eels.

Llymrica, s. f. (llymri) A sand-fish, a sand-eel.

Llymriod, s. pl. (llymri) Sand-fish, sand-eels.

Llymrig, s. (llymr) Crude, raw, or harsh.

Llymrigedd, s. m. (llymrig) Crudity, rawness.

Llymrigrwydd, s. m. (llymrig) Crudeness.

Llymrowd, s. m. (llymr—uwd) Washbrew.

Llymrwydd, s. m. (llym) Sharpness, or keenness.

Llymry, s. m. (llymr) Washbrew, saings, or flumery; a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water until it has turned sour, which is then strained and boiled, to a proper thickness, to be eaten with milk, or other liquid.

Llymsain, s. f.—pl. llymsainiau (llym—sain) An acute accent; an acute tone.

Llymseiniad, s. m. (llymsain) A sounding acutely.

Llymseiniaw, v. a. (llymsain) To sound acutely.

Llymri, s. m. (llym) A sharp fickle motion. *a.* Of a sharp fickle motion; random; clumsy.

*Lle bo'r gawfa fôr fach,
 Llymri fyddaf yn llymsach.*

Where there is the lowest and smallest sill, I shall be clumsy in holding over.
I. Brydd Hir.

Llym, v. a. (llym) To make keen, sharp, or quick; to render subtle, or pungent; to become sharp, quick, or subtle.

Llymun, s. m. (llym) One that is sharp. *Noeth llymun, a stark naked one.*

Llymus, a. (llym) Of a keen, sharp, quick, or subtle quality.

*Y bore, pan ddolent y'r awen, a gwelod eu gelynlion yn arfawg,
 a' gwawr yn llymus—of naist.*

In the morning, when they come into the field, and see their reapers in arms, and the spears sharply pointed, they shall tremble.
Damoglon.

Llymsaw, v. a. (llymus) To render of a sharp, or quick quality; to become sharp, or pungent.

Llymsrwydd, s. m. (llymus) Keenness, sharpness, or subtileness of quality.

Llymwas, s. m. (llym—gwas) A sharper.

Llymwydd, s. pl. aggr. (llym—gwydd) Kiln spars, or kiln ribs; also called *preuau odyn*, and *preuau duon*.

Llymwydd, s. pl. aggr. (llym—gwydd) Sharp wood, or spars; wooden spears.

Llymwydden, s. f. (llymwydd) A pointed spar of wood; a wooden spear.

Llymwst, s. m. (llym) A quick or violent drive.

Llymyn, s. m. dim. (llym) One that is sharp, keen, quick, or subtle.

Llymysten, s. f.—pl. t. od (llymwst) A sparrowhawk; otherwise called *gwatches*, *gweipia*, *cud-yll*, *cudyll coch*, *ciryll*, *ciryll y gwyst*, *pilan*, and *llymysten*.

*Y llymysten, freithwen frig,
 A llywyth acain llyhiedig.*

The sparrow-hawk, of white variegated crest, with the load of a wing well trained to the lure.
T. Fry.

Llymystr, s. m. (llymwst) That is of sharp, or subtle nature.

Llymystryn, s. m. (llymystr) A tough strip of any thing; a grim lank figure.

Llyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lly) That proceeds, that is in motion, or that flows; liquor, juice, or humour; a lake, pool, or pond. *Llyn afalau*, the juice of apples, or cyder; *llyn y llygad*, the humour of the eye; *llyn y bustil*, bile; *llyn y cymalau*, the nuclage of the joints.

Dyro llyn i ddodeth of fydd ddodethach.

Give liquor to the wise and he will be wiser. *Adage.*

Goran un llyn gwin; gorau un diawd dwfr.

The best of any one liquor is wine; the best of any one drink is water.
Codrus Ddodeth.

Llyn, s. m. (lly—yn) A proceeding, or going on, a passing from. *Yn llyn*, thus.

Gwedi rhannu Cymru yn llyn.

After dividing Wales thus. *B. Tynysgion Dyfrs.*

Llyn, a. (lly—yn) Proceeding, or going on. *Haint llyn*, a contagious distemper, or pestilence. *Yn llyn*, in such a manner, in this manner; *dywedyd yn llyn*, to speak thus; *ei oedod allan yn llyn*, to set it forth in this manner. *Sil.*

Llyna, v. a. (llyn) To tittle, to boose, to guzzle.

Llyna, v. imper. (llyn) Lo there, behold there, there; behold.

Llynaidd, a. (llyn) Of the quality of liquid.

Llynan, s. f. (llyn) A part, or particle; a proceed

Llynawl, a. (llyn) Belonging to liquid; humoral.

Llynawr, a. (llyn) Generating liquid; generating humours; abounding with humour.

Llyncawl, a. (llyn) Tending to swallow.

Llyncfawr, a. (llyn) Of a great swallow.

Llynciad, s. m. (llyn) A swallowing, a devouring

Llynclyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llyn—llyn) Vortex

Llynclynawg, a. (llyn) Abounding with vortices, or whirlpools.

Llyncoes, s. m. (llyn—coes) The spavin.

Llynca, v. a. (llyn) To swallow; to devour.

Llyncwr, s. m.—pl. llyncwyr (llyn—gwr) A swallower; a devourer.

Llynddail, s. pl. aggr. (llyn—dail) Pondweed; also called *llynwlydd*.

Llynedig, a. (llyn) Being formed into a liquid; generated as an humour; filled with liquor.

Llynedigaeth, s. m. (llynedig) The formation of liquid; a generation of humour; a filling with liquor.

Llynedd, s. m. (llyn) A state or period that has proceeded; a complete course, or period; the preceding year. *Er y llynedd*, since the last year.

Llyneiddiad, s. m. (llynaid) A rendering of a liquid quality; a becoming like liquid.

Llyneiddiaw, v. a. (llynaid) To render like liquid; to liquify; to become as a liquid.

Llyneiddrwydd, s. m. (llynaid) A liquid quality.

Llyngranc, s. m.—pl. t. od (llyn—cranc) A wen.

Llyniad, s. m. (llyn) A producing a liquid; a producing humour; a giving liquor; a forming a pool; stagnation of any fluid.

Llyniaw, v. a. (llyn) To produce a fluid, or humour; to form a pool, or body of water; to dam; to stagnate as water.

Llyniawg, a. (llyn) Abounding with fluid; full of humours; abounding with pools.

Llynmeirch, s. m. (llyn—march) The glanders; it is otherwise called *Llyn y meirch*. See *Ysgyfaint*.

Llynorawg, a. (llynawr) Full of humours.

Dydd ar ddydd ac ar unigol yn gorwydd llynorawg.

It shall be upon man, and upon beast a boil breaking forth with blains.
Exodus 9. 9.

Llynori, v. a. (llynawr) To imposthume.
Llynoriad, s. m. (llynawr) An imposthumation.
Llynoriys, s. m. (llynor—lys) Common chickweed.
Llynoryn, s. m. dim. (llynawr) A pustule, a pimple; a blister.
Llynw, v. a. (llyn) To proceed; to spread as a contagion, or to infect.
Llynw, s. m. (llyn) A collection of liquid.
Llynwydd, s. m. (llyn—gwydd) Pondweed.
Llynwyddyn corniawg, horned pondweed.
Llynwyn, s. m. dim. (llynw) A little pool, a puddle, a plash. *Llynwyn yr afon.*

Ni betha llynw.

A stagnant pool will not become dirty.

Adage.

Pery ei glod—

Tra fo yr eigiawn yn llawn llynw.

His fame shall last whilst the ocean is a full body of water.
L. G. Collet.

Llynwynawg, a. (llynwyn) Full of pools.
Llynwyniad, s. m. (llynwyn) A forming pools.
Llynwynu, v. a. (llynwyn) To form pools or plashes, to become plashy.
Llynwys, s. m. (llyn) A falling or settling of humours; a plague.
Llyngawl, a. (llwng) Swallowing; ingulfing.
Llyngedig, a. (llwng) Swallowed; ingulfed.
Llynges, s. f.—pl. t. m. (llong) A fleet, a navy.

A chwedl cyhoedd a ddywylid yn mhob lle, bod y môr yn gyflawn o lynges Caswallawn yn erlid Iul Cesar.

Public reports were spread in every place, that the sea was covered with the fleet of Caswallon pursuing Julius Cesar.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Llyngesawg, a. (llynges) Having a fleet. *s. m.—pl. llyngesogion.* That has a fleet; an admiral.

Tri llyngesawg Ysai Prydain: Gweinid mab Erbin, Gwenwynw mab Naf, a March mab Meirchion.

The three possessing a navy of the Isle of Britain: Gweinid the son of Erbin, Gwenwynw the son of Naf, and March the son of Meirchion.

Triedd.

Torodd gormes yn llyngesawg.

The invasion was destroyed being collected in a fleet.

Meilyr.

Llyngesawl, a. (llynges) Relating to a fleet.
Llyngesawr, s. m.—pl. llyngesawrion (llynges) The head of a fleet, an admiral.

Nid fydd, am aid fo llyngesawr a fo.

He will not be on account that he shall not be an admiral.

Tolista.

Llyngesw, v. a. (llynges) To form a fleet.

Pan glybo Cadwaladr ddarfu i'r Saxson oedegyn y deyrnas, yno i llynges Cadwaladr i ddawed i'w gwrthwynebu.

When Cadwaladr heard of the Saxons having subdued the kingdom, then Cadwaladr collected a navy to come to oppose them.

Ellis Gruffudd.

Llyngeswr, s. m.—pl. llyngesawr (llynges—gwr) A navigator.

Llyngeswriaeth, s. m. (llyngesawr) The state or condition of a navigator.

Hir llyngeswriaeth i fawd.

Long navigation to him that shall be drowned.

Adage.

Llyngesydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llynges) Admiral.
Llyngesyddawl, a. (llyngesydd) Belonging to an admiral.

Llyngfawr, a. (llwng—mawr) Of a great swallow; voracious; yawning.

Llyngfawr dalawr dorfyn a garaf;

A gerall i chaulyn;

Mend eiddwyl yn eor dyddyn!

Mâd oes dim eiddwyl i ddyd!

The swallowing earth has the remains of her I love; whom I loved to follow; is she not gone to a cold mansion! the life of man, alas, is nothing!

D. Brufwa.

Llyngiad, s. m. (llwng) A swallowing; a gulping.
Llyngs, v. a. (llwng) To swallow; to devour.

A faco trawl gyfwr trwg,

Yn maswr y llawr a'i llwg.

He that cherishes the consuming dread of dissolution, in one hour the ground swalloweth him up.

D. Brufwa.

Llyngyr, s. pl. aggr. (llwng) Maw-worms, belly-worms. *Llyngyr y ddaiar*, earth-worms.

Llyngyrwag, a. (llyngyr) Having worms.

Llyngyren, s. f. (llyngyr) A maw-worm.

Llyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly—yr) That upon which any thing proceeds, or flows; a course; a water course, an udder; a channel, margin, a shore; the sea-side.

Gwela ar forwyn—

Llyr golau thuan tandrefn gwag.

Llanw ebyr, â'r llyr, lle ni mawr-dig.

I beheld on a maiden the bright base of the spreading chains of the breakers of the waves of the flood of the eddies of rivers, on the strand, where it tarries not long.

Cyddale.

Oedd ei far—

Megys twrf ebyr yn llyr lluan.

His rage was like the tumult of the mouth of rivers with a full margin.

Cyddale.

Calan byddffwr, tymm dydd yn edwl,

Cynhwyl yn ebyr, llyr yn lluan.

The beginning of September, the period of the falling of edwl, there is tumult in the mouth of rivers filling up the shore.

L. P. Mch.

Rhuthr a ddig fy llyw; seith tra llyr ei glod;

Ei glybod bu myfyr.

An account my chief did make; his fame went beyond the shore.

Gwynn Brydd.

Llyre, a. (llyr) Gliding or streaming round.

Un illogwdd rwydd herwydd bell,

Llyddid a Chasfau yll chodwl;

Llyre werydd, wryddi lluan,

Hydras, hydradd, mawr a mynwl.

One clester there is beyond the brine, llyddid and Colli; t protecting; a stream gliding round whose multitude are heron; is traversable, accessible, and genial with hospitality.

Llynges Ffordd, i B.

Llyren, s. f. (llyr) That which lies on the stream; water plantain.

Llyriad, s. m.—pl. llyriaid (llyr) That stretches out, that extends; that creeps; the plantain: also *erllyriaid*; *llyriaid llymion*, *llyriaid y llymion*, the greater water plantain; *llyriaid y dafn*, water plantain; *llyriaid y môr*, sea plantain; *llyriaid llywdion*, hoary plantain.

Llyriys, s. m. (llyr—lys) Marsh samphire.

Llyry, s. f.—pl. t. on (llwr) That glides, stretches out, or extends; that proceeds, or flows; a stream, or current; also a tortoise.

Uch gwadd gwynn, golau byst gwylid;

Uch gwadd llyr gwadd-lan gwaddid gylid.

Above the howling of the wind, fair the course of the stream, over the crimson winding of the tide blood, the rivers were sent to scream.

Cyddale, m. O. Gwynn.

Alaf yn all mawr am bod,

Llythredawr llyr llon cawd,

A dwfn ryd berwyd bryd brad.

Wealth is like the bowl that holds the chattering leopards, it glides away like the stream, and the refreshing shower, or Jordan like the deep ford: it stirs the mind to treachery.

Llynges Ffordd.

Mai tol neumd a dail;

Mai lladd llyr a gwail.

Like covering a hall with leaves; like killing a tortoise with reeds.

Tolista.

Ef yn fawr yn llawr, yn llyryes amgudd

Yn amgudd i roddion.

He greatly on the plain, or on the raging stream, carries his boundless.

L. P. Mch, i B. at Bann.

A llyr tra llyr, a llwyr tra llwyr,

Aer ferw farthion.

A stream after stream, and a fall after fall, of the death-living conflict.

D. Brufwa.

Death dafw fyw fyw llyryon, prif abach,

Prif addid iath propwyddion.

The living image of my Lord passed the stream, the mirror of expectation, amply ruled in the language of peaceful sun.

G. ab M. ab Mch, i B.

Llyryad, s. m.—pl. llyryaid (llyry) What stretches out, glides, or creeps along.

Llyrdd, a. (llyr) Having a tendency to stretch out or to glide along; gliding, or creeping.

*Llyrddd lawi troedau i strachaf o new flin;
Llydran eilwgan a genyddf.*

With a tribute of far-extending praise I will rehearse from the nine principles; the prospering part of the soul-exchanging song I will sing. *Ll. P. Moeh.*

Llyraw, v. a. (llyr) To go on the stream.

*Llyraw, tremysed tra mor dylan,
Rag hith nacodd naclo llyn.*

Let him launch into the stream; let him take a view beyond the flooding sea, to avoid the irremediable dissolution of the frail web. *Ll. P. Moeh, i Llywelyn II.*

Llys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lly—ys) That separates; that parts off; that serves to discriminate; a court of justice, a court; a hall, a palace. *Llys y brenin*, the king's court; *llys bregyr*, *llys freyrer*, a court baron; *llys cymwd*, the court of a comot; *llys benader*, *llys bennyddiawl*, the principal or high court; *llys ddygynall*, an extraordinary court; *llys ail goffa*, a court of adjournment:—*Gwr llys*, a courtier.

Bwedd mawr yw y peth lleiaf o'r byd yn llys doethineb.

A noble pedigree is the smallest thing in the world in the court of wisdom. *Adage.*

*Gwell car yw llys
Nag ar ar fy.*

"A friend at Court is better than penny in purse." *Adage.*

*Twrchyl lly y dydd yn Wyrnawre; add augeu, llys Aberdrow,
i lly Dinefor, a llys Mathrafal.*

Three high courts are there in Wales; that is to say, the court of Aberdrow, and the court of Dinefor, and the court of Mathrafal. *Welsh Laws.*

Llyadwy, a. (llysiad) That may be put aside; exceptionable.

Llymai, s. c.—pl. llyseion (llys) One who separates, or puts aside; one who objects.

Llymdd, a. (llys) Court-like, courtly, courteous.

*Ger dig ei deituryr; llys llymddiaf;
Ger dyg ei aliar; car cyrtul!*

A man who wrathfully revenged; a chief most courtly; a man who is severely measured; a man faithful friend! *Bledwyn Ferdd, m. Llywelyn II.*

Fy fydd Mary llymddd Nyscedd byddawn!

Who shall be the courteous mild one of the hospitable guests! *Cyrddeir.*

Llymdd, a. (llys) Of a nature not to be touched.

Llew Nyscedd, llymddd ei daryfn.

The lion of courts, his boundary is sacred. *Cyrddeir.*

Llysau, s. pl. aggr. (llys) Herbs, or plants.

Llyswag, a. (llys) Having courts, or palaces.

Llyry llyswag llyswag.

The humane and gentle one possessed of palaces.

Gwalchmai.

Llyswi, a. (llys) Belonging to a court.

Llysbant, a. pl. aggr. (llys—plant) Step-children

Llysbentyn, s. m. dim. (llysbiant) A step-child.

Llyschwaer, s. f.—pl. llyschweirydd (llys—chwaer)

A step-sister, a sister-in-law.

Llystad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llys—tad) A father-in-law: also called *tad gwyn*.

Llydy, s. m.—pl. t. au (llys—ty) A court-house.

Llyedig, a. (llysiad) Being put off, or separated; objected, or demurred against.

Llyedd, s. m. (llys) The state of being put off, separated, or rejected.

Llyeiddiad, s. m. (llysiadd) A rendering courtly.

Llyeiddiau, v. a. (llysiadd) To become courtly.

Llyenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (llys—enw) A court name, or additional name of honour, a cognomen, or surname; a nickname.

Llyenwad, s. m. (llysenw) A giving a cognomen, cognomination; a nicknaming.

Llysenwi, v. a. (llysenw) To give a surname; to nickname.

Llysenwa gadarn yn gall ring ei oŵ.

Concealingly gives epithets to the mighty for fear of him. *Adage.*

Llysenau, v. a. (llysau) To collect plants, or herbs.

Llyseuad, s. m. (llysau) A producing of plants.

Llyseuaw, v. a. (llysau) To produce plants.

Llyseuawg, a. (llysau) Abounding with plants.

Llyseuawl, a. (llysau) Producing plants.

Llysenedd, s. m. (llysau) Herbaceousness.

Llyseuwr, s. m.—pl. llyseuwyr (llysau—gwr) A collector of plants; a botanist.

Llysenwraig, s. f.—pl. llysenwreigedd (llysau—gwraig) A female botanist.

Nid llyseuwraig ond gaff.

There is no such a botanist as a goat. *Adage.*

Llyseuwydd, s. pl. aggr. (llysau—gwydd) Shrubs.

Llyseuydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llysau) A herbalist.

Llysenyn, s. m. dim. (llysau) A single plant.

Llysfab, s. m.—pl. llysfabion (llys—mab) A son-in-law.

Llysfam, s. f.—pl. t. au (llys—mam) A mother-in-law.

Ni chare ei fam, cared ei llyfam.

He that shall not love his mother, let him love his mother-in-law. *Adage.*

Ni wnel gyngbor ei fam, gwmed gyngbor ei llyfam.

He that will not follow his mother's advice, let him follow the advice of his mother-in-law. *Adage.*

Llyserch, s. f.—pl. t. ed (llys—merch) A daughter-in-law.

Llysfrawd, s. m.—pl. llysfrodyr (llys—brawd) A brother-in-law.

Llysfwyd, s. m. (llysu—bwyd) A loathing of food.

Cyngwst a mynych llysfwyd.

A pain of the stomach and frequent loathing of food. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Llysg, s. m.—pl. t. on (lly—ysg) A rod, a wand, a stick. *Tafu llysgon ato*, to throw sticks at him.

*Rhy hawdd ym llysgawdd o'r llysg,
Rhod ymlw rhad ymlwg.*

Too easily she burnt me with her sticks, the straining wheel of dragging noise. *Rhy llysg.*

Llysgon—

O gyll oedd, add o'm gwall l.

Sticks of hazel there were, but not from my neglect. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Llysgbren, s. m.—pl. t. an (llysg—pren) A billet.

Llysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llys) A putting off, a setting aside, a separating, or excepting; a rejection; an exception.

Llysiannawl, a. (llysiant) Inducing a rejection.

Llysiannu, v. a. (llysiant) To cause a separation, rejection, refusal, or objection.

Llysiant, s. m. (llys) A separation from; a rejection, a refusal, an exception.

Llysiaw, s. pl. aggr. (llys) Herbs, plants. *Llysiaw sychon*, *llysiaw marchnad*, *llysiaw siopau*, dry plants, spices:—

Llysiaw yr afu, livergreen.

Llysiaw yr ais, ribwort plantain.

Llysiaw fy anwytyd, common avena.

Llysiaw yr archoll, bastard pimpinell.

Llysiaw y bara, coriander.

Llysiaw y blaidd, wolfbane.

Llysiaw y brenau, pilewort.

Llysiaw Cadwgan, great wild valerian.

Llysiaw y clefyd melyn,celandise.

Llysiaw y coludd, pennyroyal.

Llysiaw y cribau, fuller's teasel.

Llysiaw y cryman, scarlet pimpinell.

Llysiau y cwleim, tuberous-rooted comfrey.
Llysiau y cwn, pasture housewort.
Llysiau y cwsg, white poppy.
Llysiau y cyfog, asarabacca.
Llysiau y cyrff, southernwood.
Llysiau y cywer, cheese rennet.
Llysiau y defaid, sea plantain.
Llysiau y din, biting arsemart.
Llysiau y dom, pale-flowered persicaria.
Llysiau y dryw, agrimony.
Llysiau Dwyfawg, betony.
Llysiau y dyfrglugf, asparagus.
Llysiau y ddannodd, masterwort.
Llysiau y ddidol, sowbread.
Llysiau y ddraig, dragons.
Llysiau y ddwag, scaly spleenwort.
Llysiau efa, buck's horn plantain.
Llysiau yr echrysthaint, rue.
Llysiau yr eiddigedd, globe amaranth.
Llysiau yr cryr, woodroof.
Llysiau yr eagrwn, ground ivy.
Llysiau yr ewinor, whitlow grass.
Llysiau y fagwyr, yellow stonecrop.
Llysiau y fam, motherwort.
Llysiau y fammarth, sea spurge.
Llysiau y forwyn, meadow sweet.
Llysiau y fuddai, agrimony.
Llysiau y galon, motherwort.
Llysiau y geiniog, marsh pennywort.
Llysiau y gerwyn, ground ivy.
Llysiau y gian, butcher's broom.
Llysiau y gingroen, common ragwort.
Llysiau y groes, mugweed.
Llysiau y graed, pennyroyal.
Llysiau y graedlin, yarrow.
Llysiau y gwaew, houseleeks.
Llysiau y gwalch, hawk's beard.
Llysiau y gwenyn, baulm.
Llysiau y gwewyr, dill.
Llysiau y gwrda, mercury goose-foot.
Llysiau y gwrid, alkanet.
Llysiau gwyddelig, parsnips.
Llysiau y gwynt, windflower.
Llysiau y gymalwst, goutweed.
Llysiau y gynddaredd, common cudweed.
Llysiau yr hebog, hawkweed.
Llysiau yr hedydd, lark's spur.
Llysiau yr hidl, cleavers.
Llysiau yr hudawl, vervain.
Llysiau yr hychgryg, stinking iris.
Llysiau y llaw, stavesacre.
Llysiau y llaw, wild wallflower.
Llysiau y lliw, wood.
Llysiau y lludw, fleawort.
Llysiau y llwy, scurvy-grass.
Llysiau llwyd, mugwort.
Llysiau y llwynog, stinking cranebill.
Llysiau y llygaid, celandine.
Llysiau Llywelyn, speedwell.
Llysiau Metr, common bugle.
Llysiau y mel, honeywort.
Llysiau melyn, dyer's greenweed.
Llysiau y meddyglyn, wild carrot.
Llysiau y meudry, mercury goose-foot.
Llysiau y milkor, purple grass-poly.
Llysiau y moch, common nightshade.
Llysiau y mur, pellitory of the wall.
Llysiau y muredd, stonecrop.
Llysiau y myheryn, heart medick.
Llysiau y naidr, bistort, or snakeweed.
Llysiau yr oen, lamb's lettuce.

Llysiau y paenr, fuller's teal.
Llysiau y pared, pellitory of the wall.
Llysiau paris, oneberry.
Llysiau pen tai, houseleek.
Llysiau perffgedd, tutsan, park leaves.
Llysiau y poer, bladder catchfly.
Llysiau Taliesin, orpine, or livelong.
Llysiau y tarw, bull weed.
Llysiau y tencwyn, sea starwort.
Llysiau iormarn, saxifrage.
Llysiau y tryfal, shepherd's purse.
Llysiau y twrch, black-berried briay.
Llysiau ungrwny, oneberry.
Llysiau y wcnol, celandine.
Llysiau yr ychain, wild campion.
Llysiau yr ysgyfaint, common lungwort.
Llysiau yr ysgyarnog, frog satyrion.

Llyslawg, *a.* (llws) Being separated or rejected.
Llyslawl, *a.* (llws) Tending to separate or reject.
Llysiedig, *a.* (llysiad) Being put off, or rejected.
Llysieuu, *v.* *a.* (llysiu) To simplify for plants.
Llysienad, *s. m.* (llysiu) A producing of plants;
 a botanizing; a simplifying.
Llysieuaid, *a.* (llysiu) Herbaceous, like plant.
Llysienawg, *a.* (llysiu) Herbaceous, fall of plants.
Llysienawl, *a.* (llysiu) Producing plants, herbaceous; belonging to plants.
Llysieuedd, *s. m.* (llysiu) Herbaceousness.
Llysieuafag, *s. f.* (llysiu—mag) Nursery of plants.

Da yw bwndith bwrdd—
 Ar ordidwys gwr, o'r ordid ddwys.
 A'r llyc chawg-wen, o'r llyc chawg.

The blessing of a bard is good to the musician who is rich,
 and the gardener that is not empty, and the opinion clear to all
 the plantations. *Ido Goch*

Llysieuilyd, *a.* (llysiu) Of the quality of plants.
Llysieuilyfr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llysiu—lyfr) A
 herbal; a book of plants.
Llysieuwr, *s. m.*—*pl. llysiuwr* (llysiu—gw)
 One who collects plants; a botanist.
Llysieuwriaeth, *s. m.* (llysiuwr) Herbalism.
Llysieuydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (llysiu) A botanist.
Llysieuyn, *s. m. dim.* (llysiu) A single plant.
Llysin, *a.* (llysiu) Belonging to a court.
Llyslyd, *a.* (llws) Of a slimy quality.
Llyslydiaw, *v. a.* (llysiyd) To become slimy.
Llyslydwydd, *s. m.* (llysiyd) Sliminess.
Llyslyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (llws—llyn) Mucilage.
Llyslynaidd, *a.* (llysiyn) Mucilaginous.
Llysnaf, *s. m.* (llws—naf) A running of snivel.
Llysnafaidd, *a.* (llysinaf) Running like snivel.
Llysnafawl, *a.* (llysinaf) Snivelly, snotty.
Llysnafedd, *s. m.* (llysinaf) A mucus, or viscous
 matter; snivel, or snout.
Llysnafeddawg, *a.* (llysinafedd) Mucilaginous.
Llysnafiad, *s. m.* (llysinaf) A running of snivel.
Llysnafu, *v. a.* (llysinaf) To snivel.
Llysoli, *v. a.* (llysiawl) To render courtly.
Llysoliwydd, *s. m.* (llysiawl) Courtliness.
Llyst, *s. m.* (llyst) A vessel for holding liquor.
Llystyn, *s. m.* (llwat) A recess, or lodgement.

A'r llyc fraith yn arllwys fry;
 A'r llysiyn yn arllwys fry.

And the grey court above all empty; and the lodger a healthy
 house. *Ido Goch*

Llysu, *v.* *a.* (llws) To separate from, to part off
 to loath, to reject, to refuse, to disallow. *Llyst*
tyston, to reject witnesses.

Our oedd baid llysuidd, llystid ei tr;
 Our oedd rudd ei lath o lly gwyr.

A man that was a courtly wolf, his wrath was depressed; it was
 whose blade was red with the stream of gore.
Gyddolch, m. 1171.

Llysog, s. f. (llyso) Great burnet; also called *llysgurad*, and *llysgryls*.

Llysur, s. m.—pl. t. on (llyw) That proceeds from.

Llysw, s. m. (llywa) Slime, glutinous matter.

Llyswen, s. f.—pl. t. od (llysw) An eel. *Llyswen bendoll*, a conger eel.

Llyswen mewn dwyn yw arllan.

Like an ear in hand is money.

Adagr.

*Llyn aelir oddi mewn llyso edech,
Llyswar sarff, llyswen och.*

The form of a snake I saw in a scolding brake, nicknamed a serpent, but a dry eel it was. *Rhye Llywyd.*

Llyswen, v. a. (llyswen) To aniggle, to catch eels.

Llyswenig, s. f. dim. (llyswen) A small eel.

Llyswen, v. a. (llyswen) To produce eels.

Llyswod, s. pl. aggr. (llysw) Eels; so called for their almy nature.

Llyso, s. m. dim. (llyw) A small court.

Llyswawd, s. m. (llysw) Great burnet; also called *llysgryls*.

Llytrod, s. m. aggr. (llywtr) Filth, or garbage.

Llytroda, v. a. (llytrod) To collect filth.

Llytrodaidd, a. (llytrod) Of the nature of garbage

Llytrodawg, a. (llytrod) Abounding with filth.

Llytrodawl, a. (llytrod) Breeding filth, or dirt.

Llytrodded, s. m. (llytrod) Filthiness; garbage.

Llytrodi, v. a. (llytrod) To make filth, or dirt.

Llytrodiad, s. m. (llytrod) A breeding filth, or dirt

Llytrodrwydd, s. m. (llytrod) Filthiness, nastiness

Llyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly) That tends to spread out, or to fatten; that is flaccid, soft, tender, or feeble.

*A chadw wyneb arwydd,
A chydys llyth llyth ni bydd.*

And preserving the countenance of the humorist, with the low one he never will be. *Syp. Cyffiliang.*

Llyth, a. (lly) Flaccid, soft, tender; feeble, weak, frail, low, or base.

*Ni mungal webyllyth
—Ar lyth Cynodylan;
Ni thoesai aroddfeld lyth;
Ni fages ai fiam fab lyth.*

No brood would tread on the nose of Cynodylan; he never would such a foot; his mother reared no jackie son. *Llywarch Hen.*

*Darfuddant hwy; parêi di byth;
Treulhaus fal llyth drwsalad.*

They shall end; thou shalt endure for ever; they shall wear away like fust garments. *Edm. Frye.*

Llythaidd, a. (llyth) Somewhat flat, flaccid, tender, or feeble; of a frail, or low nature.

Llythawl, a. (llyth) Of a flat, flaccid, tender, or feeble quality.

Llythi, s. pl. aggr. (llyth) Flounders, or flat fish.

Iachaf pygog môr yw llythi.

The wholesome sea fishes are flounders. *Ll. Meddy.*

Llythiad, s. m. (llyth) A rendering flat, flaccid, soft, tender, or feeble.

Llythiant, s. m. (llyth) Flaccidity, debility.

Llythien, s. f. dim. (llythi) A single flounder.

Llythrydd, s. m. (llyth) Flaccidness; debility.

Llythu, v. a. (llyth) To render flat, flaccid, soft, or feeble; to enervate; to become flaccid.

Llythus, a. (llyth) Of a flaccid tendency.

Llythusaw, v. a. (llythus) To render of a flaccid or tender quality.

Llythuswydd, s. m. (llythus) Flaccidness, debility

Llythwr, s. m.—pl. llythwyr (llyth—gwr) A feeble, weak, or debilitated person; a man that is imbecile.

*Ni ystyr llythwyr fy llethrid ym cerdd;
Cyrr di y cerdd i wrthid;
Ac onis gŷŷi di, gŷŷraf wrthid
I'rh deurudd, a'rh deurwath ganid.*

Base men will not consider the polish of my song; and thou shalt stave from thee; and if thou dost not read, I will send a blush into thy cheeks for thy pert and shameful incontinency.

Ll. P. Moch, i G. ab C. ab Owain.

Llythyn, s. m. dim. (llyth) A weakling.

Llythyr, s. m.—pl. t. an (llyth—yr) A cut or engraved character; a letter of the alphabet, a type; a letter, epistle, or written message; an instrument in writing. *Llythyr cymyn*, a testament; *llythyr esgar*, a bill of divorce; *llythyr ymrwym*, a bond.

Tri gwehyddion gwybodaeth: can, arwydd, a llythyr.

The three agents of knowledge: song, hieroglyphic, and letter. *Borddas.*

Llythyrad, s. m. (llythyr) A lettering.

Llythyrdaidd, a. (llythyr) Being like a letter.

Llythyrwag, a. (llythyr) Literary, of letters.

*Ef a ddwyed Crist i thus,
Gynt wrth y dyn llythyrwag,
Pan ofynai iddo ef
Y ffordd i'r nef ardderchwag—
"Gwerth sydd gan y!"*

It was said by Christ himself, formerly to a literary person, when he asked of him the way to the exalted heaven, "tell what thou hast." *H. T. Fyflap.*

Llythyrwl, a. (llythyr) Literal, literate, literary.

Abdau Telfaw, a Theulydawg, ac Imael, a Degeman a ddwyyst fod yw llythyrwl urddolion.

The abbots of Tello, and Teulrodog, and Imael, and Degeman ought to be persons of literary degrees. *Welsh Laws.*

Ac yr Alfryd hwan a fagenid gan Lew Bab, a gwr llythyrwl oddi.

And that Alfrid had been brought up by Pope Leo, and he was a man of letters. *Brai y Sassen.*

Llythyrdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (llythyr—ty) A post house, a post office.

Llythyrddysg, s. m. (llythyr—dysg) Grammar learning.

Llythyrredig, a. (llythyr) Being lettered.

Llythyrredigaeth, s. m. (llythyrredig) A lettering.

Llythyrreg, s. f. (llythyr) Grammar science.

Llythyrregai, s. c. (llythyrreg) A grammarist.

Llythyrregawl, a. (llythyrreg) Grammatical.

Llythyrregydd, s. m. (llythyrreg) A grammarian.

Llythyren, s. f.—pl. t. an (llythyr) A letter of the alphabet, a type, or character. *Llythyren Sul*, a Sunday letter.

Llythyrenawg, a. (llythyren) Literate, lettered.

Llythyrenawl, a. (llythyren) Literal; elementary

Llythyrenawr, s. m.—pl. llythyrenorion (llythyren) One who cuts letters.

Llythyreniad, s. m. (llythyren) A lettering.

Llythyrenu, v. a. (llythyren) To letter; to spell.

Llythyrenwr, s. m.—pl. llythyrenwyr (llythyren—gwr) A letterer; a speller.

Llythyrenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llythyren) A letterer; a letter founder.

Llythyrfa, s. f. (llythyr—ma) A letter-case.

Llythyrglower, s. f. (llythyr—cloer) A letter-case.

Llythrygod, s. f.—pl. t. an (llythyr—god) A letter-bag.

Llythryiad, s. m. (llythyr) A lettering; a spelling

Llythryriannawl, a. (llythryriant) Literary.

Llythryriannu, v. a. (llythryriant) To follow the science of grammar; to follow literature.

Llythryriant, s. m. (llythyr) Literature.

Llythryu, v. a. (llythyr) To letter; to scribe; to spell.

Parl i ddeuddengwyr rhydd cyfreithiaw i adrych y borfa, a llythryu eu henwau.

To command twelve free and lawful men to view the pasture, and to write their names. *Stat. of Rhuddlan.*

Llythyrwr, s. m.—pl. llythyrwyr (llythyr—gwr) A letter-man; a letter-writer.

Llythyrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llythyr) A letterer; a scribe; a letter-writer.

Llythyryddiaeth, s. m. (llythyrydd) Grammar learning, philology.

Llythrynn, s. m. dim. (llythyr) A billet.

Llyu, v. a. (lly) To lick with the tongue.

Llyw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lly-yw) That guides, directs, or steers; the rudder, or the helm of a ship; the tail of a bird; the train of a gown; a guide, leader, or ruler; that sustains, or carries on; sustenance, provision.

Dala llywedd erbyn ei llyw.

To catch an eel by the tail.

Adage.

Da i bob merch, od ymberchir,

Dwyn llyw ei gwn dan lle gwir.

It is meet for every woman, if regard for decency is preserved, to carry the tail of her gown in an honest place.

L. Men.

Pen a borthaf ar fy abn;

Pen Urien llyw ei lu;

Ac ar ei fron wen fran ddi!

A head I bear by my side; the head of Urien the mild leader of his host; and on his white bosom the sable raven stands!

Llywarch Hen.

Llywador, s. m. (llyw) One who rules, or governs; a governor, a director.

Be Alexander byd llywador.

Alexander has been the ruler of the world.

Ll. P. Moch.

Llywadures, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywador) A governess

Llywadwy, a. (llyw) That may be guided.

Llywaeth, s. m. (llyw) Guidance; a bringing on.

Lloda llywaeth, a. a reared animal; **Oen llywaeth, a.** a lamb brought by hand.

Llywawd, s. m. (llyw) Guidance, governance.

Llywawdr, s. m.—pl. llywawdwy (llywawd—gwr) A guider, or director; a governor.

Llywawdr, s. m.—pl. llywodron (llywawd) A governor, or director.

Llywawdydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywawd) A guider.

Llywed, v. a. (llyw) To guide, to lead, to direct.

Gwas graid a wrthyd godroed,

All eichlawg Gwallawg yn llywed.

A violent youth that rejects the milky food, like the herald of Gwallawg guiding on.

Tellerin.

Llywedawg, a. (llywed) Having a guidance.

Llywediad, s. m. (llywed) A guiding; a steering.

Llyweddu, v. a. (llywed) To direct; to steer.

Llyweddydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywed) A guider, director; a pilot.

Llyweddyddes, s. f. (llyweddydd) A governess.

Llyweddyddiaeth, s. m. (llyweddydd) The act or occupation of a guide; pilotage; directorship; government, dominion.

Cyfrw saint yn llyweddyddiaeth

Cyfoethau fy mben nis rhydraeth tafawd.

The number of saints in the direction of the powers of my Lord, the tongue cannot express.

Elidr Saia.

Llywel, s. m. (lly—gwel) The extreme boundary of vision; the horizon. *A wel di rywbeth yn y llywel?* Seest thou something in the horizon?

Llywelaidd, a. (llywel) Horizontal, belonging to the boundary of vision.

Llyweli, s. m. (llywel) The limit of vision.

Llyweliad, s. m. (llywel) A forming a horizon.

Llywelig, a. (llywel) Influenced by the horizon.

Llywelin, a. (llywel) Belonging to the horizon.

Llywelu, v. a. (llywel) To form a horizon.

Llywen, s. m. (lly—gwen) The extreme of the light; the west.

Llywenydd, s. m. (llywen) The western horizon.

Gwedy myned yr haul i llywenydd.

After the going of the sun into the western sky.

W. Salisbury.

Llyweth, s. f.—pl. t. au (llyw) A muscle.

Llywethan, s. f. dim. (llyweth) A muscle: greci valerian.

Mis Rhegryr—

Llyweth, llywedd llywethan.

The month of December, here is the head, still is the muscle.

Amara.

Llywethawg, a. (llyweth) Muscular, brawny.

Llywethawl, a. (llyweth) Muscular, muscled.

Llywethogrwydd, s. m. (llywethawg) Brawniness.

Llywethu, v. a. (llyweth) To grow muscular.

Llywiad, s. m. (llyw) A guiding, a steering.

Llywiadaeth, s. m. (llywiad) Guidance, direction.

Llywiadawl, a. (llywiad) Directive, directing.

Llywiadu, v. a. (llywiad) To direct, to manage.

Llywiadur, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywiad) That direct, or governs; a governor. Also the name of a

part of a plough, otherwise called *Llyw*.

Llywiaduraeth, s. m. (llywiadur) Directorship.

Llywiadures, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywiadur) Governance.

Llywiaeth, s. m. (llyw) Guidance, management.

El rhod's llaw, o ran llywiaeth

Beuno, a'i wais a wnaeth.

The putting it in hand, for the sake of Beuno's management,

was what he did, and he steered it.

B. Rhinall, yr hair dr.

Llywiannawl, a. (llywiant) Directive, guiding.

Llywiannu, v. a. (llywiant) To manage.

Llywiannus, a. (llywiant) Tending to direct.

Llywiant, s. m. (llyw) Guidance, governance.

Llywiator, ger. (llywiad) Being governing.

Llywiaw, v. a. (llyw) To guide, direct, or steer;

to rule, to govern.

Gwedy bod Eldir yn llywiaw y deyrnas trwy ben arlynnid, dw

nawd o ddauwain yd oedd yn bely yn llyw y Cabaer, o f

aria ag of Arthall ei fraidd, yr hwn a ddibolodd o'r frenhad.

After Eldir had been governing the kingdom for five years, in

a certain day by chance he was hunting in the forest of Cabaer,

and he was met by Arthall his brother, who had been expelled

from the kingly office.

Gr. ab Arthall.

Môr wrthol y mae'r cryr

A llew gwyllt yn llywiaw gwyir.

The eagle as powerfully as a wild lion doth manage the m

tude.

L. G. Cech.

Llywiawd, s. m. (llyw) A directing; governance.

Llywiawdr, s. m.—pl. llywiawdwy (llywiawd—gwr) One who directs; a director, a governor.

Llywiawdraeth, s. m. (llywiawdr) Directorship.

Llywiawdydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywiawdr) One who directs, or rules, a manager.

Llywiawdr, s. m.—pl. llywiadron (llywiawdr) A guider, director, or manager.

Nid llywiawdr na'm yn Dew.

There is no governor but God.

Adage.

Llywiawg, a. (llyw) Having guidance, guiding.

Llyw fua, fy hun aeth o'i hedryd;

Llywiawg law cerawg, llw cery honydd.

The splendid fair one, my sleep is gone where her departing, &c

with the guiding golden hand, of the due of the eagle of the l

her. *fydd.*

Llywiawl, a. (llyw) Guiding, or directing.

Llywied, v. a. (llyw) To guide, to lead; to steer.

Llywiedig, a. (llywiad) Being directed, or steered.

Llywiedigaeth, s. m. (llywiedig) Governance.

Llywiedigawl, a. (llywiedig) Directive, guiding.

Llywiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywiad) Director.

Llywiedyddawl, a. (llywiedydd) Directorial.

Llywiedyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywiedydd) A female that guides, or directs; a governess.

Llywiedyddiaeth, s. m. (llywiedydd) Directorship.

Llywiodraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywiawdr) Governance, or directorship.

Llywiodraethawl, a. (llywiodraeth) Governing.

Llywiodraethiad, s. m. (llywiodraeth) A doing the office of government.

Llywiodraethu, v. a. (llywiodraeth) To govern.

Llywodres, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywawdr) A governor.
Llywodri, s. m. (llywawdr) The act of a director.
Llywodru, v. a. (llywawdr) To act as a director, or manager.
Llywodu, v. (llywawdr) To act a directing part.
Llywodwr, s. m.—pl. llywodwyr (llywawdr—gwr) A director, or manager.
Llywodwraeth, s. m. (llywodwr) Directorship.
Llywodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywawdr) One who guides, or directs.
Llywodyddawl, a. (llywodydd) Belonging to a guide; directive.
Llywodyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywodydd) A female guider, a conductress.
Llywodyddiaeth, s. m. (llywodydd) The office of a conductor or director.
Llywion, s. pl. aggr. (llyw) Flying particles.
Llywitor, sup. (llyw) To be guiding, or directing.
Llywiwr, s. m.—pl. llywiwyr (llywawdr—gwr) A guider; a steerer, a steersman.
Llywodraeth, s. f. (llywawdr) Government.
Llywodraethal, s. (llywodraeth) That governs.
Llywodraethaid, a. (llywodraeth) Of a governing or directing nature.
Llywodraethawl, a. (llywodraeth) Governing.
Llywodraethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywodraeth) A governing, or conducting.
Llywodraethu, v. a. (llywodraeth) To govern.
Llywodraethus, a. (llywodraeth) Governing.
Llywodraethwr, s. m.—pl. llywodraethwyr (llywodraeth—gwr) A governor.
Llywodraethwraig, s. f.—pl. llywodraethwreigedd (llywodraeth—gwrraig) A governoress.
Llywodraethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywodraeth) A governor, one who rules, or conducts.
Llywodrawg, a. (llywawdr) Having government.
Llywodrawl, a. (llywawdr) Tending to govern.
Llywodres, s. f. (llywawdr) A governor.
Llywodri, s. m. (llywawdr) Governance.
Llywodru, v. a. (llywawdr) To act as governor.
Llywoda, v. a. (llywawdr) To conduct or carry on.
Llywodwr, s. m.—pl. llywodwyr (llywawdr—gwr) One who directs, or conducts; a manager.
Llywodwraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywodwr) Governorship, the office of a governor.
Llywodwraig, s. f.—pl. llywodwreigedd (llywawdr—gwrraig) A governing woman.
Llywodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywawdr) Governor.
Llywodyddawl, a. (llywodydd) Belonging to a director, or manager.
Llywodyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywodydd) A governoress, a directress.

Llywodyddiaeth, s. (llywodydd) Governorship.
Llywy, s. f.—pl. t. on (llyw) That is superior; a paragon. a. Of passing beauty.

Caru ban woddalidd, lunialidd llywy.

Loving the modest nymph, the shapely paragon.
Li. P. Much.

Mai elry unlliw, llw llywy
Wynch ban; mai a wn pwy.

Like the uncoloured snow of superior hue, is the countenance of a nymph; I know who.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ac er bodd llywy llw elry ar goed,
Fan fu aer rhag caer cyforlais ward.

And to please the passing fair one, of the hue of the snow on the trees, when there was the assault of a fort, I waded in blood.
Gwalchmai.

Llywy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly—gwy) Reflection of light, a shining; complexion, hue, or colour.
Llywyhadwy, a. (llywy) Capable of shining.
Llywyhawl, a. (llywy) Reflecting light.
Llywychedig, a. (llywy) Reflected as light, shining; glittering.
Llywychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywy) A shining.
Llywychu, v. n. (llywy) To cast a light.
Llywyd, s. m. (llyw) Guidance, management.
Llywydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyw) A president.
Llywyddalidd, a. (llywydd) Like a president.
Llywyddawl, a. (llywydd) Belonging to a president.
Llywyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywydd) A female president; a female guider or director.
Llywyddiad, s. m. (llywydd) A presiding.
Llywyddiaeth, s. m. (llywyddiad) Presidentship.
Llywyddiadawl, a. (llywyddiad) Belonging to the act of presiding.
Llywyddiadu, v. a. (llywyddiad) To act as a president, to fill a presidency.
Llywyddiaeth, s. m. (llywydd) The act, or; office of a governor; presidency.
Llywyddiaethawl, a. (llywyddiaeth) Belonging to a presidency.
Llywyddiaethu, v. a. (llywyddiaeth) To fill the office of a president.
Llywyddu, v. a. (llywydd) To act as a president.
Llywyn, s. m. (lly—gwyn) The extreme of light; the western horizon, the west.
Llywynawl, a. (llywyn) Occidental, occidental.
Llywynydd, s. m. (llywyn) The occident, the western horizon, the west. *Sil.*
Llyŷyn, a. (lly—yn) Poisonous, baleful.
Llyys, s. m. (lly—ys) That parts off, leaves, or rejects, a rejection; what is put off; what runs from. A muckage, or slime. *Llyys malwen*, the track of a snail. *Llyys y barth*, the scrapings of an earthen floor, mixed with spittle, used to cure the ringworm.

M.

M, s. f. r.—pl. t. oedd. What is identified as being produced, existing, or filling a space; what has space, what yields space; a place, space, or spot; a where; a state. It is used very generally as an affix, in the composition of words, changing the initial to its secondary power, as *Cauſa*, a stepping-place, or stile; *Rhedfa*, a running place, and running state, or a course, and the like.

Vol. II.

Goruchel Ddaw golychir yn mhob ma;
Goruchel ei enw yn Ebräa.

The most high God will be adored in every place; the Most High is his name in Hebrew.
Taliesin.

Mab, s. m.—pl. meibion (ma—ab) A male; a male child, a boy; a son. *Mab a merch*, a son and daughter; *mab maeth*, a foster son; *mab llwyn a pherth*, an epithet for a bastard; *mab aillt*, the son of an alien, in progress of naturalization by maternity; *mab uchelwr*, a gentleman, or

2 R

freeholder; *mab anwar*, and *mab drud*, epithets for a son who seeks to annul a father's will; *mab yn nghyfraith*, or *llysfab*, a son-in-law; *mab beddydd*, a godson; *mab cyd bo mad*, a boy whilst he is innocent, an epithet for a minor under fourteen years of age:—*Meibion y wledd*, the sons of festivity.

Moch dyg nawf mab hwyad.

Quick is the swimming instruction of the duck's young. *Adage.*

De yw cof mab.

The memory of a child is good. *Adage.*

Mabaidd, a. (mab) Like a boy, boyish, childish.

Nid un brya mebyn mabaidd a bynalf.

Not the same the bargain of a boyish youth and an elder. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Maban, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (mab) A babe, baby.

Hwiban i faban, arod i wr.

A whistle for a child, a plough for a man. *Adage.*

Mabanaidd, a. (maban) Babyish, childish.

Mabandawd, s. m. (maban) Babyship, infancy.

Mabaneidd-dra, s. m. (mabanaidd) Childishness.

Mabaneiddiad, s. m. (mabanaidd) A making like

a baby; a becoming babyish, or childish.

Mabaneiddiaw, v. a. (mabanaidd) To render child-

ish; to become like a baby.

Mabaneiddiawl, a. (mabanaidd) Of a childish ten-

dency or disposition.

Mabaneiddrwydd, s. m. (mabanaidd) Childishness.

Mabaniad, s. m. (maban) A rendering as a child.

Mabanoed, s. m. (maban—oed) Childhood.

Mabanu, v. a. (maban) To make as a baby; to

become a baby.

Mabawl, a. (mab) Like a child; filial, like a son.

Mabdawd, s. m. (mab) Childhood, babyship.

Mabddall, a. (mab—dall) Blind from the birth.

Mabddysg, s. m. (mab—dysg) What is learnt in

childhood; rudiments for children.

Ni chrys llaw ar faddysg.

The hand will not shake during infantile instruction. *Adage.*

Mabddysg ll dresllaw treth.

It is a childhood instruction for thee to spend a revenue. *Ll. F. Moch.*

Mabanaidd, lusenidd, lown gweddiddrwydd,

Mabddysg oedd iddi roddi yn rhywyd.

Juvenile, shapely, and full of modesty, it was her first rudiment

freely to bestow. *H. ab Owain.*

Mabgaine, s. f.—pl. mabgeinciau (mab—caine)

A shoot or sucker of a tree.

Mabgar, a. (mab—gar) Loving children.

Nid mabgar ond difflain.

No one is fond of children but the unbrat. *Adage.*

Mabgarwch, s. m. (mabgar) Love of children.

Mabgath, s. c.—pl. t. od (mab—cath) A kitling.

Mabgoll, s. f. (mab—coll) The avens. *Mabgoll*

bendigaidd, common avens.

Mabgorn, s. m.—pl. mabgyrn (mab—corn) The

core in the horn of a beast.

Mabgynnwys, s. m. (mab—cynnwys) The choice

or taking of one for a son; an adoption.

Mabgynnwysaw, v. a. (mabgynnwys) To adopt a

son, to take as one's child.

Mabgynnwyslad, s. m. (mabgynnwys) The taking

as a son, the adoption of a son.

Mabiaeth, s. m. (mab) Childhood; filiality.

Mabiaethiad, s. m. (mabiaeth) The having the

state of childhood; a filiation.

Mabiaethu, v. a. (mabiaeth) To treat as a child.

Mabialth, s. f. (mab—ialth) A prattling, or fond

words used to children; the fondling speech of nurses to children; fond flattering words.

Y fronfrith boew faddiath haf.

The thrush of sprightly prattling in summer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Mabin, a. (mab) Juvenile, youthful, boyish.

Mabinaidd, a. (mabin) Of a juvenile tendency.

Mab ni mad arod

Mabinaidd dyngod.

It were not good that a child should be born who is of pusill-

fate. *Tebann.*

Mabinawg, a. (mabin) Having youth; juvenile.

Mabineiddiad, s. m. (mabinaidd) A rendering, or

becoming of a youthful disposition.

Mabineiddiaw, v. a. (mabinaidd) To make child-

ish; to become childish.

Mabineiddiawl, a. (mabinaidd) Of a childish ten-

dency.

Mabineiddrwydd, s. m. (mabinaidd) Childishness.

Mabinogal, s. (mabinawg) Instructor of youth.

Mabinogi, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mabinawg) Juvenile;

juvenile instruction; the amusement of youth;

the title of some ancient tales. *Mabinogi Ieu*

Grist, 'The infancy of Jesus Christ, the title of

one of the spurious gospels.

Mablan, s. f. (mab—llan) A burying place.

Llyweyn lluchwr, llech farau gysfodd,

Ni gysfod o'i fablan!

The violent Llyweyn, of animated countenance in the firm,

will not rise out of his tomb! *Cyddfardd, m. t. D. Gwynedd*

Mabliw, s. m.—pl. t. lau (mab—lliw) A reflected

hue or colour.

Mablygad, s. m.—pl. mablygaid (mab—llygad)

The pupil of the eye.

Mabmaeth, s. m. (mab—maeth) A foster son.

Maboed, s. m. (mab—oed) Childhood, infancy.

Mabolaeth, s. m. (mabawl) Childhood, infancy.

Mabolaid, a. (mabawl) Having the disposition of

a child; of a filial disposition.

Mabolgamp, s. f.—pl. t. an (mabawl—camp) A

juvenile game; a youthful feat.

Deg mabolgamp y cydd: hely a mliet, hely pyng, hely adwr

harddoniech, canu teys, darllain Cymruog, canu crydd can

daet, canu crydd pedwar ac acenn, tyn arlon, herodur.

There are ten juvenile games: courting with a loved, mliet,

howling, poetry, playing the harp, reading Welsh, singing in

with music, singing the ode of four parts with acclamation, learn-

ing of arms, and a going on embassy. *Welsh Lex.*

Maboli, v. n. (mabawl) To become as a child.

Mabollieth, s. m. (mabawl) Childhood, infancy.

Mabolrwydd, s. m. (mabawl) A state of childhood.

Mabon, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mab) A fine youth; a

young hero.

Pa fynych gymhwyl Fabon,

Mabon caredig yn nghyweithas;

Gorochel awen ar wraig hon,

Mabonodd Brython gas ddaion' f'n barddon.

How often soever thou shalt have communion with a poetical

hero, the hero is amiable in society: supremely high the poetical

same along the azure current when the poetical of Britain meet

their privilege. *Gwynedd*

Mabsant, s. m.—pl. t. au (mab—sant) A patron

saint, or tutelary saint of a church.

Mabsanta, v. a. (mabsant) To canonize.

Mabsantaeth, s. m. (mabsant) A canonization.

Mabryddiaeth, s. m. (mab—ryddiaeth) Patrimony

on admission of a son to his father's estate.

Mabwralg, s. f. (mab—gwralg) A virago.

Mabwys, s. m. (mab—gwys) The taking of one

for a son, an adoption of a child.

Mabwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mabwys) The adopt-

ing a child; an affiliation.

Mabwysiadawl, a. (mabwysiad) Relating to the

adoption of a child, adoptive.

Mabwysiaidd, a. (mabwys) Relating to the adop-

tion of a child.

Mabwyslaw, v. a. (mabwys) To adopt as a son.
Mabwyslawi, a. (mabwys) Relating to the adoption of a child.

Mabwysiedig, a. (mabwysiad) Adopted as a son.
Macai, s. c.—pl. maceiod (mag) That breeds, or that is generated; a maggot, or grub; a caterpillar.

Maceiad, s. m.—pl. maceiaid (macai) A maggot of any kind; a grub; a caterpillar.

Maceiod, s. pl. aggr. (macai) Maggots, or grubs.

Macrell, s. m.—pl. meryll (magr) A mackerel.

Mac'e ei gawell sacrelliaid.

There he in his basket mackerels. D. ab Edmwnd.

Macrellyn, s. m. dim. (macrell) A small mackerel.

Macwy, s. m.—pl. t. aid (mag) A youth; a page.

Myneid a wael i'r maes a dan facwy gyd ag ef.

He went into the field with two youths along with him. H. O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

Can difyrrh Triadawd tri macwy a dan, Trimeb rian gwlaf ofw—Ceredw iddo.

As the Trinity protected three youths from fire, three angel-visited children fair, let us trust to him. Cyddelw.

Mach, s. m.—pl. meichian (ma—ach) A bail, a surety. *Mach ar gyfraith, mach gorfodauw,* bail to appear in court; *mach cynnogn, mach telu,* a surety for debt; *mach diebrydig,* a surety that proves nugatory.

Dus foch y sydd: mach diebrydig, a mach cynnogn. Mach cynnogn yw yr hwn a el yn foch droo dydd a llo sedyll wrth gyfraith; mach diebrydig yw yr hwn a llo teluaw ei fechaneth gyda yr hwyler.

There are two sorts of surety; a frustrative surety, and a surety of credit. A surety of credit is he who shall go in surety for a person that can not abide by law; a frustrative surety is he who cannot fulfil his suretyship to the prosecutor. Welsh Laws.

Machdaith, s. f.—pl. machdeithiau (mach—taith) A course of security; a dam, or embankment.

Food gwendigaidd y farchdaith; A'i gollyngodd, awyd y gwaith! Ffynawn feneidr mor ddifiaith!

Accused by the embankment; that opened it, evil the act! what a cowardly server of a spring! Cenn C. Gwenedd.

Machiad, s. m. (mach) A making sure; a securing

Machlud, s. m. (mach—lud) A setting, or going down. *Machlud haul,* sun-set.

Nachludaw, v. n. (machlud) To set, or to become obscured, as the sun.

Nachludawl, a. (machlud) Setting as the sun.

Nachludiad, s. m. (machlud) An occultation.

Nachludiath, s. m. (machlud) The state of being covered over, or in occultation.

Nachludiant, s. m. (machlud) An occultation.

Machraith, s. f.—pl. machreithiau (mach—raith) The law of suretyship.

Machydr, a. (mach) That is a pledge, or surety.

Twa ai waeth Mab Daw, da yw mydr, heb gam Ar ddiam fam fadydr.

There has not been made imperfect by the Son of God, fair the theme, without wrong, upon a faultless mother a surety. Anon. 1360.

Mad, s. m.—pl. t. ioedd (ma—ad) What proceeds, advances, or goes forward; a term for the reptile class of animals; what is good, or beneficial; a good, a benefit; a good turn. *Heb rad na mad,* without grace or goodness. *Y fad felen,* a creature of a yellow colour and very beautiful, which is often mentioned by the poets; and some have supposed it to be the basilisk. It is frequently used in the same sense with *Y fall felen,* or the yellow plague; and it is said to have killed *Madgwn Gwynedd,* king of the Britons.

A wael mad mad a ddylly.

He that doth good to him good is due. Adegr.

Madaf gll gwired.

The most beneficial expedient is truth.

Adegr.

Y fad felen oedd bennaf

Yn deg, heb na arwydd da.

The yellow serpent was principally fair, without one good taken.

R. Ddu.

Os hardd heb rei fad felen, Herddach a gwynach yw gwen.

If beautiful without disguise the yellow serpent, more beautiful and fairer is my love. T. Prye.

Mad, a. (ma—ad) Proceeding, or advancing; progressive; good, beneficial.

Nid mad un ni bu Gymuro.

No one is good who has not been a Welshman. Adegr.

Dyro ran i'f hwan, wynfyd wrthedrych lawl,

O'f hwn fad feldriawl, er mawl niyach.

Give a portion to thy suppliant, of the expected claim of hap-piness, thy good and comprehensive kingdom, for constant praise. Ceredw.

Madaidd, a. (mad) Of a progressive tendency; of a beneficial tendency; goodly.

Madalch, s. m. (mad—alch) The agaric.

Madalchaid, a. (madalch) Like agaric; of a tough, or leathery quality.

Madarch, s. m. aggr. (mad—arch) The toadstool.

Madarchaid, a. (madarch) Like the toadstool.

Madarchen, s. f. dim. (madarch) Porous toadstool

Madarchu, v. n. (madarch) To generate toadstool

Madawg, a. (mad) Tending forward; having be-nefit, or advantage; goodly. *s. m.—pl. mad-*

ogod. An epithet for a fox, equivalent to the word *reynard*. It is also a very common name of men.

Llywyd dy glor, fy llatel glaf,

Madawg was by-lawng buaf.

Brown is thy cloak, my neat messenger of love, reynard, thou swift and lively chap. E. ab Rhys ab Rhys.

Madawl, a. (mad) Tending to advance: benefiting

Mad-ddall, s. f.—pl. t. od (dall) The blind worm.

Madedd, s. m. (mad) Bounteousness; goodness.

Maden, s. f. dim. (mad) A little she fox, a vixen.

Madfall, s. f.—pl. t. od (mad—mail) A newt.

Madfanawg, s. m. (mad—banawg) Eminently be-neficial.

Tri madfanogion byd: bardd, fferyll, ac ammarth.

The three beneficent ones of the world: a bard, a metatologist; and a husbandman. T. iorudd.

Madfelen, s. f. (mad—melen) The knapweed; also called *pengaled*.

Madgall, s. f.—pl. t. od (mad—call) The lizard; also called *Genau goeg*.

Madgyrfnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corf) One who puts together well, a good inventor.

Madgyflafan, s. f. (mad—cyflafau) A violent deed, or outrage, committed with a good intention; also violence that is productive of good; or the deed of a *Scævola*.

Madiad, s. m. (mad) An advancing onward: a being productive; a benefiting; a being good.

Madiain, a. (mad) Productive of good, apt to do good, beneficent, bounteous. *Creadr mad-iaid,* a bounteous Creator.

Arwyrain madiain modur, aar anaw.

Goronwy fab Tudor,

Arfod air pair Feredur,

Arfyn i'ng, wrd dirfng dar.

Celebrate the beneficent leader, thou golden muse, Goronwy the son of Tudor, with a word meet for the occasion of the love of Fe-redur, the weapon in the difficulty, the vehement toll of steel. G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Echrys par llachar, lloch gyfyrain gawr

Lloedd gwawr mawr madiain;

Gryd ordwy, grym fferyll hrai;

Glyw llywiau llewedydd cyngrain.

Terrible the gleaming spear, spreading the shout of sacri-lamination of the host of the splendid one grunted bounteous; the dread of a tyrant, of increasing energy and glorious; a general direct-ing the joy of the united band. Cyddelw, i. H. ab Uwein.

Maddenannaw, v. a. (maddenannus) To render of a liberal nature; to become of a liberal or forgiving disposition.

Maddenant, s. m. (madden) The act of letting go; liberation; dismissal; remission.

Lle bo per gyffelliach rhaid bod amfaddenant o bobtu.

Where true friendship subsists there must be great forgiveness on both sides. *Maxim.*

Maddenaw, v. a. (madden) To set at large, to remit; to dismiss; to leave; to forgive.

*Ni maddenaf di, Dafydd,
Er naw o i for a Nudd.*

I will not leave thee, David, for nine of the Ivors and the Nudds. *L. G. Colcl.*

Maddenawd, s. m. (madden) Dismission.

Maddenawg, a. (madden) Having a dismissal; having remission, or pardon.

Maddenawl, a. (madden) Tending to set at large; tending to quit, forgiving.

Maddenedig, a. (maddenad) Being liberated; pardoned, or forgiven.

Maddenedigaeth, s. m. (maddenedig) The act of setting at large; a quitting; a remission.

Maddenedigaw, v. a. (maddenedig) To render at large; to render forsaken; to be pardoned.

Maddenedigawl, a. (maddenedig) Of a liberating tendency; tending to forgive.

Maddengar, a. (madden) Apt to let go or to set at large; disposed to remit, forgiving.

Maddengarwch, s. m. (maddengar) Forgiveness.

Maddewr, s. m.—pl. maddewyr (madden—gwr) One who sets at large; one who leaves; a pardoner.

Maddewydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (madden) A liberator; a dismissor; a forsaker; a forger.

Ma, v. a. (ma) Be; is; are. *Mae dyn yn ddraig, man is wicked; mae y fawch wrth ben ei hal, the cow is just about calving. Dyfed.*

Mae wedi myned yn aros gwyllt.

It is become a wild chaos.

Adapt.

Ma, adv. (ma) There be; there is; it is; he is; she is; also for *pa le mae*, where is. *Mae dyn yma*, there is a man here; *mae nhw, mae nhwy, maent, maent hwy*, they are.

*Yn mhob dyn y mae coraid;
Yn mhob enaid y mae deil.*

In every living being there is a soul; in every soul there is understanding.

Mae Abel dy frawd?

Where is Abel thy brother?

Gen. 4. 9.

Mae fy ogwelon drwg a'm ddiroffwr! dyrchfawch y ffyrch y dyd iwy ael a ddygwyrddawdd ar fy llygaid, hyd pan welwy i'f yd i'f dau.

Where are my lazy servants and my mischievous chaps! Set up the props under my two brows which have fallen over my eyes, so that I may see the form of my son-in-law. *H. Cuthbert—Mabinogion.*

Maedd, s. m. (my—aedd) A buffet, a beating.

Maeddawd, s. m. (maedd) The act of buffeting.

Maeddawl, a. (maedd) Buffeting, or banging.

Maeddedig, a. (maedd) Beaten, or thumped.

Maeddeditgaeth, s. m. (maeddedig) The act of beating about, buffeting, or banging.

Maeddgen, s. f.—pl. t. ion (maedd—cen) A buffet on the head.

*Codw Brydain, Arglwydd hael,
Rhag iddi gael maeddgenon.*

Preserve Britain, gracious Lord, lest it should have buffetings. *Harri William.*

Maeddgeniad, s. m. (maeddgen) A buffeting, or beating about the head.

Maeddgan, v. a. (maeddgen) To buffet about the head; to box the ears.

Maeddiad, s. m. (maedd) A beating, a thumping.

Maeddu, v. a. (maedd) To beat, to strike, to thump, to bang, to buffet about. *Maeddu peer, and maelu cwyn, to foam at the mouth.*

*Diwydiach fal y dywedynt,
Fydd gwas wedi maeddu gynt.*

More diligent, as they say, will a servant be after he has been formerly beaten. *G. ab Ll. Macl.*

Maeddwyr, s. m.—pl. maeddwy (maedd—gwr) One who buffets about or bangs; a beater.

Mael, s. f.—pl. meillion (ma—el) What is produced, obtained, or got by working; gain, profit, advantage; what is worked; work; what is extracted as metal; iron, which was the only metal known when the word was first used in that sense. *Mae hyn yn fael iddo*, this is an advantage to him; *Gwyr mael*, the men on duty, the domestic, or body guards of the prince; also a farthing. *Mael* forms many proper names of men, as *Maeldaf, Maelderw, or Derfarl, Maeldad, or Cadfael, Maeldwn, or Cynfael, Maelog, Maclwg, and Maclyrus.*

*Yn Elnael, dir mael y medd,
Am daro y mae dewredd.*

In Elnael, the land of profit and of mead, there is bravery for the conflict. *L. G. Colcl.*

*Dur a mael oedd drwy 'mylun—
Ei lufu.*

Steel and iron were through the edges of the blade. *J. Faw.*

Maela, v. a. (mael) To get advantage, to gain.

Maelawd, s. m. (mael) The act of turning to profit, advantage, or gain.

Maelawg, a. (mael) Abounding with produce. *s. f.* A place of traffick, a market; a mart. It is also the name of men, and of places.

Maelawr, s. f.—pl. maeloran (mael) A place of traffick, a mart, or market. There are districts so called in the marches of Wales, which were neutral grounds, where trade was carried on.

Cae maelawr heb goedydd.

Odious is a district without woods.

Catwg.

Maeldref, s. f.—pl. t. i (mael—tref) A market town. There are places so called.

Maeldy, s. m.—pl. t. un (mael—ty) A house of trade, commerce, or traffick.

Maeledig, a. (mael) Produced by work.

Maeler, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mael) That gets.

Maelera, v. a. (maeler) To traffick, to trade.

Maelerfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (maeler) A place of traffick, a mart, or market.

Maeleri, s. m. (maeler) Traffick, or trade.

Maeleriad, s. m. (maeler) A merchandizing.

Maeleriaeth, s. f. (maeler) The business of a merchant, or chapman.

Maelerial, s. c. (maeler) A trafficker, a trader.

Maeleriaw, v. a. (maeler) To traffick, to trade.

Maeleriwr, s. m.—pl. maelerwyr (maeler—gwr) A trafficker, a trader.

Maeleru, v. a. (maeler) To traffick, to trade.

Maelfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (mael) A market, a mart.

Maelged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mael—ced) A tribute.

Maelgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (mael—ci) The angel-fish.

Maeliad, s. m. (mael) A toiling for gain; a profiting, or gaining.

Maeliannawl, a. (maeliant) Tending to profit, of an advantageous tendency.

Maeliannu, v. a. (maeliant) To get profit.

Maeliannwr, s. m.—pl. maeliannwyr (maeliant—gwr) One who profits.

Maeliant, s. m. (mael) Advantage, or gain.

Maeliaw, v. a. (mael) To obtain a produce; to get by work or labour: to get advantage, to gain, to profit, to get a profit.

*Gwn fod teulawyr—
Gwynedd f'w moli; gwn, iddi maeliant.*

I know that the courteous men of Gwynedd do praise her; I know, to her they procure benefit. *D. ab Edmwnd.*

Maelier, s. m.—pl. t. on (mael) That obtains, that profits; a gainer, a profiler; a merchant; a chapman.

*Maelier y gerid, a'i molawd,
Yw iorwerth, a werth ei wawd.*

A trafficker in song, and its praise, is forwerth, who sells his muse. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Maeliera, v. a. (maeliera) To traffick, to trade.

Maelierad, s. m. (maeliera) A trafficking, a trading

Maelieraeth, s. f. (maeliera) A trafficking.

Maelierai, s. c. (maeliera) One who trafficks.

Maelierawd, s. f. (maeliera) An act of traffick.

Maeliereg, s. f. (maeliera) That relates to traffick.

Cylllell faeliereg, a chopping knife.

Maelieres, s. f.—pl. t. an (maeliera) A female merchant; a chap-woman.

Maelierfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (maeliera) A mart.

Maeliern, v. a. (maeliera) To traffick, to trade.

Maelierydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (maeliera) A trafficker

Maelieryn, s. m. dim. (maeliera) A petty trader.

Maeliwr, s. m.—pl. maelwyr (mael—gwr) A regrater; or badger.

Maelota, v. a. (maelawd) To gain by traffick, to gain, or make a profit. *Sil.*

Maelotal, s. c.—pl. maeloteion (maelota) A regrater, a chapman.

Maeloteiaeth, s. m. (maelotal) The practice of a regrater, the occupation of a trafficker.

Maelotyn, s. m. dim. (maelawd) A petty trader.

Maelwg, s. m. (mael) Traffick, or trade.

Maelwr, s. m.—pl. maelwyr (mael—gwr) A regrater; a badger.

Maelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mael) A regrater.

Maen, s. m.—pl. meini (ma—en) A fixt principle, or substance; a stone; a block of stone. *Maen*

cellt, a flint stone; maen clais, or maen mynor,

marble; maen ehed, maen tynu, or ehedfaen, a

loadstone; maen melin, a millstone; maen breuan,

a quern-stone; maen gwn, a bullet; maen glain,

or maen magt, the adder-stone; maen llifaw, or

maen addwyn, a grindstone; maen clo, a key

stone; maen ffin, a boundary stone; maen taran,

a thunderbolt; maen tostedd, a stone in the

bladder; maen sigt, maen ysgwyd, or maen

ehwyfain, a rocking stone; maen gwerthfawr, a

precious stone; maen cawad, a shower stone,

and maen gwlaw, a rain stone, names for the

crystal, which used to be rolled for procuring

*rain; and hence, probably, the *manalis lapis* of*

the Romans.

Mâi gwnth Maen Ceti.

Like the labour of the *Stone of Ceti.* *Adage.*

Mal eiry Mawrth ar ben maen.

Like the snow of March on the top of a stone. *Adage.*

Y faw—

A'i mawngt oll fel maen gwlaw.

The nymph with her neck altogether like the rain stone. *B. Brwynllyg.*

Maenad, s. m. (maen) A stoning; petrification.

Maenald, s. (maen) Like a stone; stony.

Maenan, s. f. dim. (maen) Any imperfect kind of

stone; the cob, a substance lying upon coal; a

kind of marl; also the slaty stone of which slate

pencils are made; also a term for a district

bound by stone mears, or a manor, which is otherwise called *maenawr*, and *maenawr*.

Maenawg, a. (maen) Having stone; stony.

Maenawl, s. (maen) Of stone, belonging to a stone

Maenawr, s. f.—pl. maenorau (maen) A district

marked by a stone boundary, a manor.

Salih dref sydd yn y fawenwr ffo, talir tref yr ddeg yn ymawr

wrthdir.

There are seven townships in a manor of a cultivated region, as thirteen townships in an upland manor. *W. ab Llew.*

Gorau maenawr gwlad fawr faw.

The best manor is the ample country of Morn. *L. G. Col.*

Maendo, s. m. (maen—to) A stone covering; a

sepulchre.

Maendôad, s. m. (maendo) A covering with stone

Maendôl, v. a. (maendo) To cover with stone.

Maendôwr, s. m.—pl. maendowyr (maendo—gwr)

A coverer with stone, a slater.

Maendôydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (maendo) A slater.

Maendwrch, s. m. (maen—trwch) Lithotomy.

Maendrychiad, s. m. (maendwrch) A cutting for

the stone, or lithotomy.

Maendrychu, v. a. (maendwrch) To cut for the

stone; to practise lithotomy.

Maenddeota, s. m. (maen—deawd) Lithotomy.

Maenddeoti, v. a. (maenddeota) To practice

lithotomy, to cut for the stone.

Maeneiddiad, s. m. (maenaidd) Lapidification.

Maeneiddiaw, v. a. (maenaidd) To turn to a stone,

to make like a stone; to petrify.

Maeneiddiawl, a. (maenaidd) Lapidescens.

Maenfan, s. f. (maen—man) The beasil of a ring.

Maenfodd, s. f.—pl. t. i (maen—bedd) A stone

sepulchre.

Maenfur, s. m. (maen—mwr) A stone wall.

Maengner, s. f. (maen—caer) A rampart of stone.

Maenglawdd, s. m.—pl. maengloddiau (maen—

clawdd) A stone-quarry.

Maenhad, s. m. maen—had) The growwell.

Maeniad, s. m. (maen) A stoning; a petrifying.

Maenol, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (maen—ol) A dale.

Maensaer, s. m.—pl. maenseiri (maen—saer) A

stone-mason.

Maenn, v. a. (maen) To produce a stone; to turn

to stone, to petrify; to stone, or to beat with

stones. *Gwnead ei faenn yn iud, he was ter-*

ribly mangled. Sil.

Maenwr, s. m.—pl. maenwyr (maen—gwr) A

stoner; a lapidary.

Maenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (maen) A lapidary.

Maer, s. m.—pl. meiri (ma—er) That is stationed,

one that looks after, or tends; that keeps, or

guards; a provost, or mayor; a bailiff. *Maer*

y biswal, the keeper of the cow lare, the land

steward.

Cosbi y maer yn mhau y dref.

Punishing the mayor at the head of the town. *Maer*

Myd y—

Maer dy ddu, mawr yw dy ddwyn.

I am the looker after thy chastity; great is thy care. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Maer y biswal a binn barroed holl gyfodllys y dy.

The land steward has to prepare all the necessaries of the town. *W. ab Llew.*

Maerdref, s. f.—pl. t. i (maer—tref) A tending

town, or a district that is under a bailiff; the

royal domain, under the care of the maer, or

biswal. There are several places of this name.

Maerdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (maer—ty) The house

of a mayor, or land steward. There are some

houses bearing this name.

Maeres, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (maer) A female who tends, or looks after; a dairy-woman.

Maeron, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ydd* (maer) One who tends, keeps or looks after; one who has custody; also a dairy-farmer. *Sil.*

Maeronæth, *s. m.* (maeron) A place, or office of custody; a prefecture; a government; also the occupation of the dairy.

Maerones, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (maeron) A female who superintends, or has custody; an epithet for a godmother in the Armoric dialect; also a dairy-woman.

Maeroni, *s. m.* (maeron) A superintendency; the office of a keeper, or one who has custody; a mayoralty; also the occupation of a farmer.

Nid mynachid maerod.

Husbandry is no mockery.

Adage.

Maeroniæth, *s. m.* (maeroni) Superintendency; dairy-work.

Maeronwr, *s. m.*—*pl. maeronawyr* (maeron—gwr) A man who tends, or is stationed to look after; a dairy-man.

Celi maerowr ei fourth.

The dairyman's parlour is his fold.

Adage.

Maeroydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (maeron) One stationed to tend, or to look after; a dairy-man.

Maerwr, *s. m.*—*pl. maerwyr* (maer—gwr) A tender, or looker after; a dairy-man.

Maerwraig, *s. f.*—*pl. maerwraigedd* (maer—wraig) A woman who tends; a dairy-woman.

Maerwri, *s. m.* (maerwr) The office of a looker after, or keeper; a dairy farm.

Maerwriæth, *s. m.* (maerwr) The occupation of a tender of cattle, or of a dairy-man.

Maerydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (maer) A tender, or keeper; a dairy-farmer.

Maes, *s. m.*—*pl. meusydd* (ma—es) That is spacious, clear, or open; an open region; a plain, an open field. *Cad ar faes*, a pitched battle; *collu y maes*, to lose the field, or to lose the battle.

Achub mawr mawr a dryg-furth.

To win a great field with a bad horse.

Adage.

*Ac ad ddyones
Bodol coed a maes.*

And he caused thee produce of wood and field. Taliesin.

Maes, *prep.* (ma—es) Out, without, or outward; outside. *adv.* Out, or outward; from within, in a state of disclosure, in an outward state *Maes y dyn faes ei gef*, the man is out of his wits; *awn i faes*, let us go out; *maes o law*, out of hand. *Maes* is most prevalent in the South Wales dialects, and *Allan*, in those of North Wales.

Maesa, *v. a.* (maes) To turn out; to take the field; to evacuate.

Tra bo y ci yn maesa ydd i y gelnach i'r coed.

While the dog reconnoiters the hare will get into the wood.

Adage.

Maesai, *s. c.*—*pl. maeseion* (maes) One of the field; a campaigner.

Maesaid, *a.* (maes) Like a field or plain.

Maesawl, *a.* (maes) Belonging to the field.

Maesdref, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (maes—tref) A villa.

Maesdir, *s. m.* (maes—tir) Champaign land.

*Tri phoen a ddylly pob adigwr masadir on caiffel i gae y nob y
mawr y coed, myno y coedwr na myno, nid angen, nashren, a
dyw masadir.*

*Three pieces of timber ought every builder on open land to
take from him who owns the wood, whether the woodman is
agreeable or not agreeable; namely, a roof beam, and two roof
supporters.*

Welsh Laws.

Maesfil, *s. m.* (maes—mfil) A beast of the field.

Maeslad, *s. m.* (maes) A going to the field.

Maesyng, *v. a.* (maes—sang) To trample about.

Maeswellt, *s. m.* (maes—gwellt) Bent-grass.

Maeswr, *s. m.*—*pl. maeswyr* (maes—gwr) A field-man, or a man of the field.

Maeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (my—æth) Cherishment, nurture, nourishment; fosterage. *Tad maeth*, a foster-father; *mam faeth*, a foster-mother.

Aeth sawir ar faeth ennyd:

Aeth y gwir ar feth i gyd.

Falseness is taken to fosterage awhile; the truth is altogether gone to naught.

Ior. Fynglwyd.

Y cerddwyr ar bencirddiaeth

I'r haelion fydd meibion maeth.

The minstrels who are chief of song will be foster sons of the generous.

L. G. Cuth.

Maetha, *v. a.* (maeth) To gather nourishment.

Maethai, *s. c.*—*pl. maethaion* (maeth) One who cherishes, or fosters.

Maethaid, *a.* (maeth) Tending to nourish.

Maethawd, *s. m.* (maeth) Cherishment, nurture.

Drwg yw—

Am wybod o'r maethawd maeth,

Ersid dymhor, yr aia ymaith!

It is a misfortune, after experiencing such ample comfort, that thou shouldst go away, thou golden season!

D. ab Gwilym, i'r haf.

Maethawg, *a.* (maeth) Having nourishment.

Maethawl, *a.* (maeth) Cherishment, nutritive.

Maethdad, *s. m.* (maeth—dad) A foster-father.

Maethdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (maeth—ty) A nursing-house, or nursery.

Maethedig, *a.* (maeth) Nourished, fostered.

Maethedigaeth, *s. m.* (maethedig) Nutrition.

Maethedigawl, *a.* (maethedig) Nutritive.

Maethen, *s. f.* (maeth) A pampered female.

Ymaith i'w, fannerth awgus!

Maethon frost, ymaith yw i'w!

Directly be gone, thou foster-mother of death! Thou filthy pampered one, abruptly absent!

Sils ab Iwan.

Maethfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (maeth) A nursery.

Maethfab, *s. m.*—*pl. maethfabion* (maeth—mab)

A nursed child; a foster-son.

Maethfam, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (maeth—mam) A foster-mother; a nurse.

Maethferch, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ed* (maeth—merch) A foster-daughter.

Maethgar, *a.* (maeth) Apt to cherish; fostering.

Maethgarwch, *s. m.* (maethgar) Nutritionness.

Maethiad, *s. m.* (maeth) A cherishing, a nourishing; a fostering; nutrition.

Maethiadawl, *a.* (maethiad) That is nourishing.

Maethiadu, *v. a.* (maethiad) To render nourishing; to become nutritive.

Maethiadus, *a.* (maethiad) That is nutritive.

Maethiannaidd, *a.* (maethiant) Tending to feed.

Maethiannawl, *a.* (maethiant) Nutritional.

Maethianniad, *s. m.* (maethiant) Nutrition.

Maethiannu, *v. a.* (maethiant) To cause nutriment; to become a nutrition.

Maethiannus, *a.* (maethiant) Nutritional.

Maethiannusaw, *v. a.* (maethiannus) To render nutritional; to become nutritious.

Maethiannusawydd, *s. m.* (maethiannus) Nutritionness; a state of nourishment.

Maethiannwr, *s. m.*—*pl. maethiannwyr* (maethiant—gwr) One who gives nourishment.

Maethiant, *s. m.*—*pl. maethiannau* (maeth) Nutrition, nourishment.

Maethiator, *ger.* (maethiad) In nourishing.

Maethid, *s. m.* (maeth) Nurture; feeding.

Maethidiawl, *a.* (maethid) Nutritional.

Maethledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (maethiad) A cherisher, a nourisher, a fosterer.

Maethledyn, s. m. dim. (maethiad) One who is nourished, or pampered up.

Maethineb, s. m. (maeth) Nourishment.

Maethitor, sup. (maeth) To be nourishing.

Maethle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (maeth—lle) A nursing place, a nursery.

Maethlyd, a. (maeth) Being much nursed or fed.

Maetholedd, s. m. (maethawl) Nutritiousness.

Maetholrwydd, s. m. (maethawl) Nutritiousness.

Maethran, s. f. (maeth—rhan) A company of people who live or mess together.

Maethu, v. a. (maeth) To cherish, to nourish, to nurse, to foster; to feed.

Maethus, a. (maeth) Alimentary, nutritious.

Maethusaw, v. a. (maethus) To render nutritive.

Maethusrydd, s. m. (maethus) Nutritiousness.

Maf, s. m. (ma) That breaks out; that forms into a cluster.

Mafon, s. pl. aggr. (maf) Raspberries.

Mafonen, s. f. dim. (mafon) A raspberry.

Mafonllwyn, s. m. (llwyn) A raspberry bush.

Mafonwydd, s. pl. aggr. (mafon—gwydd) Raspberry trees.

Mafonwydden, s. f. dim. (mafonwydd) A raspberry tree; also called *mafon llwyn*.

Mag, s. f. (ma—ag) The act of rearing, bringing up, or educating; rearing, education; nurture.

Magad, s. m. (mag) A quantity; a multitude.

*Eurwae, cyn lles, yn llysoedd anawg,
Magedawg magadoedd.*

The gay youth, before his death, in the magnificent courts was the idol of multitudes. Cynddelw, m. Pyl.

Magaden, s. f. dim. (magad) A nursing.

Magadwr, s. m.—pl. magadwyr (magad—gwr) One who nurses, rears, or breeds.

Magadwriaeth, s. m. (magadwr) The act or office of one who nurses, rears, or brings up.

Magadwy, a. (magad) That may be nourished.

Magai, s. c. (mag) One that rears, or breeds.

Magator, ger. (magad) In rearing, or breeding.

Magawd, a. m. (mag) The act of rearing, bringing up, breeding, or educating.

Mal myn magawd.

Like a kid that is reared by hand. Adage.

Magawl, a. (mag) Tending to rear, or to bring up; breeding; nursing.

Magdan, s. m. (mag—tan) What generates fire, a combustible; tinder. a. Combustible.

Aeth—

Yn fagdan olwyn fygdarth.

He went off like a combustible globe of smoky vapour.

Ed. Macdon, i'r ddiawl.

Magddu, s. f. (mag—du) The fountain of blackness; or the seat of darkness; hell.

Yn y fagddu yr ydym yn rhodiaw.

In darkness we are walking. Isalah 59. 9.

Magedig, a. (magad) Being reared, brought up.

Magfa, s. f.—pl. magfeydd (mag) A nursery.

Magi, s. m. (mag) A principle of generation.

Magiad, s. m. (mag) A bringing up, rearing, or nursing; a breeding.

Magiad, s. f.—pl. magiald (magi) A worm, or grub; a glow-worm.

Magien, s. f. dim. (magi) A worm; a glow-worm.

Magiod, s. pl. aggr. (magi) Worms, or grubs; glow-worms, maggots.

Magl, s. f.—pl. t. au (mag) What intricately connects, or constructs; a knot; a knot in knit-

ting; a mesh; what entangles; a gin, or springe; a web on the eye; an issue in surgery; a portion of land.

Sef yw magl dunddey erw.

That is to say, a knot is twelve acres. Welsh Law.

Mal gwlaw y daw drew, drew alr, y magha,

Tan myglyd, a chestr—

Araynt.

Like rain yonder there will come, at his word, mortar, or a

ing fire, and hell upon them. W. Middleton.

Maglai, s. c.—pl. magleion (magl) A snare.

Maglawg, a. (magl) Tending to entangle; having knots, or meshes; having snares.

Maglawl, a. (magl) Tending to entangle.

Maglawr, a. (magl) Tending to entangle.

Medd yfyt, melyn, melyn, maglawr.

Mead they were drinking, yellow, sweet, and intoxicating. Anon.

Magledig, a. (magl) Being knitted, or meshed; entangled; ensnared.

Magledigaeth, s. m. (magledig) The act of knitting or meshing; an entangling.

Maglen, s. f. dim. (magl) A springe, or gin.

Magliad, s. m. (magl) A knitting, or meshing; an entangling; an ensnaring.

Maglu, v. a. (magl) To connect intricately together; to knit, or to mesh; to entangle; to entrap, to ensnare.

Maglwr, s. m.—pl. maglwyr (magl—gwr) One who knits, or meshes; an ensnarer.

Maglys, s. m. (mag—llysiau) The medick.

Magodorth, s. m. (magawd—gorth) Generated stoppage or suppression.

Tafawd yr bydd, gwresawg yw; a'r diodan a waer a hen drew fag, a wna drwac—ac estawg magodorth y peric.

The hart's tongue is of a heating quality; and the drinker's may be made of this, with malt, will produce urine; &c. &c. passage any suppression in the bowels. Meddigen Hywel.

Magon, s. pl. aggr. (mag) Berries, or bacce.

Magu, v. a. (mag) To bring forward, to bring up, to rear; to instruct; to nurse; to breed. *Mag plant, to bring up children; magu dannedd, to breed teeth.*

New'r feigant a'by dirpwy!

Hast thou not reared him that will supply thy place! Adge.

Yn mhob gwlad y magir glew.

In every country there will be a hero bred. Adge.

Magwr, s. m.—pl. magwyr (mag—gwr) One who brings up, rears, or instructs; one who nurses.

Magwres, s. f.—pl. t. au (magwr) A female who brings up, rears, or educates.

Magwriaeth, s. m. (magwr) The act of one who rears or brings up; a rearing, or instructive; nurture, nourishment.

Bid yw gwr beb fagwriaeth.

A man must be feeble without nourishment. Adge.

Magwriaethawl, a. (magwriaeth) Relating to the act or office of one who brings up.

Magwriaethiad, s. m. (magwriaeth) A doing the act or duty of an educator.

Magwriaethu, v. a. (magwriaeth) To do the act of a rearer, bringer up, or educator.

Magwriaethus, a. (magwriaeth) Conducive to the act or office of rearing; nutrimental.

Magwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (mag) A cluster, a bunch.

Gorwyb barn a fagl bodan fagwy.

Splendidly while the top of the apple-tree's cluster of flowers. Gwynedd.

Magwyad, s. m. (magwy) A forming a cluster.

Magwyr, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (mag—gwr) What is raised up; a structure, a wall; a building.

house, in the dialect of Gwent; also an enclosure, an enclosed plot of ground, or field. *Hen fagwyr*, an old building, ruin, or toft of a house: *Y fagwyr wen*, the white water-lily, otherwise called *Alaw*.

*Gwelais heolwr gwyr am fagwyr fain;
Gwelais parau rhudd rhag rhedwr Owain.*

I saw the shafts of heroes round a wall of stones; I saw crimson
spurs from the summit of Owain. *Cynaddeir.*

Magwyrad, s. m. (magwyr) The act of raising a structure; a piling up, a building.

Magwyrw, v. a. (magwyr) To raise a structure, to pile up, to build; to raise a wall.

*Magwyr, bewyd yn haodd;
Ni gerallt e'n magwyrwdd.*

They have been formed, they have been spread with ease; I
loved the one who constructed them. *Ien. Radd, i'r paderen.*

Magwyrren, s. f. (magwyr) The wall or shell of a building. *Hen fagwyrren*, an old ruin.

Magwyrriad, s. m. (magwyr) A raising a structure; a piling up, a building; a raising a wall.

Magyr, s. m. (mag) That rears, breeds, or brings to maturity.

Mai, s. m.—pl. meion (ma) That stretches out; that is extended; a plain, or open field; also the month of May. *Gware y Fai*, the play of prison bars, of which there are two sorts, the other is called *Y Fai garchar*; *meirch Mai*, the steeds of the field, or war-horses; *mis Mai*, the field month, or the month of May. This word forms the names of several places, as *Pen y Fai*, *Cilfai*, *Mai Silly*, *Myddfai*, and the like.

*Gwelais iŵ Catnach tra melan;
Did fy nar oŵ llinchar Cymryau.*

I saw the chief of Catnach beyond the plains: Be my prince
the thunderbolt of the Cymryau. *Tollerin.*

*Yn llaed heb un ai llinddai.
Mwyach morwyn falch ar fai.*

Killing without one that should oppose her, the oodle, a proud
symp to the field. *D. ab Gwilym, i Emyllt.*

Mai, conj. (my—ai) That; that it. *Mac hi yn honi mai dall wyf*, she is asserting that I am blind; *am mai*, because that. *Taw* is used for it in *Dyfed*.

Maid, s. m. (ma—id) That separates, or limits.

Maid, s. m. (my—aid) Whey; curds and whey.

Maig, s. m.—pl. meigion (my—sig) A sudden turn, or course; an event, or hap; a fall.

*Hoesodd mwyfwr, garw drawwyr drumain;
I falg ai ba ddiadwyrain.*

More and more the ramour, and the resort to the borne; for the
fall, there was no recovery. *Ser. Bruf-furth.*

*—Draig fu Raffodd,
Udd anghedd, anghedd falg.*

A dragon was Raffodd, the chief not concealed, of violent
course. *Ll. P. Nuch.*

Mail, s. f.—pl. meiliau (my—ail) That is raised up, that rises round, or that is hollow; a hollow vessel of a cup form; a bowl, or bason.

*Y cystain, ac y gwallodid oŵ y gyd ag ef, yn y tair gwyl ar-
bwr, a ofwyant y drymwr, o ddodi gwirwdd yn ei lestr, o'r cyrn
i'r meiliau.*

The steward of the household, and all the servants with him, in
the three principal festivals, shall greet the porter, by putting
trior in his vessel, out of the horns and the bowls. *Welsh Laws.*

*Y fol enraid full arian,
Mâl mor wrth y meiliau mân.*

The golden beilled silver bowl, like a sea by the side of the tiny
bowl. *W. Wynne.*

Mail, a. (my—ain) Slender, fine, thin, or small, with respect to roundness. *Edaf fain*, fine thread; *llym main*, fine linen; *preu main*, a slender piece of timber; *dyn main*, a slim man; *diard fain*, small beer; *dufr yn rhedeg yn fain*,
VOL. II.

water running in a small current; *ymguddiau yn fain*, to hide one's self closely.

Gnawd ban o fain.

That is slender is commonly quick. *Adagr.*

Mainc, s. f.—pl. meinciau (my—ainc) A bench.

Mainsuren, s. f. (main—sur) Common sorrel.

Maint, s. m. (main) Magnitude, size, bigness, greatness; quantity; *Dau o'r un faint*, two of the same size; *pa faint sydd yna?* how much is there? *y maint lleiaf*, the least quantity; *pa faint a dal hyna?* how much is that worth?

Ni wyl ynfydrydd ei faint.

Folly doth not perceive her own magnitude. *Adagr.*

Na ddos â gwr wrth ei faint.

Take not a man by his size. *Adagr.*

Maip, s. pl. aggr. (ma—ih) Turnips; otherwise called *Erfin*. *Maip bendiged*, briony root.

Mais, s. f.—pl. meisiau (my—ais) That does away want; a device, invention, or contrivance.

*Mais llaw i'm os y llawryd;
A mais llaw n' mab Thomas Llwyd.*

A device, which will fill to me if it be formed; and the full de-
vice of the son of Thomas Llwyd. *E. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.*

Maist, s. m. (mais) That is designed or invented.

Maith, a. (my—alth) Ample, large; long, tedious.

Maith ym rhoddai, amply he would give me; *ffordd faith*, a tedious road.

Maiv, a. (mai) Abounding with hillocks.

Mâl, s. m. (my—al) That is a separate particle. *a. Trivial*, trifling, small, light, or of no weight; light, vain, fond, or doating; having a semblance; like.

Mâl, conj. (my—al) Like, similar to; as; so. *adv.* Like, so; as if; in the manner of. *Mâl pe bai*, as if it were; *mâl hyn*, in this manner.

Ni fâl aur da ydd â y dyn.

Not like the precious gold does man go onward. *Adagr.*

Da gŵyr, mâl pawb.

He knows well, like every body. *Adagr.*

Gair gwraig mâl gwyl y cychwyn.

A woman's word sets off like the wind. *Adagr.*

Byglymu fâl gwenyn.

Becoming knotted together like bees. *Adagr.*

Mâl gwallh Emrys.

Like the work of Emrys (Stonehenge). *Adagr.*

Mal, s. m. (ma—al) That extends, that throws out, or produces; that is thrown out, extended, or produced; a contribution, what is reduced into small particles, or ground, a grinding.

*Un yn darwedd
Gwin, a mal, a medd.*

One that is generous of wine, and bounty, and meat.

Tollerin.

*Ef a roddes ei drefad Clynog i Dduw a Beuno yn dragwydd,
heb na mal nac ardreth.*

He gave his domains of Clynog to God and to Beuno for ever,
without either contribution or tax. *Buch. Bruno.*

Nid oes na mal na threth a ddylom ei thais.

There is neither contribution nor tax which we ought to pay.
H. Cur. Mag.—Robinson.

Mal, a. (ma—al) Tending to extend, throw out, or produce; extended, produced; capable of extension, smooth, glib.

*Y blaenaf o bobl Wynedd,
A dai im' sar mal a medd.*

The foremost of the men of Gwynedd, who bestows on me duc-
tile gold and meat. *D. Nanmor.*

Muload, s. m. (mal) A making or becoming like.

Malaen, s. m. (mal) An epithet for a snail.

Malaen a ddyly ei dail.

The snail deserts the end of its journey. *Adagr.*

Malaith, s. m.—*pl.* maleithion (ma—llaith) Chilblains: also called *llosg eira*.

Malàn, v. n. (mal) To make similar, to liken.

Malawg, a. (mal) Full of trifling or vanity. *s. c.* One who trifles, or that is wanton.

*Dangaw dy fya i falawg
Yntau a'i heirch yn gwbl.*

Shew thy finger to a *trifler* and he will ask it altogether. *Adage.*

Maldawd, s. m. (mâl) A trifling, or levity; dalliance, fondness, dotage.

Maldodi, v. a. (maldawd) To dally, to fondle.

Maldodus, a. (maldawd) Apt to dally, to fondle.

Maldodwr, s. m.—*pl.* maldodwyr (maldawd—gwr) A dallyer, a fondler, a dotard.

Maledig, a. (mal) Bruised, broken, ground, or pulverized. *Yd maledig*, ground corn.

Maledd, s. m. (mâl) An over-fondness, dotage.

*O rhydd yw'r foledd a'r maledd mewn merch!
Er haced y mab, lle bo'n gadarn ei serch,
A'i fod yn ffa eiyn i'w thad ac i'w mam,
Hi ai dilyn hyd angau, bid cymhwys, bid cam.*

How wonderful the folly and dotage of a woman! Be the man ever so ugly, where her love is ardent, and though he should be an inveterate foe to her father and her mother, she will follow him till death, be it right, be it wrong. *Pennit.*

Maledd, s. m. (mal) A state of extension.

Maleithr, s. m. (malaith) A blain; a kibe.

Maleithrawg, a. (maleithr) Having blains.

Malen, s. f. (mal) One that is of metal, or iron; one who uses or carries iron, one that is used to war, or violence; Bellona, Andrasta; also an epithet for a shield. *Gormes march malen*, the intrusion of the iron horse, an epithet for a tribe of depredators in ancient Britain.

A gwgler ar farch malen dan ei dor ydd l.

What is got upon the horse of Bellona, will go under his belly: or—
What is got on the devil's back is spent under his belly. *Adage.*

*A(fa) mael ar fôl malen,
Ac yna pig yn y pen.*

A golden apple on the convex of the shield, and then a spike on the top. *T. Alod, i'w fued.*

Malerth, s. m. (ma—llerth) Chilblains, or kibes.

Maliad, s. m.—*pl. t.* an (mal) A breaking into small pieces; a bruising, a grinding.

Maliaw, v. a. (mâl) To think of, to care. *Nid yw yn maliaw dim amdauat*, he cares nothing about thee.

Malpai, adv. (mâl—pai) As if it were to be, as if it were; in such a way.

Malsai, s. f.—*pl.* malseid (mâl) An eel.

Malu, v. a. (mâl) To imagine, to guess, to devise.

Malu, v. a. (mal) To reduce small, to grind.

Mal bardd yn malu cwyn.

Like a boar grinding foam. *Adage.*

Y felin a fai a fyn ddwfr.

The mill that grinds must have water. *Adage.*

Cyntaf i'r felin biau malu.

The first to the mill has a right to grind. *Adage.*

Malur, s. m. (mal) What is reduced fine, earth thrown up by a mole, or a mole-hill.

Maluria, s. m. (malur) That is small, or fine; that is mouldered.

*Pan fo mellierydd ar ben maluria,
Y bydd eiddug agall gwipia.*

When a lark is on the top of a molehill, the wing of the hawk is alert. *Adage.*

Maluriad, s. m.—*pl. t.* an (malur) A reducing to small particles; a reducing to powder; a mouldering.

Maluriaw, v. a. (malur) To reduce to small particles, to bruise, to break, or to pound, to become broken, or bruised small, to moulder.

Maluriawl, a. (malur) Tending to break into small pieces; mouldering.

Maluriedig, a. (maluriad) Broken, or bruised small; being mouldered.

Malurion, s. pl. aggr. (malur) Broken particles. *Malurion yd*, broken, or bruised corn.

Malw, a. (mal) That is entire, that has no part or joints; a snail.

Malwen, s. f. (malw) A snail. *Malcen dda*, a black snail; *Malwen wen*, a white snail; *llyn malwen*, the track of a snail.

Malwod, s. pl. aggr. (malw) Snails. *Cregynawdod*, snail shells.

Malwoden, s. f. dim. (malwod) One of the snails.

Malwr, s. m.—*pl.* malwyr (mal—gwr) One who bruises small, or grinds, a pulverizer.

Mall, s. f. (my—all) A want of energy, want of compactness; a breaking out, a running out of form; softness, debility, anything soddened: a malady; an evil. *Y fall*, the evil principle; *plant y fall*, the devil'simps. *Y fall/da* the yellow plague, which raged over a great part of the world in the sixth and seventh centuries, as described by Procopius, book the fourth.

*Gryched yw fy ugrudd—
Pa ryw fall a'i pair felly!*

How writhed is my cheek! what is the evil that chases it so! *S. Brynallt.*

Mall, a. (my—all) Void of energy, or compactness: tending to break out, or to run out of form: soft, melting: soddened: insipid: seltish; absurd; blasted; evil. *Llygad mall*, a wanton eye.

O galon dynion y deilia meddylha mall.

Out of the hearts of men proceed evil thoughts. *W. Solisbury, West.*

Mallhadd, a. (mall) Somewhat soft, lax, or loose: rather insipid; apt to be wanton.

Mallain, a. (mall) Abounding with softness.

Mallaint, s. m. (mallain) Malaxation, moisture.

Mallawd, s. m. (mall) A malaxation, a soddened.

Malldan, s. m.—*pl. t.* an (mall—tan) A soft or slow fire; an ignis fatuus.

Malldan dan uwd a melliad dan llywyr.

A slow fire under porridge and lightning under Somerset. *Adage.*

Malldawd, s. m. (mall) Softness, laxity of manners, wantonness; a soddened state, a blast.

Mallder, s. m. (mall) Softness, laxity, looseness of manners, wantonness; a soddened state, insipidity; a blast; sottishness.

Malldorch, s. f.—*pl.* melliorych (mall—torch) Kibe.

Malldra, s. m. (mall) Softness, laxity, looseness of behaviour; wantonness; a soddened state; a blasted state; insipidity.

Malldraul, s. m. (mall—traul) A bad digestion.

Malldreulad, s. m. (malldraul) A badly digesting.

Malldreulaw, v. a. (malldraul) To digest badly.

Malledig, a. (mall) Malaxated; softened; faded.

Malledigaeth, s. m. (malledig) Malaxation.

Malledigaw, v. a. (malledig) To malaxate.

Malledd, s. m. (mall) Softness; levity, wantonness, want of sharpness; insipidity; a blasted state.

Mallgarn, v. (mall—caru) To love wantonly.

Mallgno, s. m. (mall—cno) A gnawing pain.

Mallgnôad, s. m. (mallgno) A painfully gnawing.

Mallgnoï, v. a. (mallgno) To gnaw painfully.

Mallgorn, s. m.—*pl.* mallgyrn (mall—corn) The inside part of a horn.

Mallgorni, v. a. (mallgorn) To become an imperfect horn.

Mallgyrch, a. (mall—cyrch) A resort of evil beings.

Y fallgyrch eirias, the devil-resorting fire.

Mallad, *s. m.* (mall) A divesting of energy; a softening; a becoming loose, or wanton.
Mallennawl, *a.* (malliant) Tending to softness.
Mallianu, *v. a.* (malliant) To tend to softness; to be divested of energy.

Mallianous, *a.* (malliant) Of softening tendency.
Malliant, *s. m.* (mall) A soft or lax quality, a degenerate state.

Mallineb, *s. m.* (mall) A soft or lax state.

Mallon, *s. m.* (mall) An evil principle.

Malloni, *v. n.* (mallon) To become evil.

Mallred, *s. f.* (mall—rhed) An evil course.

Mallrwydd, *s. m.* (mall) Softness; levity, wantonness; want of energy, insipidity.

Mallt, *s. m.* (mall) An evil principle; a fiend.

Mallt, *a.* (mall) Void of energy; evil. *Myn y muci mallt!* By the evil sooty one! *Paid a galu ar y muci mallt fal hyn*, do not call on the evil spirit in this manner. *Sil*. This *muci mallt* is a term made use of to mince matters, instead of calling on the devil plainly.

Mallu, *v. a.* (mall) To divest of energy; to make soft, or flaccid; to sodden; to make insipid; to blast; to make evil; to become soft, or tender; to become sodden; to become insipid; to be blasted; to become evil.

Mar amdi y diogi yn mallu pob peth y cwympo arno.

The breath of idleness blasts every thing it falls on. *Adage.*

Mac'n glawerwyo mawwgi eryr;

Mac illu gwe'n yu mallu gwyr.

Of a gleeful white is the neck of the eagle; the complexion of the fair one blasts the man. *S. Ceri.*

Mallus, *a.* (mall) Of a soft or lax quality, of a wanton disposition.

Mallusaw, *v. a.* (mallus) To render of a lax quality; to become blasted.

Mallurwydd, *s.* (mallus) Flaccidity, blastedness.

Mallusaw, *s. m.* (mall—gwaew) A dull pain.

Mallusaw, *s. m.* (mallusaw) A dull pain.

Mam, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ma—am) That contains, or bears; a mother, a dam. *Mam gw*, or *mam*, a grandmother; *mam wên*, a stepmother; *mam y drwg*, the mother of mischief;—*Y fam eni*, the sally of the uterus; *gwaiith y fam*, *y fam*, the mother fits; *y fam*, the matrix.

Nid gweddi ond mam.

She is no wife but who is a mother. *Adage.*

Cedid aggre ei fam a goilo.

Let him seek his mother's bosom that lores. *Adage.*

Gwell mam godawg no thad rhieddawg.

A rich mother is better than a father of noble descent. *Adage.*

Mamaeth, *s. f.* (mam) Motherhood, maternity.

Mamai, *s. f.* (mam) The birth wort.

Mamaidd, *a.* (mam) Like a mother, motherly.

Mamawg, *a.* (mam) Having a mother's quality. *Y famawg ddrewllyd*, stinking goose-foot.

Mamawl, *a.* (mam) Maternal, or motherly.

landref, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (mam—tref) A chief town

lamddinas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mam—dinas) A metropolis, or chief city.

lamddinasawl, *a.* (mamddinas) Metropolitan.

lamedd, *s. f.* (mam) Motherhood, maternity.

ameglwys, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (mam—eglwys) A mother church; a cathedral.

ameglwysawl, *a.* (mameglwys) Belonging to a mother church.

ameiddiad, *s. m.* (mamaidd) A becoming motherly, a rendering motherly.

ameiddiaw, *v. n.* (mamaidd) To become motherly, to render motherly.

ameidrrwydd, *s. m.* (mamaidd) Motherliness.

Mamen, *s. f. dim.* (mam) A little mother.

Mames, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (mam) A mother or dam with her first young.

Mamiad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mam) A becoming a mother.

Mamladd, *s. m.* (mam—ladd) Matricide.

Mamladdiad, *s. m.* (mamladd) A matricide act.

Mamleiddiad, *s. m.—pl. mamleiddiad* (mamladd) A matricide, or one who kills a mother.

Mamleiddiadawl, *a.* (mamleiddiad) Matricideal.

Mamlys, *s. m.* (mam—llys) The motherwort.

Mammaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (mam—maeth) A fostering or nursing mother; a nurse.

Rhuthr mammaeth.

The attack of a nursing mother. *Adage.*

Aelithus pob mammaeth.

Every nurse is affectionate. *Adage.*

O achawu y fammaeth y cwenid y mab.

For the sake of the nurse the child is killed. *Adage.*

Mammeuthaidd, *a.* (mammaeth) Of a fostering tendency; motherly.

Mammenthiad, *s. m.* (mammaeth) The acting as a nurse, a nursing.

Mammenthu, *v. a.* (mammaeth) To nurse.

Maethus yw mammeuthu cerch.

It is tender to cherish love. *B. Aedren.*

Mammenthus, *a.* (mammaeth) Of a motherly disposition.

Mamog, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mam) That is with young, that is a mother or dam; an ewe with young; the womb or matrix; the hysterical passion, otherwise called *y fam*, and *clwyf y fam*; also the collapse of the womb.

Mamogaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mamawg) Maternity.

Mamogaethu, *v. a.* (mamogaeth) To claim maternal affinity.

Mamogi, *v. a.* (mamawg) To render as a mother, to become as a mother.

Mamogiad, *s. f.—pl. mamogiaid* (mamog) That is with young; an ewe with young, also called *dafad gyfebr*.

Mamolrwydd, *s. m.* (mamawl) Motherliness.

Mamu, *v. a.* (mam) To become a mother.

Mamwch, *s. m.* (mam) A mother's fondness.

Mamwraig, *s. f.—pl. mamwreigedd* (mam—gwraig) A woman that is a mother.

Mamwydd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mam—gwydd) A mother goose, or a brood goose.

Mamwys, *s. f.* (mam—gwys) Maternity; a matrix; a relationship by the mother's side.

Holl tir o famwys:—Nid oes un wraig yntan a ymroddo ei hun i all tud a ddyluo ei meibion famwys.

Claiming of land by maternal affinity:—There is no woman then who shall give herself to a foreigner, whose children have a right of maternal affinity. *Welsh Laws.*

Mamwysawl, *a.* (mamwys) Relating to maternity, or of kin by the mother.

Mamwythen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mam—gwythen) The crural vein, or saphæna.

Mamwythi, *s. pl. aggr.* (mam—gwythi) The main or leading channels; the main arteries.

Mamychiad, *s.* (mamwch) A fondling as a mother.

Mamychu, *v. a.* (mamwch) To fondle as a mother.

Mân, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (my—an) A space, a place, a spot, or mark; a where; a state; what holds, or contains; a hand. *Y fân a'r fân*, such and such a place; *y fân dywyllaf*, the darkest period, or when the twilight is past; *yn y mân*, presently, or by and by: *mân geni*, or *mân cyn-enid*, a mark from the birth, as a mole and the like: *mân y dôn*, sea plantain.

Man, *a.* (ma—an) Small, little, petty, fine.
Ceryg man, small stones; *yd man*, small corn;
tywod man, fine sand; *edafedd man*, fine yarn.

*Nid wyf beunidd, nag oddid,
 Na gwr nan, fal y gwyr mil.*

I am not elderly, nor slender, nor a small person, as it is known
D. ab Iudithm.

Manâd, *s. m.* (man) A making small, or fine; a becoming small, or fine.

Manad, *s. f.* (mân) A mass, or lump.

Manad o ymenyn cydod a'r ddysgl ielfaf yn y dref:—Sef yw manad ymenyn naw dyrnfedd led, a dyrnfedd dewedd a'r fawd yn ei sefyll.

A mass of butter as broad as the widest dish in the township:
 —A mass of butter is so much, nine hands in breadth, and a hand in thickness, having the thumb erect. *Welsh Laws.*

Manaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* maneidiau (man) The contents of a mould, a print, as of butter and the like.
Manaid o ymenyn, a print of butter; otherwise called *seigen*, and *rhiegen*.

Manarfau, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—arfau) Small arms.
Manau, *v. a.* (man) To render small, little, or fine; to become small, or fine.

Manaw, *s. f.* (man) That extends out; that forms a space, spot, or mark; the Welsh name of the Isle of Man.

Manawd, *s. m.* (man) The act of placing, a making a space, a location, a spotting.

Manawg, *a.* (man) Having a place, or space; having a spot, or mark; spotted, marked. There are a variety of tales about the *ychain banawg*, or large horned oxen, all over Wales, which probably were the moose deer; and they were also called *ychain manawg*, *ychain manodd*, and *ychain manredd*, or the spotted oxen.

Manawl, *a.* (man) Local; relating to spots, tending to produce a spot, or mark.

Manawl, *a.* (man) Fine, nice, delicate; accurate.

Y ddyn fanawl, the delicate fair one.

*Cyranng awr—
 A main, a thylene manawl.*

Offering gold, and stones, and curious jewels.
Dyff. Cyffiliung.

Manawyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ydd (manaw) The staff of a banner, or standard.

*Rhag byddia Ododln—
 Hyder gymhell ar freithell fanawyd.*

Before the host of Gododln there was a confident impelling forward of the shaft of the variegated standard. *Aneurin.*

Manbail, *s. m.* (man—pail) Fine flour. *a.* Of fine flour. *Bara gwyn manbail*, white bread of fine flour.

Manbethan, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—pethau) Small things; trifling things, small matters.

Manbla, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—pla) Down-feathers.

Manbluaid, *a.* (manbla) Like down-feathers.

Manbluawg, *a.* (manbla) Having down-feathers.

Manbysg, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—pysg) Small fish.

Manbygog, *s. pl. aggr.* (manbysg) Small fishes.

Mando, *s. m.* (man—tô) A fine slated, or fine tiled roof.

Mandöedd, *s. m.* (mando) A covering of fine texture. *Clyd fandöedd*, a warm fine-worked roof.

Mandöi, *v. a.* (mando) To roof with fine work.

Mandon, *s. f.* (man—tôn) The dandruff; also the woodroof; otherwise called *lysian yr eryr*.

Mandonawg, *a.* (mandon) Having a dandruff.

Mandwyn, *s. m.* (mân—twyn) The scrophula.

Mandwynawg, *a.* (mandwyn) Strumous.

Mandwynawl, *a.* (mandwyn) Strumatic.

Manddail, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—dail) Small leaves.

Manddarlan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (man—darlan) A miniature delineation.

Manddarlanud, *s. m.* (manddarlan) A delineating in miniature.

Manddarlanuaw, *v. a.* (manddarlan) To draw in miniature.

Manddarnau, *s. pl.* (man—darnau) Small pieces.

Manddarnu, *v. a.* (man—darnu) To break into small pieces.

Manddeiliaw, *v.* (manddail) To shoot first leaves.

Manddeiliawg, *a.* (manddail) Having first leaves.

Manddel, *s. m.* (man—del) A quick whisk or scud

Manddeln, *v. a.* (manddel) To whisk about.

Manddellt, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—dellt) Fine split-wood or rods, such as are used in basket work.

Manddos, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—dos) Small drops.

Manddosawg, *a.* (manddos) Having small drops.

Manddosi, *v.* (manddos) To fall in small drops.

Manddrain, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—drain) Small thorns.

Manddreiniach, *s. pl.* (manddrain) Small thorns.

Manddreiniawg, *a.* (manddrain) Having small thorns, having little prickles.

Manddrylliau, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—drylliau) Small fragments, small pieces.

Manddryllaw, *v. a.* (man—dryllaw) To break into small fragments or pieces.

Manddrylliawg, *a.* (man—drylliawg) Having small fragments or pieces.

Manddyluniad, *s. m.* (man—dyluniad) A drawing in miniature.

Manddyluniaw, *v. a.* (man—dyluniaw) To draw in miniature.

Maned, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (man) Hand basket, maned

Manedig, *a.* (man) Spotted, marked, flecked.

Maneg, *s. f.*—*pl.* menyg (man) A glove.

Maneiliad, *s. m.* (man—elliad) A plating or constructing a fine work.

Manelliaw, *v. a.* (man—elliaw) To plate or build up a nice piece of work.

Manelliawg, *a.* (man—elliawg) Of nice structure.

Maneiriau, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—geiriau) Little words.

Manfrith, *a.* (man—brith) Of a small, nice, or fine variegation, finely striped.

Epiliant fanfrithon.

They shall bring forth finely striped ones. *Genes 31.*

Manfrithad, *s. m.* (manfrith) A finely variegating.

Manfrithaw, *v.* (manfrith) To variegate finely.

Manfrithawg, *a.* (manfrith) Finely variegated.

Manfrithedd, *s. m.* (manfrith) The state of being finely variegated; small check pattern.

Manfriw, *a.* (man—briw) Finely crumbled.

Manfriwaw, *v. a.* (manfriw) To crumble small.

Manfriwiad, *s. m.* (manfriw) A braying small, a crumbling small.

Mangaled, *a.* (man—caled) Of a hard grasp.

Meiri mangaled am bou colunawg.

Handsmen that are close-fisted after the penny. *Myrdal.*

Mangan, *s. m.* (man—can) Fine flour.

Manganu, *v. a.* (mangant) To bolt fine flour.

Mangant, *s. m.* (mangan) Fine bolted flour.

A meingorff o liw mangant.

A slender form of the hue of fine flour. *D. Llopt.*

Mangaw, *s. m.* (mân—caw) A fine whipping

round, or binding; nice work.

Mangawiad, *s. m.* (mangaw) A whipping or binding with fine work.

Mangawiau, *s. pl. aggr.* (mangaw) Small shreds, trifles, or toys.

Mangawiw, *v. a.* (mangaw) To whip round, or bind, with fine work.

Mangeinion, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—ceinion) Delicate or fine jewels.

Mangerdded, v. a. (man—codded) To walk with short steps; to walk delicately.

Mangiban, s. pl. aggr. (man—cibau) Fine caps.

Mangoed, s. pl. aggr. (man—coed) Brashwood.

Mangor, s. m. (man—cor) A fine membrane.

Mangre, s. f. (man—cre) An intricate place.

Addwys march myngfyras mangre.

Beautiful is the horse with a thick mane in a tangle.

Talesin.

Y teir-bro ddaes a dyf;

Tair mangre y tarw mein-gryf.

The three countries under him increase; the three strong holds of the bull stander and vigorous.

Guto y Glyn.

Mangylchau, s. pl. (man—cylch) Small hoops.

Mangylchawg, a. (man—cylchawg) Having small or fine hoops.

Mangylchu, v. a. (man—cylchu) To bind with fine or small hoops.

Manhedion, s. pl. aggr. (man—hedion) Small flying motes, or fine.

Maniad, s. m. (man) A placing; a spotting.

Maniadawl, a. (maniad) Positional; local.

Manion, s. pl. aggr. (man) The smaller particles of any thing; small or empty grains of corn.

Manladron, s. pl. (man—lladron) Petty thieves.

Manlo, s. m. aggr. (man—gio) Small coal.

Manllwdn, s. m.—pl. manllydnod (man—llwdn) A small animal, a small beast.

Manllwyn, s. m. (man—llwyn) Mutton. *Cig man-llyn, mutton flesh, gwer manllwyn, mutton meat.*

Manodd, s. f. (mant) An aching of the jaw.

Manwst, s. f. (mant—gwst) A soreness of the jaw; the tooth ache.

Manwryfan, s. pl. aggr. (man—nwryfan) Small wares.

Manod, s. m. aggr. (man—od) Small or fine snow.

Lhw manod, the hue of the driven snow, an epithet for a fair woman.

Manodi, v. n. (manod) To snow small snow.

Manogedig, a. (manawg) Bespeckled, bespotted.

Manogen, s. f. dim. (manawg) A speckled one.

Manogi, v. a. (manawg) To bespeckle.

Manogiad, s. m. (manawg) A bespeckling.

Manol, a. (man) Delicate, nice; accurate.

Manol pob rhan, hardd y cyfan.

Every part accurate, makes the whole handsome.

Adage.

Manoli, v. a. (manol) To make nice or accurate.

Gwan rool a'i manoli.

A gwared y tair, gwared wyd ti.

Make a rule, rendering it accurate, and forbid the three, for thou art powerful.

T. Llew.

Manoliad, s. m. (manol) A rendering delicate, nice, or curious; a making accurate.

Manolog, s. m. aggr. (man—golog) Small coal.

Manon, s. f. (man) A paragon of beauty.

Myned er gwled gwened gwanc

Manon wawr Arfon, gofod gofod.

Going for the sake of beholding how fair the course of a goddess the lady of Arfon, recalling thoughts of love.

Comedyn.

Manred, a. (man—rhed) Of small step or pace.

Manred gymind, a feddyllys

Myned i fenni cyn nŷm Sal fala!

Carad a'm heneirch o dir Cemais,

Gwerling Dogfeiling, cadelling tŷla.

A short-paced traveller, did I think of going to Menai ere it was hollow for me! I love such as greet me of the land of Cemais, the residence of the race of Dogfeil, the antagonist of apurion.

Meigeni, m. Cynddylan.

Manrinion, s. pl. (man—rhin) Trifling charms.

Manro, s. m. aggr. (man—gro) Small pebbles.

Mor wael myned had hwyf gyfho gair

Yn rhwym gwely manro!

How miserable that the generous one who causes the agitation of woe, should be gone into the beds of the bed of gravel!

Bledwyn Pardd.

Manson, s. m. (man—son) A small talk; a low murmuring, muttering, or grumbling.

Manson, v. a. (man—son) To mutter, to grumble.

Mansonlwr, s. m.—pl. mansonwyr (manson—gwr)

A mutterer, a grumbler.

Manswyddau, s. pl. (man—swydd) Petty offices.

Mant, s. m.—pl. t. an (man) That closes together, or shuts close; the jaw; the jawbone, or mandible; the mouth.

Mantach, s. m. (mant) An exposed jaw, produced by old age; a toothless jaw.

Mantachald, a. (mantach) Tending to close the jaws, as is done from the loss of teeth.

Mantachawg, a. (mantach) Of a toothless jaw.

Mantachedd, s. m. (mantach) The hollowness of the jaws; toothlessness.

Mantachiad, s. m. (mantach) A closing the mouth, as if done by a toothless person.

Mantachlyd, a. (mantach) Apt to close the jaws, as a toothless person does.

Mantachu, v. a. (mantach) To shew the jaws; to mumble; to become toothless.

Mantachwr, s. m.—pl. mantachwyr (mantach—gwr) One who has a toothless jaw; a mumbler.

Mantal, s. c.—pl. manteion (mant) A mumbler.

Mantaid, a. (mant) Like the closing of the jaw.

Mantais, s. f.—pl. manteision (man—tais) An advantage.

Mantawl, s. f.—pl. mantolion (mantawl) An even weight, poise, or balance; the beam of a balance; a balance. *Arwydd y fantawl, the sign of the balance.*

Manteisiad, s. m. (mantais) A taking advantage.

Manteislaw, v. a. (mantais) To take advantage.

Manteisiawg, a. (mantais) Having advantage.

Manteisiawl, a. (mantais) Advantageous.

Para aenoddas mantaisiawl; para foddion, a chynsoddffas a sydd gan gyfrif chriatianogion da, yn yr adgyfodiad!

What advantageous qualities; what modes and principles do the bodies of good christians possess, at the resurrection!

T. Williams, T. a Kempis.

Manteisiwr, s. m.—pl. manteiswyr (mantais—gwr) One who seeks advantage.

Mantell, s. f.—pl. mentyll (mant) A mantle, or cloak. *Mantell werddonig, mantell gedonawg, an Irish mantle, a shaggy cloak.*

Goreu un tudded mantell.

The best covering of any is a mantle.

Adage.

Y penhebogrydd a ddyl y fantell y marchoco y breain ynddi, yn y tair gwyl arbenig.

The chief falconer claims the mantle, in which the king rides, on the three principal festivals.

Welsh Laws.

Mantellawg, a. (mantell) Having a mantle.

Mantelliad, s. m. (mantell) A mantling over.

Mantellu, v. a. (mantell) To mantle, to cloak.

Mantellwr, s. m.—pl. mantellwyr (mantell—gwr)

One who mantles, or cloaks.

Mantolledig, a. (mantawl) Being balanced.

Mantoli, v. a. (mantawl) To balance.

Mantoliad, s. m. (mantawl) A balancing.

Mantolwr, s. m. (mantawl—gwr) A balancer.

Manu, v. a. (man) To make a space, or place; to make a spot, or mark, to dot, or to point,

to make an impression, to impress, to imprint a mark; to be of effect. *Bendith Duw a fano i! may the blessing of God be of effect to thee!*

Bychan fudd ei fedydd a fain.
Small the benefit, which his baptism will impress.
Edw. Bryff-furch.

Yn all gurd 'ym rhwyf yn rhwydd yd fain.
In the next song to my chief easily it will make an impression.
Cyddeddu.

—Gwaedlled y llafn,
A gwaedliw ar giwed;
A gwaelen am fen a fanned,
A gwaedlan a gran yn gwaedlled.

Reeking the blade, and a hue of blood on the throng; and a bloody veil over the spot that was marked, and a plain of blood and the gory brow.
H. ab Owain.

Manu, v. a. (man) To make small; to pound; to become small, to crumble.

Manus, s. m. aggr. (man—us) The thin or out coat of corn; chaff.

Manw, a. (man) Of a fine or subtle quality.

Manwaidd, a. (manw) Of a subtle quality.

Manwedd, s. m. (man—gwedd) A subtle texture

Manweddaiidd, a. (manwedd) Of a fine texture.

Y cythraul—o notur angel, ef a wybydd lawer; ni wybydd ef hagen bob peth; ac meys i mae manweddaiidd notur angel noc un dyn, feily i mae cyfarwyddach noc ef.

The devil, having the nature of an angel, knows a great deal; he doth not, however, know every thing; and as the angelic nature is more subtle than that of man, so is he more informed than man.
Elucidarius.

Manwediad, s. m. (manwedd) A rendering or becoming of a subtle texture.

Manwedu, v. a. (manwedd) To render of subtle texture; to become of subtle texture.

Manwerthiad, s. m. (gwerthiad) A retailing.

Manwerthu, v. a. (man—gwerthu) To retail.

Manwerthwr, s. m.—pl. manwerthwyr (man—gwerthwr) A retailer.

Manwg, s. m. (man) Spottedness; freckles.

Manwgi, s. m. (manwg) That is in small spots.

Manwl, a. (man) Accurate, exact, curious, exquisite, nice; careful, diligent.

Siwan ni bydd ry fawli.

Siwan will not be over nice.

L. G. Cocki.

Manwlaw, s. m. (man—gwlaw) Small rain.

Manwlawlaw, v. a. (manwlaw) To rain small.

Manwr, s. m.—pl. manwyr (man—gwr) One who makes a mark, or impression.

Manwy, a. (man) Fine, rare, or subtle.

Manwydd, a. (manwy) Of a subtle texture.

Manwyaw, v. a. (manwy) To refine, to subtilize.

Manwydd, s. pl. aggr. (man—gwydd) Brushwood

Manwyddawg, a. (manwydd) Abounding with brushwood, or shrubs.

Manwydden, s. f. dim. (manwydd) A shrub.

Manwyedd, s. m. (manwy) Exility, fineness.

Manwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (man—gwyn) A glandulous swelling, the king's evil.

Manwynau, s. pl. aggr. (manwyn) The strumæ.

Manwynawg, a. (manwyn) Strumous.

Manwynion, s. pl. aggr. (manwyn) Strumæ.

Manwythan, s. pl. (man—gwyth) Capillary veins

Manwythenau, s. pl. (man—gwythen) Small veins

Manwythi, s. pl. (man—gwyth) Capillary veins.

Manyd, s. m. aggr. (man—yd) The smaller grain amongst corn, small corn.

Manyglawg, a. (manwgi) Abounding with small parts, or spots. *s. f.* The woody nightshade.

Manygilion, s. pl. aggr. (manwgi) The small particles, or parts, amongst corn, or other things; the small or empty grains of corn; also called *hedion, gwehilion, and manion.*

Manylai, s. c.—pl. manyleion (manwl) Exact one.

Manylaidd, a. (manwl) Somewhat exact, or nice.

Manyledd, s. m. (manwl) Exactness, nicety.

Manyliad, s. m. (manwl) A rendering accurate, correct, or nice; a becoming exact or careful.

Manylhannawl, a. (manyliant) Punctilious.

Manylhannu, v. a. (manyliant) To render exact, to be exact, or punctilious.

Manylhannus, a. (manyliant) Punctilious.

Manyliant, s. m. (manwl) Refinement.

Manylrwydd, s. m. (manwl) Exactness, nicety.

Manylu, v. a. (manwl) To render accurate, correct, or nice; to be accurate, nice, or careful.

Manylu am a wneiwyl.

To be careful about what I do.

Edw. Pry.

Manylus, a. (manwl) Of a curious or nice nature.

Manylwaith, s. m. (manwl—gwaith) Curious or nice work; a nice operation.

Manylwch, s. m. (manwl) Accuracy, or nicety.

Manylweithiaw, v. a. (manylwaith) To make curious or nice work.

Manysgrubli, s. pl. aggr. (man—ysgrubli) The smaller kind of animals.

Y dystain a'r cog blaen gwyn y manysgrobi: a'fys y rhai hys; defaid, a'r wyn, a'r mynau, a'r llych, a'r clancod, a phud na llydau y del ei groes i'r gegin aadaino.

The house steward and the cook own the skins of the red beasts: that is to say those are the sheep, and the hinds, and the kids, and the deer, and the deer, and every small animal: a skin shall come into the kitchen upon it.
Wick Law.

Mâon, s. pl. aggr. (ma) Those who fill a space, or compose a state; the people, the multitude, or inhabitants; subjects of the realm.

Afalien beran brwn—

Y mawr yn ei bon, mâon yn ei chylch.

The apple-tree, of fragrant growth, there is the heart of real ing at its stem, the multitude surround it.
Myddin.

Rhwystat mâon meddylia.

The multitude will pass about the mead liquor.
Llan.

Dellis Gruffudd mawr, a mâon Prydain.

Nid prydferth i'w aia,

Lle teg, teyrnawith add Mon,

Llys er lies i feddygon.

Gruffudd the great did hold, with the people of Britain, a fine seat to his foes, a fair place, the princely work of the chief: like a court for the benefit of those who cure the meadow.

Ed. P. Mech, i R. ab Iwan.

Clyr y clae wyndreidd,

Nid ffeos y mâon a' modd.

The minstrelsy of the clear happy regions, the fumes are the people who possess it.
L. P. H.

Balch ei fawrwyd, belch ei fâon.

Elate his joy, and elate his people.
Gamlan.

Digardd hardd ei fardd a'i fâon.

Without restraint and splendid his bard and his people.
H. Fawr ei bwrdd.

Ed ym' n'af mawr, a fag mâon bwl;

Bid auctor y Brython!

He is the greatest prince, which the inhabitants of the west support; may be the maker of the Britons!
D. y Coad, i H. P. H.

Mapwl, s. m. (ma—pwl) A knob on the middle of any thing; a mop.

Mar, s. m. (my—ar) That is active, or flitting. *a* Flitting about.

Maran, s. f.—pl. t. au (mar) A holme of moving pebbles; shifting ground; a strand, also a spawner; a spawning salmon.

Llyfa mor, llawen maranodd.

Smooth the sea, sportive the spawners.
L. P. H.

Ni a wnafl—

It well no thricken maran.

I will do for thee better than three hundred spawners.
L. P. H.

Maranawg, a. (maran) Abounding with holmes.

Maranedd, s. m. (maran) A holme, or flat piece of ground formed by water; a multitude.

Maranedd gwedy mawrwy,

A ddyluned cad cychwyr.

The strand, after sailing, was followed to the shore.
Llywarch.

Am dano gwydd,
A llaw marneidd:
Erdreyr Gogfodd,
Arbenig teyrneidd.

Arond him a modest demesnoir, and the varied multitude:
the splendid prince of the North, the choicest of princes.

Teloriau, i Urien.

Rhy, all Walchmai, ddifid, ddifed fonedd
Freddar, llafn-ddur, mor marneidd.

Rays, like Goughmai, faultless, of unspotted lineage of Per-
reth, with steely blade, the bulwark of the people. *Stanon Len.*

Caraf ei brodded—
A'i ddifafth mawr-bith, a'i marneidd.

I love its cultivated vales, and its far-extending wilds, and its
strand. *Hymel ab Owain.*

Marneiddawg, s. (marneidd) Having holmes.
Marneiddiad, s. m. (marneidd) A forming a holme
Marneiddu, v. a. (marneidd) To form a holme;
to become a holme.

Maraniad, s. m. (maran) A forming a holme.

Maranu, v. a. (maran) To form holmes, or flats.

Marc, s. m.—pl. i. iau (mar) An impression upon
any thing; a mark.

Marciaid, s. m. (marc) A marking, an observing.

Marciaw, v. a. (marc) To mark; to observe.

Marcwr, s. m.—pl. marcwyr (marc-gwr) A
marker; an observer.

March, s. m.—pl. meirch (my—arch) A horse; a
steed. *March dyre*, a stallion; *March cad*, cad-
ferch, and *March swai*, a war-horse; *March mal-
en*, the steed of Bellenon; *March tom*, a drudge
horse; *March tgm*, a draught horse; *March
cynad*, a horse for carrying fuel; *March cynfas*,
a stalking horse.

Nid rhywlawg ond march.

Nought tractable but a horse. *Adage.*

Goren march un a'm dyco.

The best horse is the one that will carry me. *Adage.*
March ab Meirchion, pa beth bynag a gylfyddel a droel yn
au; a chwedol march aedd lldd.

March the son of Meirchion, whatsoever he touched he would
turn to gold; and he had the ears of a horse. *Hon-chwedolau.*

March, s. (my—arch) Towering, rearing; of lux-
uriant growth. *March wreiniwn*, a ringworm;
March faren, a white brier; *March redyn*, the
oak-fern; *March ddyrnaud*, a great thump.

Marchai, s. c.—pl. marcheion (march) A rider.

Marchaid, a. (march) Like a horse, horse-like.

Marchalan, s. m. (march—alan) Elecampane.

Marchasyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (march—asyn) A male
ass, a jackass.

Marchan, v. a. (march) To ride a horse.

Marchawg, a. (march) Having a horse, horsed.
s. m.—pl. marchogion. That has a horse; a
cavalier, a horseman; a knight; also a jug, in
Dyfed.

Cale farchawg da dan droed ei farch.

Seek for a good rider under the feet of his horse. *Adage.*

farchawglu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (marchawg—llu)
A body or squadron of horse; cavalry.

Achel a gyweirio ei farchawglu, ac ei hanfones yn barawd i
Arenmawr.
Achilles put in order his cavalry, and sent it in readiness to Agra-
mawr.

farchawgwisg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (marchawg—
gwisg) A riding-habit, a riding-dress.

Gwared ei marchawgwisg hi andaned a orug.

Pull off her riding-habit from her was what she did.
H. Geraint—Mabinogion.

farchawl, a. (march) Belonging to a horse.

farchawr, s. m.—pl. marchorion (march) A
horseman, a cavalier.

archbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (march—pren) A sup-
porting timber, or main beam. *Marchbren*
seru odyn fawr yn cynnal y cledr crasu, a main

timber in a field kiln supporting the drying
frame.

Marchdaran, s. f.—pl. t. au (march—taran) A
loud thunder.

Ant—

I bith y guthern

I weclaw uffern,

Lle mac mignawr

Wedi mignawr,

A phob marchdaran yn ymdaraw.

They will go amongst the fends, to the bottom of hell, where
there is a quaggy bog covered over, and every *Aersh* thunder re-
echoing. *Gr. Ynad Goch.*

Marchdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (march—ty) A stable.

Marchddyrnawd, s. m. (march—dyrnawd) A great
blow, or stroke.

Marchfaen, s. m.—pl. marchfeini (march—maen)
A horseblock.

Addwyn cwynawg am farchfae.

It is pleasant to see horseblocks sprayed over with foam.

Teloriau.

Marchfeillion, s. pl. aggr. (march—meillion) Clover

Marchfaren, s. f. (march—miaren) A white brier

Marchfieri, s. pl. (march—mieri) White briers.

Marchforgrugyn, s. m. (march—morgrugyn) A
large kind of ant; otherwise called *morgrugyn*
asgellawg, or winged ant.

Marchforion, s. pl. aggr. (march—morian) The
large winged ants.

Marchgan, v. a. (march—cau) To ride. *A efe i
farchgan yn fore iawn*, he goes to ride very
early. *Dyfed.*

Marchgen, s. m.—pl. t. au (march—cen) A horse's
skin; also a thong of a horse's skin.

Marchigod, s. f.—pl. t. au (march—cod) A saddle-bag

Marchgorn, s. m.—pl. marchgyrn (march—corn)

The outer part or shell of a horn.

Marchiad, s. m. (march) A lifting; a horsing.

Marchlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (march—llan) A stable.

Marchleidr, s. m.—pl. marchleidron (march—
lleidr) An arrant thief.

Marchleidr a grog y corleidr.

The great thief will hang the petty thief. *Adage.*

Marchlu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (march—llu) Cavalry.

Marchnad, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (marchyn) A lifting
up, or exposing; a market.

Can obrwydded yn y farchnad
Goren yr oen a chroen y ddafad.

As frequent in the market the skin of the lamb as the skin of the
sheep. *Adage.*

Marchnadawl, a. (marchnad) As to a market.

Marchnadiad, s. m. (marchnad) A marketting.

Marchnadu, v. a. (marchnad) To market.

Marchnadwr, s. m.—pl. marchnadwyr (marchnad
—gwr) A market-man; a chapman.

Marchnadwraig, s. f.—pl. marchnadwreigedd
(marchnad—gwraig) A market-woman.

Marchnadwriaeth, s. m. (marchnadwr) The busi-
ness of a market-man.

Marchnadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (marchnad) A
market-man, a chapman.

Marchnadyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (marchnadydd) A
market-woman.

Marchnata, v. a. (marchnad) To market.

Marchnatâd, s. m. (marchnata) A marketting.

Marchnatâwl, a. (marchnata) As to marketting.

Marchnatâwr, s. m.—pl. marchnatâwyr (march-
nata—gwr) A market-man.

Marchnatiad, s. m. (marchnad) A marketting.

Marchnaty, s. m.—pl. t. au (marchnad—ty) A
market house.

Marchnatwr, s. m.—pl. marchnatwyr (marchnad
—gwr) A market-man; a chapman.

Marchnatwraig, s. f.—*pl.* marchnatwreigedd (marchnad—gwrwg) A market-woman.

Marchoclad, s. m. (marchawg) A riding on horse-back.

Marchoclawl, a. (marchawg) Relating to horsemanship.

Marchocâu, v. a. (marchawg) To ride on horse-back, to ride. This is mostly used in the SILURIAN, and *marchogaeth* in the NORTH-WALIAN dialect.

Marchocâwr, s. m.—*pl.* marchocâwyr (marchawg—gwr) A horseman, a rider.

Marchogaeth, s. m. (marchawg) Horsemanship, riding; chivalry, knighthood.

Gwalchmai a rodded—i ddysgu moes, a marchogaeth, a lladd a chleddyf.

Gwalchmai was placed to learn manners, and horsemanship, and the use of the sword.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Marchogaeth, v. a. (marchawg) To practise horsemanship, or riding; to ride.

Marchogaethiad, s. m. (marchogaeth) The practising of horsemanship.

Marchogaethu, v. a. (marchogaeth) To practise horsemanship.

Marchogaid, s. m.—*pl.* marchogeidiau (marchawg) A jug-full.

Marchogawl, a. (marchawg) Equestrian.

Marchoges, s. f.—*pl.* t. au (marchawg) A horse-woman, a riding-woman; a female cavalier.

Dyma marchoges fawr, yn taro wrth y brenin yn ngwrthol ar ei hynb—Ha! modryb a'r cloc, ebal rhyw ddiaol croch, noedd iwech!

Here comes a bounding lady, falling against the king's back in her course.—Ha! Madam with the breeches, cried some horse fiend, good night to you!

Elin Wyn, B. Cwag.

Marchogiaeth, s. m. (marchawg) Knighthood.

Marchogwr, s. m.—*pl.* marchogwyr (marchawg—gwr) A rider, a horseman.

Marchogwraig, s. f.—*pl.* marchogwreigedd (marchawg—gwrwg) A horse-woman.

Marchon, s. f. march—on) The male ash.

Marchonen, s. f. (marchon) A male ash-tree.

Marchrawd, s. f.—*pl.* marchrodion (march—rhawd) A troop or army of horse; cavalry.

Marchredyn, s. pl. aggr. (march—rhedyn) The oak fern, or polypody; also called *rhedyn y derw*.

Marchredynen, s. f. (marchredyn) Shield-fern; *marchredynen wryw*, male-fern.

Marchridyll, s. m.—*pl.* t. iau (march—rhidyll) A sister, or skreen.

Marchruddygl, s. m. (march—rhuddygl) Horse-radish; also called *rhuddygl Mawrth*.

Marchwas, s. m.—*pl.* marchweision (march—gwas) A horseman, a cavalier.

Marchwiall, s. pl. aggr. (march—gwiall) Saplings.

*Marchwiall, bedw briglas
A dyn fy mhroed o wasas:
Nac addaf rin i was.*

The saplings of the green-topped birch will get my foot out of the shackles: disclose no secret to a youth.

Elywroth Hen.

Marchwialen, s. f. (marchwiall) A sapling.

Marchwr, s. m.—*pl.* marchwyr (march—gwr) A horseman; a jockey, a groom; a horse-breaker.

Gwell marchwr gwerthu nog un prynu.

A selling jockey is superior to a buying one.

Adage.

Marchwraig, s. f.—*pl.* marchwreigedd (march—gwrwg) A horse-woman.

Marchwraint, s. pl. aggr. (march—gwraint) Tetters.

Marchwreinnyn, s. m. (marchwraint) A ringworm.

Marchwriad, s. m. (marchwr) Acting as a jockey.

Marchwriaeth, s. m. (marchwr) The art of managing horses, horsemanship, jockeyship.

Marchwriaw, v. a. (marchwr) To act as a jockey.

Marchwys, s. pl. aggr. (march—gwys) Horsemen.

Marchysgall, s. pl. aggr. (march—ysgall) The spear thistle. *Marchysgall ddf, marchysgall gerddi*, artichokes.

Marchysgallen, s. f. (marchysgall) A spear thistle.

Mared, s. m. (mar) That is active or lively.

Maredawg, a. (mared) Active, agile, quick, nimble.

*Maer foddawg,
Maer annoddawg,
Maredawg deuth.*

A willing distributor, a horse occupied steward, crin, or wise.

Maredw, a. (mared) Devoid of action.

*Dialar, yn cywar, a'n cadd,
Deon dery maredw Maredw.*

Earth, one small space, hides us, the separating oak just to the lifeless Moredawd.

L. F. H.

Maigan, s. f. (mar—can) A feigned being, a goddess, to whom was assigned to conduct souls, on their departure from the bodies to death.

Panyw Margan dwyos o anawd.

Margan which is a goddess of the innocent ship.

Malogus.

Marian, s. m.—*pl.* t. an (mar) A flat, or holme, such factitious ground as is deposited by water; a strand; also called *marua*.

Marianawg, a. (marian) Abounding with holmes.

Mariandir, s. m.—*pl.* t. oedd (marian—tir) Holme-land, formed of pebbles moved about.

Marianedd, s. m. (marian) A holme, a haugh.

Marianfa, s. m.—*pl.* t. oedd (marian) A place consisting of holmes or pebbles.

Marianiad, s. m. (marian) A forming a holme.

Mariannu, v. n. (marian) To form a holme.

Marl, s. m. (mar) Earth deposited by water; a rich kind of clay, marl.

Marlaidd, a. (marl) Of a marly quality.

Marlawg, a. (marl) Abounding with marl.

Marlbridd, s. m. (marl—pridd) A marly soil.

Nid erddir marlbridd iddi.

No marly earth will be ploughed for her.

B. ab Gwilym, Pr. August.

Marledig, a. (marl) Being marled; turned to marl.

Marliad, s. m. (marl) The act of marling.

Marliaw, v. a. (marl) To marl, to manure with marl; to become marl.

Mac'r wlad wedi marliaw yn.

The country is finished marling for me.

I. Danby.

Marm, s. m. (mar) Dead earth; chalk.

Marnawr, s. m. (marm) That consists of chalk; earth; marble; also called *myner*.

Marmoraid, a. (marmawr) Like marble.

Marmorawg, a. (marmawr) Having marble.

Marmor, v. n. (marmawr) To become marble.

Marth, s. m.—*pl.* t. au (mar) That is plain or open; that is evident.

*Marth mawr eudeyrn Gogledd;
Gwynfryn ei syddyn cry?*

Evident the death of the splendid prince of the North; white hill is his lasting shade!

Myrddin.

*Ystryw chwyrn—
All marth mawr mor de;
All yrth: all yrth mawr—
Yw lladd Llywelyn!*

A bitter idea: like the great swell of the sea of the north; a torpor: like the fall of light, is the slaying of Llywelyn.

Gwynedd.

Marth, a. (mar) Of evident or open quality; certain, swelling, heavy.

Er Mawrth ydych chi
Mawrth gollau gyfogaer !

For Mawrth and memorials of regret afflict me ! *Gwalchmai.*

Marthaw, s. m. (marth) To become swollen.

Marthawl, a. (marth) Tending to swell out, or to make plain.

Marthiad, s. m. (marth) A making evident.

Marthig, s. (marth) Apt to be unwieldy ; heavy.

Lle rhwydd hant Mawrth ddydd marthig;
Lle rhwydd cethydd caeth-ddig haryth-lon,
Hirathlawn ddiwyddig.

Where wanders the son of March on a heavy day ; where wanders the chorister of angry song, with her bare body, wistful and without food. *Hymel Ystern.*

Marthodd, s. m. (marthaw) Unwieldiness.

Tyllu—
Mawrth gollau ddiwyddig.

Tyllu, well did he put away heaviness. *Cynddelw.*

Marthwydd, s. m. (marth) Unwieldiness.

Marthw, v. a. (marth) To make cumbersome.

Marthas, a. (marth) Cumbersome, bulky.

Marw, s. m.—pl. meirw (mar) That is dead, a dead one, the dead ; mortality. *Marw mawr*, a great mortality ; *y meirw*, the dead ones, or the dead.

Pob peth a ddaw trwy'r ddadar,
Ond y marw—mawr ei garchwr.

Every thing comes through the earth, but the dead, whose conductor is great. *Adage.*

O ddarl tripheth y bydd difant a gortrech ar bob drwg a marw : mawrdd, chwedd, a phetfrhai ; a bys a gwl yn y gwylfud.

By knowing three things there will be a divestition and over-riding of every evil and mortality : effects, cause, and agent ; and this will be obtained in the circle of felicity. *Barddas.*

Marw, v. a. (mar) To die, to become dead.

A fo marw ni ymgeir.

He that dies will not be run away from. *Adage.*

A new cant mawr marwud.

And nine hundred commanders did become dead. *Talliesin.*

Marw, a. (mar) Dead ; mortal, deceased. *Mae*

de yn farw syth, he is stone dead.

Marwiad, s. m. (marw) A mortifying ; a deadening

Marwawl, a. (marw) Of a deadening quality.

Marwaidd, a. (marw) Deadish, somewhat dead.

Marwaedig, a. (marw—ganedig) Stillborn.

Marwar, s. pl. aggr. (marw—ar) Embers. a. Dying like embers. *Glo marwar*, dying coal.

Marwlu, v. a. (marw) To mortify ; to deaden.

Marwawd, s. m. (marw) A dying, a deadening.

Marwawl, a. (marw) Deadly, mortal. s. pl. *marwawls*, mortals.

Marwawr, s. pl. aggr. (marw) Hot embers.

Marwawd, s. f. (marw—ton) Scarf on the skin.

Marwty, s. m.—pl. t. an (marw—ty) A dead house ; an escheat by death.

Os dda ni ddyt ni dy fod yn farwyd, cyd boed marw heb gymm : rhydd hys.

There is one man whose house ought not to be an escheat, although he should die without the sacrament : the judge of the place. *Welsh Laws.*

Marwdyst, s. m. (marw—tyst) A dead evidence.

Marwdystawl, a. (marwdyst) Relating to dead evidence.

Marwdystiolaeth, s. f. (marwdystawl) A dead evidence.

Taf marwdystiolaeth y sydd am dir, ac a safant yn nghyfraith a llyso.

There are three dead evidences with respect to land, and which shall stand in law and judgment. *Welsh Laws.*

Marwdywarchen, s. f. (marw—tywarchen) A death clod ; the spot where a person dies.

Pan fo marw dyn gorwlad ar dir dyn arall, unarbymtheg a delir llyso : mawr y dir, dda ei farwdywarchen ; a'i ebedw o'i, namyn llyso, y'r hennid.

When a person of a foreign country dies on the land of another person, sixteen pence shall be paid to the owner of the land, on account of his death clod, and all his heriot, except that, to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Nid bysbyn gas neb ei farwdywarchen.

No body is acquainted with his death clod. *Talliesin.*

VOL. II.

Marwddanadi, s. m. (marw—danadi) Black or stinking horehound : *marwddanadien ber*, white horehound ; *marwddanadien felen*, yellow dead-nettle ; *marwddanadien goch*, red dead-nettle ; *marwddanadien wen*, white dead-nettle.

Marwddwfr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (marw—dwfr) A dead water.

Marwddydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (marw—dydd) A mortal day ; a critical day, or the time when physicians observe the turn of a disorder.

Marwedig, a. (marw) Deadened, being dead.

Marwedigawl, a. (marwedig) Of mortal tendency.

Marweiddra, s. m. (marwaidd) The state of being deadened, or benumbed.

Marweiddiad, s. m. (marwaidd) A deadening.

Marweiddiaw, v. a. (marwaidd) To become deadened, or benumbed ; to benumb, to deaden.

Marweiddiawl, a. (marwaidd) Deadening.

Marweiddiedig, a. (marweiddiad) Deadened.

Marwerydd, s. m. (marwar) Delirium, distraction

Marwus, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (marw—mis) The dead month, or when vegetation is dormant.

Marwgoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (marw—coel) A death omen ; a yellow spot on the skin ; vulgarly deemed the sign of a friend's death.

Fo welas, drad fa'r loss draw,
Fargwyddes farwgoel iddaw.

There was seen by my lady a death omen of him, and severe was the pang. *L. Men.*

Marwggwag, s. m. (marw—cwag) A dead sleep, a lethargy ; also an epithet for the dormouse.

Marwhaint, s. m.—pl. marwheintian (marw—haint) A mortality.

Marwhun, s. f.—pl. t. au (marw—hun) A death sleep, a trance.

Marwl, v. (marw) To die. *E farwodd y fawch*

wrth alu, the cow died in calving. *Dyfed.*

Marwlas, s. m. (marw—glas) A pale blue. a. Of a dead greenish blue. *Eithyn marwlas*, a species of furze.

Marwlanw, s. m. (marw—llanw) The dead water, or turn of the tide.

Marwnad, s. f.—pl. t. an (marw—nad) A death cry ; a funeral song, an elegy.

Marwnadawl, a. (marwnad) Relating to a funeral song ; elegiac.

Marwnadn, v. a. (marwnad) To mourn the dead.

Marwolad, s. m. (marwolân) A deadening.

Marwolaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (marwawl) Death, or the act of dying ; mortality. *Angus* is another term, and always the one used for death personified. *Plant marwolaeth*, the children of mortality.

Marwolaethiad, s. m. (marwolaeth) A putting to death ; a becoming dead.

Marwolaethu, v. a. (marwolaeth) To put to death.

Plant a gyfodant yn erbyn eu rhieni, ac eu marwolaethant wy.

Children shall rise up against their parents, and shall put them to death. *W. Salisbury.*

Morwolau, v. a. (marwawl) To become dead.

Pan fo dirfwr ofn gwedy marwolau drygwyllys dyn, a'i arwain haelchen i uffern ; ar ol llyny y daw son llarhaidd rhad daw.

When extreme fear shall have deadened the evil disposition of man, and conducted him almost to hell ; after that there shall come the gentle voice of the grace of God. *Marchant Crwydrad.*

Marwoldeb, s. m. (marwawl) Mortality.

Marwolder, s. m. (marwawl) Mortality.

Marwoli, v. a. (marwawl) To become dead.

Marwolrwydd, s. m. (marwawl) Mortalness.

Marwolus, a. (marwawl) Of a dead nature.

Ni ad y mor marwolus yddo.

The sea will not let what is dead remain in it. *Adage.*

2 T

Mawdd, *s. m.* (maw) That opens or spreads out.
Mawediad, *s. m.* (mawaid) A filling both hands.
Mawediaw, *v. a.* (mawaid) To hold as much as may be taken up between both hands.
Mawi, *s. f.* (my—awl) A tribute of gratitude; worship; praise.

Mal y cerych dy fawl.

As thou regardest thy praise.

Adage.

Mawlaad, *s. m.* (mawl) A praising; a worshipping.
Mawlaû, *v. a.* (mawl) To praise, or to extol.

*Iowach, heb gel, gan delyn,
 Moll Dwr no mawlaû dy.*

*Were appropriate, without disguise, with the harp to praise
 God than to extol man.*

D. ab Gwilym.

Mawn, *s. pl. aggr.* (my—awn) Peat, or turf.
Mawdawg, *a.* (mawn) Abounding with peat.
Mawnbwl, *s. m.*—*pl.* mawnbyllan (mawn—pwll) A peat pit, a turf pit.

Mawndir, *s. m.* (mawn—tir) Peat land.
Mawneg, *s. f.* (mawn) A place where peat is dug
Mawnen, *s. f.* (mawn) A single peat, or turf.
Mawnog, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ydd (mawn) A place where peat is dug, a peat pit.

Mawr, *a.* (my—awr) Great, large, big. *Tra mawr*, extremely large; *mawr iawn*, *pwf fawr*, *mawr byd*, very great, vastly big, or huge; *mawr dda i ti*, much good be to thee, or thou art welcome; *y mawr mawr*, the main sea. It is used, prefixed, and postfixed in composition.

Nid mawr oed cyfawn.

The only one great is the just.

Adage.

Bach pob dym a dybio ei hun yn fawr.

Little every person that thinks himself great.

Adage.

Mawr, *adv.* (my—awr) Greatly; also used with a verb to express a wish, or longing. *Mawr na ddolir yma!* Would heavens thou wert but coming here!

Ni fawr ddolir hwydd gymbell.

No great thanks will be given for a proffered gift.

Adage.

Mawr i dol'r mor i Dawy;

Ar reddiau Mawd i'r oedd mwy!

*Lois Tawr the sea greatly flows; on the cheeks of Mawd there
 was more!*

Ien. Drentwyn.

Mawraû, *s. m.* (mawraû) A magnifying.

Mawraûl, *a.* (mawraû) Tending to magnify.

Mawraidd, *a.* (mawr) Tending to enlarge.

Mawrair, *s. m.* (gair) A boastful word.

Llawer mawrair a fethla.

Many a boast is foiled.

Lleford.

Mawraû, *v. a.* (mawr) To magnify, to enlarge.

Ni fawraû neges ni ragwyl ei les.

He will not magnify an errand who does not anticipate his advantage.

Adage.

Rheingerd dda Efa a fawraûnt.

The psalmist on Eve's beauty they would magnify.

Cynddelw.

Mawraûs, *a.* (mawraû) Tending to magnify.

Mawraûr, *s. m.*—*pl.* mawraûwr (mawraû—gwr) A magnifier, one who exalts.

Mawrbwl, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (poen) Great pain.

Mawrbwyl, *s. m.* (pwyll) Magnanimity. *a.* Of great power of mind.

Mawrddeg, *a.* (teg) Greatly fair; magnificent.

Mawrdm, *s. m.* (mawr) Greatness, or grandeur.

Mawdrafn, *s. m.* (trafn) Great arrangement.

Mawdrafferth, *s. f.* (trafferth) Great bustle.

Mawdres, *s. f.* (tres) A great bustle or hurry.

Mawdrig, *a.* (trig) Of long continuance.

Mawdrigaw, *v. a.* (mawdrig) To tarry long.

Mawdrin, *s. m.* (trin) Great bustle; turmoil.

Mawdroai, *v. a.* (trosi) To drive about much.

Mawdrwm, *a.* (trwm) Greatly heavy.

Mawdrwst, *s. m.* (trwst) Great noise, or tumult.

Mawrdwyll, *s. m.* (twyll) Great fraud, or deceit.

Mawrdda, *s. m.* (mawr—da) Great good, much good. *Mawrdda i ti*, thou art welcome.

Mawrddarbod, *s. m.* (darbod) Great providence.

Mawrddawn, *s. m.*—*pl.* mawrddoniau (dawn) A great gift, or talent. *a.* Greatly gifted.

Mawrddoeth, *a.* (doeth) Greatly wise, very wise.

Mawrddrwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* mawrddrygau (drwg) A great evil; a misfortune.

Mawrddrygu, *v. a.* (mawrddrwg) To hurt greatly.

Mawrddrychaf, *a.* (dyrchaf) Greatly exalted.

Mawrddrychafaid, *a.* (mawrddrychaf) Magnificent.

*Gwaelider a'm harweiniad i newid fawrddrychafaid, yna a-jr
 ant a'm diardd.*

*Fruitly conducted me to a magnificent mansion; there wanton-
 nesses took off my armour.*

Merckwag Cwydrad.

Mawrddrychafawl, *a.* (mawrddrychaf) Magnificent.

Mawrddrychafiad, *s. m.* (mawrddrychaf) A greatly exalting, great exaltation.

Mawrddrychafu, *v.* (mawrddrychaf) Greatly to exalt.

Mawredig, *a.* (mawr) Magnified or exalted.

Mawredig penddig castell.

Exalted is the commandant of a castle.

Adage.

Mawredigaeth, *s. m.* (mawredig) A being exalted.

Mawredigaw, *v. a.* (mawredig) To magnify.

Mawredigawl, *a.* (mawredig) Tending to magnify.

Mawredigrwydd, *s. m.* (mawredig) Magnanimity.

Mawredd, *s. m.* (mawr) Greatness, or grandeur.

Bach lledyn pob mawredd.

Small is the seed of every greatness.

Adage.

Er egryd anes, rhag anghewyr Lloegr,

Ni lyrafl fy mawredd.

*For the dread of death, before the numerous men of Lloegr, I
 will not dishonour my renown.*

Llywarch Hen.

Mawreddawg, *a.* (mawredd) Magnificent, grand.

Mawreddawl, *a.* (mawredd) Tending to magnify.

Mawreddiad, *s. m.* (mawredd) A magnifying.

Mawreddig, *a.* (mawredd) Magnificent, grand.

Mawreddogi, *v. a.* (mawreddawg) To render magnificent; to become magnificent.

Mawreddogrwydd, *s. m.* (mawredd) Magnificence.

Mawreddu, *v. a.* (mawredd) To magnify, to exalt.

Mawreddus, *a.* (mawredd) Magnificent, grand.

Mawreddusaw, *v. a.* (mawreddus) To render magnificent, to become magnificent.

Mawreddusiad, *s. m.* (mawreddus) A rendering

or becoming magnificent.

Mawreddusarwydd, *s. m.* (mawreddus) Magnificence.

Mawreiddiannu, *v. a.* (mawreiddiant) To render

or to become of an enlarging tendency.

Mawreiddiant, *s. m.* (mawraidd) A tendency to

enlarge or to magnify.

Mawreiriawg, *a.* (mawrair) Of pompous words.

Mawrfaith, *a.* (maith) Greatly-extending.

Cald Felfod o firaîn logawd,

Lloch fawrfaith am feddfaith foddrawd

*Melfod was found of splendid endowment, a cloister greatly am-
 ple for the revels of the sons of mead.*

Cynddelw.

Mawrfalch, *a.* (balch) Greatly proud; ostentatious.

Mawrfryd, *s. m.* (bryd) A great mind; magnani-

mity.

Mawrfrydig, *a.* (mawrfryd) Magnanimous.

Mawrfrydigrwydd, *s. m.* (mawrfrydig) Magnani-

mousness, magnanimity.

Mawrfrydu, *v. a.* (mawrfryd) To become magna-

nimous; to render great of mind.

Mawrfrydus, a. (mawrfryd) Magnanimous.
Mawrfrydusaw, v. n. (mawrfrydus) To become magnanimous.

Mawrfrys, s. m. (brys) Great haste, or hurry.
Mawrfudd, s. f. (budd) Great advantage, or gain.
Mawrgais, s. m. (cais) A great essay, or attempt.
Mawrgall, a. (call) Greatly discreet, or prudent.
Mawrgas, s. m. (cas) Great hatred. *a.* Greatly odious, having great enmity.

Mawrgelsiaw, v. a. (mawrgais) To try greatly.
Mawrgerth, a. (certh) Greatly imminent.
Mawrglau, a. (clau) Greatly persevering.
Mawrgoeth, a. (oeth) Greatly precious.
Mawrgwydd, s. m. (cwydd) A great fall or lapse.
Mawrhydr, s. m. (hydr) Great confidence.
Mawrhydri, s. m. (mawhydr) Great confidence.
Mawriad, s. m. (mawr) A magnifying.
Mawriaw, v. a. (mawr) To magnify, to enlarge.

Did death dedwydd, Daw a'i mawr.

Let the happy be wise, God will enlarge him. Adage.

Mawrlles, s. m. (lles) Great benefit or good.
Mawrlwl, s. m. (llw) A great oath; perjury.

A wnel mawrddrug a rydd mawrlwl.

He that commits a great crime will swear a great oath. Adage.

Mawrth, s. m. (mawr) Mars. *Mis Mawrth*, the month of March; *Dyw Mawrth, Dydd Mawrth*, Dies Martis, Tuesday.

Mawrthaidd, a. (mawrth) Like Mars; like March.
Mawrthawl, a. (mawrth) Belonging to March.
Mawrthig, a. (mawrth) Having the nature of Mars; martial, of the month of March.

Ar wydd mawr ar fwlch mawr mawrthig.

At the green dawn on great martial steeds. Cynddelw.

Mawrwae, s. f. (gwae) Great woe, or tribulation.
Mawrwaith, s. m. (gwaith) A great work.
Mawrwall, s. m. (gwall) A great fault; great oversight, great carelessness.
Mawrwerth, s. m. (gwerth) Great value; preciousness. *a.* Of great value.

Mawrwerth pob newid, bychanwerth pob prid.

Dear is every thing exchanged, cheap is every thing sold. Adage.

Mawrwerthlwg, a. (mawrwerth) Of great value.
Mawrwg, s. m. (mawr) Greatness, or grandeur.
Mawrwr, s. m. (mawr—gwr) A great man.
Mawrwraldd, a. (mawrwr) Magnanimous.
Mawrwri, s. m. (mawrwr) Magnanimity, heroism.
Mawrwriaeth, s. m. (mawrwr) Magnanimity.
Mawrwych, a. (gwyoch) Magnificently splendid.
Mawrwychder, s. m. (mawrwych) Magnificence.
Mawrwychedd, s. m. (mawrwych) Magnificence.
Mawrwyrth, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwyrrth) Great virtue.

Mawryd, s. m. (mawr) The state of being great.
Mawrydi, s. m. (mawryd) Majesty, grandeur.
Mawrydig, a. (mawryd) Magnificent, grand.

Dyrychwya, gwad. gan fawrydig dorf.

Be setting off, messenger, from a magnificent company. T. O. Cyfeiliwng.

Mawrydigrwydd, s. (mawrydig) Magnificence.
Mawrydgawl, a. (mawrwg) Magnificent, extolling.
Mawrygedig, a. (mawrygiad) Magnified, extolled.
Mawrygiad, s. m. (mawrwg) A magnifying.
Mawrygu, v. a. (mawrwg) To magnify, to extol.
Mawrygu, a. (mawrwg) Tending to magnify.
Mawrygwr, s. m.—pl. mawrygwyr (mawrwg—gwr) A magnifier, or one who extols.
Maws, s. m. (my—aws) That is gliding; delight; a sweet sensation; melody.

*Nid er da i Hwfa hys,
 Nawsy er mawr i mi fy hys—
 Y canol.*

Not for any good to old Hwfa, but for gratification to myself is I sing.

Maws, a. (my—aws) Smoothly gliding; pleasant, delightful; sweet, grateful; melodious. *Medd-gyrr maws*, grateful mead horns; *cyngwys maws*, sweet counsel; *cadarnach maws*, grateful strength; *lliw maws*, an agreeable colour; *dad maws*, an amiable father.

*Mochddyrenawg hysa haf ddefudd
 Maws llafar adar, myg bear him.*

Early-rising son of summer, hasten thou the melodious song of birds and pleasant tide of serenity. Gwylid.

Mawsaldd, a. (maws) Of a grateful tendency.
Mawsain, a. (maws) Abounding with delight.
Mawsawl, a. (maws) Of a delectable tendency.
Mawsedig, a. (maws) Being pleased or delighted.
Mawsedd, s. m. (maws) A state of pleasure.
Mawsl, v. a. (maws) To give pleasure, or delight, to be sweet, or melodious.

Mawslad, s. m. (maws) A rendering pleasant, or delectable; a becoming delectable.

Mawslannawl, a. (mawslant) Pleasurable.
Mawslannu, v. a. (mawslant) To gratify, to render delectable; to be delectable.

Mawslant, s. m. (maws) Delectation; delight.
ME, s. m. r. An agent; the agent in the third person of verbs. *pron.* He, him: Also as a verbal sign of the agency of an action. *Me yno rai dynion*, there were there some men, *me gysfai lais y trwm*, he would remember the cry of the wretched; *me mawrth y cleddyf ddiffrw*, the sword made havoc.

Mebai, s. c. (mab) Infant, youth. *a.* Infant.

Nid chloddol fehai fah.

The infant child would not sit down. D. at Gwyn.

Mebain, a. (mab) Youthful, or juvenile.

Mebaint, s. m. (mebain) Youthfulness, juvenility.

*E fagwyd f'n gwlad bantolgia;
 O fehaiat fe dyg Daw hwy's fehaiat.*

There have been nurtured nobles in our country: from whom God has given them the growth of man. Y. at L. Iap.

Mebin, a. (mab) Relating to infancy or youth.

Mebyd, s. m. (mab) Infancy, childhood.

*Ef a wyba o'i febyd,
 Ddell i hawb, delf y byd.*

He knew from his infancy the way of the world, which was a son for every body.

Mebydawl, a. (mebyd) Relating to childhood.

Mebydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mab) A bachelor.

Tri gwyn febydd Ynys Prydain: Cadwng ab Gwynedd, yn llosg gartan; Madawg Morfryn, yn nghor llosg; a Ddewid Wyl, yn Ngwynedd.

The three holy bachelors of the Isle of Britain: Cadwng ab Gwynedd, is the son of Gwynedd; at Llansarfan; Madawg Morfryn, is the son of Morfryn, and Ddewid the blessed, in Gwynedd. T. O. Cyfeiliwng.

Mebyn, s. m. dim. (mab) A male infant.

Mechdeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. odd(mach—teyrn) A tributary prince; a viceroy; a lord. *Mechdeyrn Byd*, the viceroy of the world.

Tri mechdeyrn dyddawg a ddyly wledychu Cywnewd of hys theofynas: breinid Aberdraf, argwydd Ddewid, a hys Mechdeyrn.

The three lawful princes who ought to govern all Wales and its boundaries: the king of Aberdraf, the lord of Ddewid, and that of Mathreval. T. O. Cyfeiliwng.

*Ni eithat roara,
 Hys gyfoeth mechdeyrn.*

They could not perform a tithe, without the power of the lord. T. O. Cyfeiliwng.

*Gwaleis—
 Rhag Madawg mechdeyrn Lleislas,
 Llithawr iwrwr,
 A gwad ffrw ar ffrw.*

I have seen, before Madawg the lord of Lleislas, was a tower, and trickling blood on the countenance. Gwylid.

Mechdeyrnaudd, a. (mechdeyrn) Princely.
Mechdeyrnawl, a. (mechdeyrn) Princely; royal.
Mechdeyrnddyled, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mechdeyrn—dyled) The tribute due from an inferior prince to his sovereign. Thus, according to the ancient constitution of Britain, we find in a particular period, that the kings of Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall, paid such a tribute to the crown of London; and they claimed the like homage from their respective tributaries.
Mechdeyrnddyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mechdeyrn—dyled) The tribute due from an inferior prince to his sovereign.

Mechdeyrnged, s. f. (mechdeyrn—ced) What is due from a prince to his sovereign.

Mechni, s. m.—pl. t. on (mach) Surety, or bail.

Mechniad, s. m. (mechni) A giving surety, or bail.

Mechniadwy, a. (mechniad) Capable of security.

Mechniaeth, s. m. (mechni) Suretiship. Mechniaeth andyddiawg, suretiship for one day.

Mechniaethiad, s. m. (mechniaeth) A performing the obligation of a surety.

Mechniaethu, v. a. (mechniaeth) To perform the obligation of a surety.

Mechniaw, v. a. (mechni) To bail, to undertake, or to give surety; to become a surety.

Barn arnat dy hun yn gyflawn, a Daw a'ith technia.

Put sentence on thyself equitably, and God will become thy surety. *Adage.*

Mechniawl, a. (mechni) Relating to suretiship.

Mechniwr, s. m.—pl. mechniwr (mechni—gwr) A man who is a surety, or who bails.

Mechnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mechni) A surety.

Med, s. f. (me—ed) That is compact, a centre; that is made complete, full, perfect, or mature.

Med, prep. (me—ed) To, unto, as far as to the full; it is also an affix, forming the ordinals of numbers. *Dos fed gyo, go as far as there; fed y lani, until this year; I ba le yr ei di? to what place art thou going? Med y fan a'r fan, to such and such a place. Med is a South Wales idiom, for which Hyd is used in North Wales.*

Ei gorllw—

Yn wad o'i thred fed ei threys.

Her colour of blood from her feet to her nose. *W. Llwyn.*

Mededig, a. (med) Being reaped. Yd mededig, reaped corn.

Medel, s. f.—pl. t. au (med) A reaping; a company of reapers. Blaenor y fedel, the harvest lord. Cry fedel, the harvest shout; also called *Tori pen y wrack*, and *Boddi y cynhauf*; a ceremony answering to the English harvest home: When the last field is cut, some ears of corn are tied together and placed at a distance, at which each reaper throws his sickle; and he that hits it gains the honour; whereupon three hazzas are given, and a feast ends the day.

Hybeia haelawg a won medel mochdwyrauwg.

A country June will make an early reaping. *Adage.*

Medelwas, s. m. (medel—gwas) A reaper.

Medelwr, s. m. (medel—gwr) A reaper.

Medi, s. m. (med) A reaping. Mis Medi, September. The different methods of reaping are called, *Bawdfedi, trawsfedi, dyrnetio, gwanafu, ysgripiennu, tori tan law.*

Medi, v. a. (med) To reap. Meda di yr yd, do thou reap the corn.

Hwedd medl erw angbennawg.

It is easy to reap the ears of the needy. *Adage.*

Mediad, s. m. (med) A reaping, the act of reaping.

Mediwr, s. m. (med) Competent, or adequate.

Medlys, s. pl. (med—lys) Mature vegetation.

Na ddwg i'n gwind fed fedlys,

Angliod.

Bring not into our country, of tarming mature vegetation, any scandal. *Ira. Du Llaf. ab Owain.*

Medr, s. m. (med) Skill to accomplish, knowledge how to perform; skill.

Nid heol heol ar fedr cnel ced;

Nid cail cail wedi colind;

Nid dim ddim diddym od neth;

Nid byd byd heb wybodaeth.

Not liberal the liberal with an intent to get a profit; not discreet the discreet after suffering a loss; not any thing the thing if it is gone to nothing; a world is no world without knowledge. *W. Llwyn.*

Medraeth, s. m. (medr) Skill to accomplish.

Nid wyf i yn cyfarydd arnaf, na medraeth, nac hysbyrwydd yn y Gymraeg.

I do not take upon myself either skill, or knowledge in the Welsh. *S. Trifredyn.*

Medral, s. c.—pl. medreion (medr) An expert one.

Medraidd, a. (medr) Somewhat skilful or adroit.

Medrawd, s. m. (medr) Accomplishment.

Medrawl, a. (medr) Tending to accomplish.

Medredig, a. (medr) Accomplished, skilled.

Medredydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (medr) One who can effect; a marksman.

Medredd, s. m. (medr) Capability of accomplishing; expertness, skill, knowledge.

Medriad, s. m. (medr) An accomplishing, an effecting; a being able.

Medriannawl, a. (medriant) Accomplishing.

Medriannu, v. a. (medriant) To render capable.

Medriant, s. m. (medr) Accomplishment.

Medrodeh, s. m. (medrawl) Capableness.

Medrolder, s. m. (medrawl) Capableness.

Medroled, s. m. (medrawl) Capableness.

Medroli, v. a. (medrawl) To render competent.

Medru, v. a. (medr) To accomplish, to effect, to do; to exert skill; to be able; to know how; to take aim, to aim at; to hit, to shoot the mark; *A fedri di osodi hwn? Canst thou place this? Medra, I can.*

Ni wyr ni wetodd, ni feidr ni ddysg.

He does not know who has not seen, he can not accomplish who does not learn. *Adage.*

Ni fedraf—

Both yw gwand ond both y gwr.

I can not comprehend what is ridicule but the picture of that man. *Ira Du y Bithog.*

Y bialid—

Heb fedru preiddiau

Yn un a drig a'y oen draw.

The wolf, without being able to depravate, shall dwell together with yonder lamb. *S. Evans, P. Hir.*

Coleio medru, cail Medron,

Y gaer fry ar gwr y fron.

Trying to hit, like the attempt of Medron, the towering fortress on the skirt of the hill. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Sef a wna y mab ei furw, a'i fedru i rhwng gwynn yr eglair ac yr awgwrn.

What the youth did was to shoot at him, and hit him between the sinew of the thigh and the bone. *S. Pwyll—Mabwylion.*

Medrus, a. (medr) Able to effect, hit, or accomplish; expert, skilful; accomplished.

Medrusaid, a. (medrus) Somewhat expert.

Medrusaw, v. a. (medrus) To render expert; to become expert, or skilful.

Medrusder, s. m. (medrus) Expertness, skill.

Medrusedd, s. m. (medrus) Expertness, skill.

Medruswydd, s. m. (medrus) Capability of effecting, or accomplishing; expertness.

Medrwr, s. m.—pl. medrwr (medr—gwr) One who can effect, perform, hit, or accomplish; a marksman.

Ni fedrat fli o fedrwy
Ranu 'gamp ar un o'r gwy.

Not a thousand marksmen would be able to take the share of
the feat of one of the men. *Icu. Lluedden.*

Medryd, v. a. (medr) To aim; to hit a mark; to effect, to do; to exert skill; to be able.

Medrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (medr) One who effects; one skilled, able, or capable; one who takes aim; one who hits, or shoots a mark.

Medw, s. m. (med) That is beyond skill or art.

Mae dy ddwyael, medw ddlen,
Un rhyw a'th wallt, f'auhuith wen!

Thy eyebrows, thou gentle peerless one, are like thy hair, my
fair tormentor! *Ed. Rhys, o Faelwyr.*

Medwr, s. m.—pl. medwyr (med—gwr) A reaper.

Medwraig, s. f. (med—gwraig) Reaping woman.

Medd, s. m. (me—edd) The origin of motion; a centre, or middle point of motion; utterance; that is possessed, or enjoyed; that causes a turning; that causes intoxication; mead.

Cornaid medd a ddaw i'r pentauls, ya mbob cyfedaeth ydd hella
y dydain arul, y gan y freulacs.

A hornful of mead shall come to the patron of the family, in
every banquet in which the steward of the household shall serve,
from the queen. *Welsh Laws.*

Mear gwirawd gyfreithawl, llonaid y llestri y gwallloer ynd
dyat o'r curw, a'r baner o'r brigawd, a'r trallan o'r medd.

The measure of a lawful wasail, is the fill of the vessels used in
serving of the ale, and the half of the braggot, and the third of
the mead. *Welsh Laws.*

Meddal, a. (medd—al) Soft, mollient, tender.

Meddalaidd, s. m. (meddal) A softening.

Meddalaawl, a. (meddal) Tending to soften.

Meddalai, s. c. (meddal) What softens, or meliorates; the mallow. *Meddalui y gerddi*, garden mallow; *meddalai y gors*, *meddalai y morfa*, marsh mallow; *meddalai gwyllt*, wild mallow.

Meddalaidd, a. (meddal) Somewhat soft, softish.

Meddalaun, v. a. (meddal) To make soft, to soften.

Meddaler, s. m. (meddal) Softness; mildness.

Meddaledig, a. (meddal) Softness, mildness.

Meddaliad, s. m. (meddal) A softening, a mollifying.

Meddalrwydd, s. m. (meddal) Softness; mildness.

Meddalu, v. a. (meddal) To soften; to be softened.

Meddalus, a. (meddal) Softening, mollient.

Meddalwch, s. m. (meddal) Softness, mildness.

Meddalwr, s. m.—pl. meddalwyr (meddal—gwr)

A softener, one who mollifies.

Meddawl, a. (medd) Relating to possession.

Meddedig, a. (medd) Being possessed, or enjoyed.

Meddedigaeth, s. m. (meddedig) Possession.

Meddedigaethawl, a. (meddedigaeth) Possessory.

Meddedigawl, a. (meddedig) Possessory, possessive, having possession.

Meddf, a. (medd) Soft, mild, or mollient.

Meddfaeth, a. (medd—maeth) Mead-nourished.

Meddgell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (medd—cell) A mead cellar.

Y tralliad a ddyl warchadw y feddgell, a chadw y closs.
The butler is bound to take care of the mead-cellar, and to keep
the keys. *Welsh Laws.*

Meddgorn, s. m. (medd—corn) A mead-horn.

Arbenig benoeth, medmaeth meddgyra.

The excellent chieftain, fostered son of mead-Aenus.
Ein. ab Gwalchmai, i Lywelyn II.

Meddiad, s. m. (medd) A commanding; a possessing, an owning.

Meddiannawl, a. (meddiant) Commanding, possessing, owning.

Meddiannedig, a. (meddiant) Being possessed.

Meddiannedigaeth, s. m. (meddiannedig) A rendering possessed; a becoming possessed.

Meddiannedigaethawl, a. (meddiannedigaeth)

Appertaining to possession.

Meddiannedigawl, a. (meddiannedig) Possessory, **Meddiannn, v. a. (meddiant)** To possess, to take possession; to become possessed.

Meddiannus, a. (meddiant) Belonging to possession. *Meddiannusion*, those who enjoy.

Meddiannwr, s. m.—pl. meddiannwyr (meddiant—gwr) A possessor, a proprietor.

Meddiannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (meddiant) A possessor, an owner.

Meddiannyddawl, a. (meddiannydd) Belonging to a possessor, being proprietary.

Meddiant, s. m.—pl. meddiannau (medd) Possession, authority, power.

Meddlad, s. m. (medd—llad) Gratuity of mead.

Meddllys, s. pl. aggr. (medd—llys) Intoxicating herbs; the meadow sweet.

Meddrawd, s. f. (medd—rhawd) A revel rout.

Meddu, v. w. (medd) To have in power, to have command of; to be able; to possess.

Canya Duw a fedd a fyanw.

For God doth possess what I would wish. *Cynlleid*

Yn mywyd Medawg ni meddal uddw

Dwys lertyn tra hyfyd;

Nid meddal meddal hwyd,

Namya o Dlaw, ddin o'r byd.

In the life time of Medawg no one can have power to recover
the most happy boundary; he thinks not able of passing, from
God, any portion of the world. *Cynlleid*

Ni fedd, namya Duw, ddiglyfoethl dya.

No one, except God, has to deprive man of his power.
M. F. ab Gwilym

Meddw, a. (medd) Being made to turn round, circling, turning round; causing to turn; intoxicating; intoxicated, being besides oneself. *Meddw hen-hob*, crop sick.

Meddw pob balch ar waddad ei ansoethineh.

Every proud one is intoxicated with the dregs of his glory. *Id.*

Gogwn allreghwr

Rhwng nef a llawr—

Pau yw meddw olwyn;

Pau yw meddw orddwyn.

I know who upholds order between heaven and earth; on
heel is revolving; and why a mallet is fast. *Tuam*

Yr ystannni feldw fodd y Drefwau.

We have drank the intoxicating mead of the Whitewens. *Cynlleid*

Tyfo cas yn lle cariad;

Felly gwn y rhai meddwon;

Diglo Duw a diglo dynion.

Cherishing hate instead of love; so the drinkers are
sending God and offending men. *T. M. D. L.*

Meddwad, s. m. (meddw) A causing to turn round, an intoxicating; a getting drunk.

Meddwain, a. (meddw) A bounding with circular motion; inebriated, drunken.

Meddwaint, s. m. (meddwain) Intoxication.

Fy nys, ni buwau nysau,

Er maint oedd y meddwaint man.

My dear, I would not slumber neither, notwithstanding
great was my intoxication. *Id. ab Gwilym*

Meddwawd, s. m. (medd) A turning round; intoxication, drunkenness.

Nid yfyr hrbogdd namya tri chornaid yn y cennid, rhai
gwall ar ei hebogdd drwy feddwawd.

The falconer drinks no more than three hornfuls of the
lest his hawk should be neglected through drunkenness. *Welsh Laws*

Meddwawl, a. (meddw) Tending to turn round, intoxicating, inebriating.

Meddwawd, s. m. (meddw) Drunkenness.

Nid meddw y dyn a allu

Cwau ei hun a rhodio,

Ac yfyr rhagor ddiad;

Nid yw hyn yn feddwawd.

Not drunk the man who can get up himself, with
drink more liquor; that is not drunkenness. *T. M. D. L.*

Meddwedig, a. (meddwad) Intoxicated, drunk.

Meddwedigaeth, s. m. (meddwedig) Intoxication.
Meddwl, v. a. (meddw) To cease to turn round; to turn round; to intoxicate, to get drunk.

*A fyne nef i'w enaid,
 Medd syr Rhys, meddwl sy raid.*
He that would obtain heaven for his soul, as Sir Rhys says, it is necessary to get drunk.
Guto y Glyn.

Meddwl, s. m.—pl. meddyliau (medd—wl)
 Thought, mind; intention.

Rhydd i hwb ei feddwl; a rhydd i bob meddwl ei lafar.
Free to every one his thought; and free to every thought its utterance.
Adage.

Alhan o olwg alhan o feddwl.

Out of sight out of mind.

Adage.

Llawer o waddill o feddwl chwannawg.

Much of waste from an ambitious mind.

Adage.

Ni hena meddwl.

The mind will not grow old.

Adage.

Meddwl, v. a. (medd—wl) To think, to mind; to intend; to suppose, or to imagine.

Ni feddwl ni adfeddwl.
He will not think who will not reflect.
Adage.

Meddwr, s. m.—pl. meddwyr (meddu—gwr) A man who commands; a possessor.

Meddwyr, s. m.—pl. meddwyr (meddw—gwr) A man who intoxicates; a man who gets drunk.

Meddwyn, s. m. dim. (meddw) A drunkard.

Meddyd, v. a. (medd) To express, to speak.

Ni ellir derwydd, medd derwydd.
It is impossible to make a drunk, says a druid.
Adage.

A ni ddysgogannaf, cyn fy argrudd,
Brython drws Saeon; Brithyr a'y medd.

And I will foretell, before my affliction, the Britons over the Saxons; the Variegated Men say it.
Myrddin.

Meddat'r gwyr a ommeddyd,
Mab y Criaenas Eusa wyd.

Quoth the men who were refused, the miser's son of Eusa art thou.
Guto y Glyn, i H. Ddu.

Meddydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (medd) A mead-brewer

Meddydd, ei mawd yw, o'r pan ddechreuo efe wneuthur cerwyn
fedd oni rymuo ei hwyli am ei phen, dwyn y dyn a wnel y cam.

The mead-brewer, his protection is, from the time when he begins to make a tub of mead until he tirs its covering over the top of it, conducting away the person that does the wrong.
Welsh Laws.

Meddyg, s. m.—pl. f. on (medd) A physician, a doctor, a surgeon. *Meddyg y bugel, or meddyg mair, ploughman's spikenard.*

Nid meddyg ond amwr.

There is no physician like time.

Adage.

Goren meddyg meddyg enaid.

The best physician is the physician of the soul.

Adage.

Meddyg a ddylly wneuthur meddyginaeth rad i'r a fo yn y llys,
ar i'r teulu.

The doctor ought to perform a gratuitous cure to such as shall be at court, and to the family.
Welsh Laws.

Meddygadwy, a. (meddyg) Curable, remediable.

Meddygai, s. c. (meddyg) That cures, or heals.

Meddygawl, a. (meddyg) Curative, medicinal.

Fod e'n hawl feddygawl fyd
A gyanwyns i'm fod genyd i

As it is a portion of a healing world, may it be suffered for me to have thee?
D. ab Gwilym.

Meddyges, s. f.—pl. f. au (meddyg) A doctress; the violet: *meddyges ddu*, common figwort; *meddyges felen*, saffron crocus; *meddyges las*, selfheal; *meddyges lwyd*, betony.

Meddygys, s. m. (meddyg—bys) The ring finger

Meddygiad, s. m. (meddyg) A making a cure.

Meddyginaeth, s. m. (meddyg) Medicine; the applying a remedy.

Meddygin, a. (meddyg) Curative, medicinal.

Meddyginaeth, s. m.—pl. f. au (meddygin) Physic, medicine, remedy, or cure.

Meddyginaeth yafyd ffonawd dda.

The remedy for a fool is a good stroke.

Adage.

Meddyginaeth rhoddell, deoddeg ceiniawg; meddyginaeth llystas wrth chwydd pedair ceiniawg.

A remedy of red saive is twelve pence; a remedy of herbs applied to a swelling is four pence.
Welsh Laws.

Meddyginaethad, s. m. (meddyginaeth) A making a cure; the applying a remedy.

Meddyginaethawl, a. (meddyginaeth) Belonging to the healing art; medicinal.

Meddyginaethu, v. a. (meddyginaeth) To perform a cure; to apply a remedy.

Meddygiad, s. m. (meddyg) A making a cure.

Meddyglyn, s. m.—pl. f. oedd (meddyg—llyn)
 Hydromel, a kind of medicinal drink: the wild carrot; also called *moron y maes*.

Meddyglys, s. m. (meddyg—llys) Woundwort.

Meddygu, v. a. (meddyg) To make a cure; to apply a remedy.

Lles pawb pan feddyger.

It is the benefit of all when a cure shall be made.

Adage.

Meddygyn, s. m. dim. (meddyg) That heals: also the violet, otherwise called *y grinllys, craith unnos*, and *y feddyges: meddygyn menyuc*, common feverfew.

Meddylfryd, s. m.—pl. f. au (meddwl—bryd) The affection, or bent of the mind.

Meddylgar, a. (meddwl) Mindful, thoughtful; thinking, musing, contemplative.

Nid meddylgar ond serchawg;

Nid serchawg ond cerddgar.

None is thoughtful but the lover; none is a lover but who is fond of music.
Adage.

Meddylgarwch, s. m. (meddylgar) Thoughtfulness

Meddyliad, s. m. (meddwl) A thinking, a supposing

Meddyliaw, v. a. (meddwl) To think, to mind; to intend, to purpose; to imagine, to suppose.

Acsynwyrus yw gwr a feddylio cael medd llafer y cyhaulus srai dir, o'di bydd o'f gwedy han.

Irrational is the man who thinks to have to reap the produce of the harvest upon his land, if he shall not have sown.
Merchawg Cryddrod.

Hudaw! yw'r byd—

Mai mai ddail, o meddyliwn.

Transitory is the world, like the leaves of May, did we but think.
Mer. ab Rhys.

Meddyliawg, a. (meddwl) Thoughtful, musing.

Meddylied, v. (meddwl) To think; to suppose.

Meddyliwr, s. m.—pl. meddyliwyr (meddwl—gwr)
 A thinker; a supposer.

Meddyysg, s. m. (medd—ysg) A transformed state, that is transformed. *a. Transformed.*

Mef, s. m. (me—ef) That is puffed out, smooth, or lubricious.

Mefi, s. m.—pl. meffau (mef) A filthy breaking out; nastiness; a polluted state; disgrace, scandal.

Ni ddylir maeddu gwraig, namyn o dri achawg; sef, am roddi peth ni ddylir; am gaffel gwr arall genddi; ac am ddyuno medd ar farf ei gwr.

A wife ought not to be beaten but for three causes: that is, for giving away what she should not; for finding another man with her; and for wishing disgrace on the beard of her husband.
Welsh Laws.

O well gochel medd na'i ddail.

Better to avoid disgrace than to revenge it.

Adage.

Hir weddwadw i fedd.

Long widowhood to disgrace.

Adage.

Anghwanegid medd mawrair.

The disgrace that is heaped is augmented.

Adage.

Medd i'r llygoden en-twil.

Bad luck to the mouse with one hole.

Adage.

Meflâad, s. m. (mefl) A rendering polluted; a disgracing, a scandalizing; a becoming disgraceful.

Ni waant eu dwyn, cyd trwy feflâd;
Nid ef eu defawd bod yn galed.

They will not take them, if it be through *disgrace*; it is not in their nature to be hard. *Talliesin, M.C. Dinbych.*

Meflâawl, a. (mefl) Tending to pollute; of a disgraceful nature.

Meflaidd, a. (mefl) Somewhat disgraceful.

Meflân, v. a. (mefl) To render polluted; to render or become disgraceful.

Ys drwg y geinlawg a feflô el pherchen.

Bad is the penny that *disgraces* its possessor. *Adage.*

Mefledig, a. (mefl) Polluted; disgraced.

Meflethiant, s. m. (mefl—methiant) A disgraceful defect.

Tri meflethiant gwr, bod yn arglwydd drwg, a bod yn ddryg-garwr, a bod yn lliuluwr yn nadiad.

The three *shameful defects* of a man, to be a bad master, and to be a bad lover, and to be a driveller in debates. *Welsh Laws.*

Mefsiad, s. m. (mefl) A polluting; a disgracing; a becoming disgraceful.

Meflu, v. a. (mefl) To pollute; to disgrace; to be polluted; to be disgraced. *Mae y plentyn gwedi meflu ei hun*, the child has befouled himself

Ys mla feflawr o'r gyghesuadd,
Gweyd i'r gwag-feirdd eu gwaglofodd.

If I am *disgraced* from the disputation, the poetsasters will be relieved by their empty boast. *Ph. Brydydd.*

Mefiwr, s. m.—pl. mefiwyr (mefl—gwr) A disgracer; a disgraceful man.

Mefiwriaeth, s. m. (mefiwr) A disgraceful act.

Tri mefiwriaeth mach y sydd; gwadu ei fechni, ac ef yn fach;
ac addel ei fechu, ac na allo ei chymhell; a diebryd mach gwedi rhodder.

There are three *disgraceful acts* of a bail: denying his suretyship, and he a bail; and giving his suretyship without being able to perform it; and the frustration of bail after it is given. *Welsh Laws.*

Mefus, s. pl. aggr. (mef) Strawberries.

Fy nym—

A'i gwefus mai mefus mair.

My nymph with her hip like the scarlet *strawberries*. *Bedo Addren.*

Mefusen, s. f. dim. (mefus) A strawberry.

Mefuswydd, s. pl. aggr. (mefus—gwydd) Strawberry plants.

Meg, s. f. (my—eg) That takes in or contains; a fetter. *Y feg fawr*, a large old fetter, kept at *Dinas Mawddwy*.

Megai, s. c.—pl. megeion (mag) The glow-worm.

Megawl, a. (meg) Relating to the utterance.

Megiad, s. m. (meg) An uttering, or expressing.

Megidydd, s. m. (mag) One who nourishes.

Megin, s. f.—pl. t. au (meg) A pair of bellows.

Mae o anadl mwy ynnof
Nog yn nghau megiau gof.

There is within me of breath more than in the hollow of the bellows of a smith. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Meginaw, v. a. (megin) To work bellows.

A'i anadl diadlam dwfn
Ys megino niwg anuwfa.

And his deep unreturning breath *blowing* the infernal fume. *W. Wym.*

Meginiad, s. m. (megin) A working of bellows.

Meginwr, s. m.—pl. meginwyr (megin—gwr) One who works, or blows bellows.

Megitor, sup. (magu) To be nourishing.

Megitor ea gwir lwy hir alanas.

Their sincerity *nourished* a lasting feud. *Myrddin.*

Megyn, s. m. (mag) A nursing, a rearing.

Megys, conj. (meg—ys) As, in the manner, in the state; in the same manner, like as, so as. *Megys cyst*, as formerly.

Mehefin, s. m. (me—hefin) The month of June.

Mehin, s. m. (me—hin) Fat, grease, lard.

Mehinaldd, a. (mehin) Like lard, fat, or grease.

Mehinaw, v. a. (mehin) To become fat or greasy.

Mehinawg, a. (mehin) Abounding with lard.

Mehinawr, a. (mehin) Abounding with lard.

Mehinen, s. f. dim. (mehin) The leaf of fat.

Mela, v. a. (mai) To take the field; to go out to war; also to go a maying.

Meiad, s. m. (mai) A taking the field; or a going out to war; a maying.

Meiaeth, s. m. (mai) A making a campaign.

Melaw, v. a. (mai) To make a campaign.

Meiawd, s. m. (mai) A making a campaign.

Melawg, a. (mai) Of the field; champain.

Tri thri noddod,
Atgor ar bened,
A march melawg,
Cymhwys teithlawg.

Thrice three protections, recurring to the native country, as a *steed used to the field*, perfect for travelling. *Taliesin.*

Meiawl, a. (mai) Belonging to open country.

Meibionain, s. pl. dim. (mab) Little children.

Meibionos, s. pl. dim. (mab) Little children.

Meichal, s. c.—pl. meicheion (mach) A surety.

Goren meichal diatredwydd.

The best *surety* is innocence. *Adage.*

Meichiad, s. m. (mach) A bailing; a being surety

Meichiau, s. pl. aggr. (mach) Sureties, or bails.

Meichiaw, v. a. (mach) To give bail; to become a bail, or surety.

Gorag ei walith,
A fuch y fuchdalth.

He has completed his work, that bails the journey of a surety. *Adage.*

Meichiawg, a. (mach) Having surety, or bail.

Meichiawl, a. (mach) Relating to suretyship.

Meidr, s. m.—pl. meidron (maid) A measure, rule, or limit; also a lane, or road. *Dyfed.*

Mae ar weindogion gymmodi naghfyddas, a chytanau ymri oedd, ag sydd wedi myned tu hwnt i bob meidr a meidr.

It is incumbent upon ministers to reconcile differences, and to unite spirits, which are gone beyond every rule and order. *Ier. Gwyn.*

Meidrad, s. m. (meidr) A comprehending, a bringing within limit; a meting.

Meidradur, s. m.—pl. t. on (meidrad) A meter.

Meidradydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (meidrad) A meter.

Meidraeth, s. m. (meidr) Measurement.

Meidraw, v. a. (meidr) To reduce to measure, rule, or limit; to mete.

Meidrawl, a. (meidr) Belonging to measure; being within measure, or comprehended; limited.

Meidredig, a. (meidr) Comprehended; limited.

Meidriad, s. m.—pl. t. meidriaid (meidr) One who is able to effect, or to accomplish.

Meidroldeb, s. m. (meidrawl) The state of being within measure, or comprehension; finiteness.

Meldrolder, s. m. (meidrawl) Finiteness.

Meidroledd, s. m. (meidrawl) Comprehensiveness, comprehension, capacity.

Meidroll, v. a. (meidrawl) To bring under measure; to bring within comprehension; to limit.

Meidrolrwydd, s. m. (meidrawl) Finiteness.

Meidw, s. m.—pl. t. on (maid) That is separate, or solitary; a hermit.

Meidwyfod, s. f. (meidwyr—bod) A hermitage.

Medyn, s. m. dim. (maid) A point of separation, a small space; a point of time; a moment.

Meidda, v. a. (maidd) To collect or go a begging for curds and whey.

Byddai y—
Caws, yd, gwlan'n glir,
Cica, a meidda, meddwr.

Thou wilt be collecting cheese, collecting corn, and fairly begging wool; collecting flesh, and collecting curds and whey, it is said.
S. Maeddwy.

Meiddaidd, a. (maidd) Curdled like whey; serous
Meiddawg, a. (maidd) Abounding with whey.
Meiddeiddrwydd, s. m. (meiddaidd) A curdled state.

Meiddiad, s. m. (maidd) A breaking or curdling; a forming a cliff.

Meiddion, s. pl. aggr. (maidd) Cards and whey.
Meiddioni, v. (meiddion) To turn curds and whey

Meiddlyd, a. (maidd) Wheyish; curdled.

Meiddlydrwydd, s. m. (meiddlyd) A curdled state.

Meiddlyd, s. m. (meiddlyd) To become curdled.

Meiddlyn, s. m. (maidd—lyn) Whey drink.

Meiddogrwydd, s. m. (meiddawg) A curdled state

Meiddyn, s. f. (maidd) The limit of a plain; a cliff; a range of mountains.

Meidd, s. m. (mai) The state of being plain.

Meidod, s. f.—pl. t. au (mai—bod) A champaign dwelling; a summer habitation.

Meifon, s. pl. aggr. (maf) Berries that grow in cluster; raspberries; also called *gwyfon, afan, and mafon*.

Meigen, s. f.—pl. t. au (maig) A sudden turn; a recess, or nook.

Meigiad, s. m. (maig) A turning suddenly; a happening, or befalling.

Meigraw, v. a. (maig) To turn suddenly, to happen

Meigiawl, a. (maig) Of a sudden turn.

Meigr, s. m. (maig) A sudden start; terror.

Meigrad, s. m. (meigr) A starting suddenly.

Meigraw, v. a. (meigr) To start out suddenly.

Meigryn, s. m. (meigr) A sudden start, terror; also the megrim, or vertigo.

Meisian, s. f. (mai—ian) A field yoke, or a yoke with four oxen.

Meiliad, s. m. (mail) A holding together; a putting in a bowl: a filling with a bowl.

Meiliad, s. f.—pl. meilleidian (mail) A dishful, the fill of a platter; a bowlful.

Meiliannawl, a. (meiliant) Tending to uphold.

Meilianna, v. a. (meiliant) To uphold.

Meiliant, s. m. (mail) An upholding.

Meiliar, s. m. (mail) That makes a bound or start.

Meiliaw, v. a. (mail) To hold up, to sustain; to put in a bowl; to raise liquids with a bowl.

Meiliawg, a. (mail) Having a structure.

Meiliawr, s. f. (mail) A habitation, a dwelling.

Cyrrhid dedrwydd ai felllawr.

Let the prudent resort to his dwelling.

Adage.

Meilledig, a. (meiliad) Being put together, constructed, or built up.

Meilledyn, s. m. dim. (meiliad) A small bowl.

Meiherydd, s. m. (meiliar) The sky-lark.

Meiliorn, s. m. (mêl—orn) A transgression.

Meiliornad, s. m. (meiliorn) A transgressing.

Meiliorni, v. a. (meiliorn) To transgress.

Meiliornns, a. (meiliorn) Transgressing.

Meiliwr, s. m.—pl. meiliwyr (mêl—gwr) A transgressor.

Meilon, s. pl. aggr. (mâl) Powder, dust; flour.

Meilon gwydd, blaidd gwydd, wood dust.

Meiloni, v. a. (meilon) To reduce to powder; to become dust, or powder.

Meilwn, s. m.—pl. meilwnau (mêl) The small of the leg; also called *Deitw*.

VOL. II.

Meilyn, s. m. dim. (mêl) A loop, or eye. *Cruccyn a meilyn, bach a dolan, crook and eye.*

Meilyndorch, s. f.—pl. meilyndyrch (meilwn—torch) A sashoon.

Meilynwig, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (meilwn—gwig) A sashoon, also called *arfeilyn*.

Meillion, s. pl. aggr. (mall) Clover; trefoil. *Meillion gwynion, mail gwynion, meillion Olwen, the white-flowered meadow trefoil; meillion corniawg, Spanish trefoil; meillion fair-dalen, mellicot; meillion y gors, buckbeans; meillion cedenawg, traed yr ysgyfarnog, hare's commin; meillion cochion, red trefoil, or purple-wort; march-feillion, cultivated clover.*

Meillionaidd, a. (meillion) Like trefoils.

Meillionawg, a. (meillion) Having trefoils.

Meillionawl, a. (meillion) Like the trefoils.

Meillionen, s. f. (meillion) A trefoil. *Meillionen felen, kidney vetch, or ladies' finger; meillionen gorniaug, yellow medick; meillionen y gors, marsh-trefoil; meillionen gragenawg, heart medick; meillionen Olwen, Dutch clover; meillionen y ceirw, common mellot.*

Pedair meillionen wen a fyddai yn ei hol, pa ffordd bysg y delai, ac am hyn y gelwid hi Olwen.

Four white trefoils would spring up in her track, which ever way she might come, and therefore she was called Olwen.
H. Culcech—Meibionion.

Meillioni, v. a. (meillion) To produce trefoils.

Meillyn, s. m.—pl. meillod (mall) A lean old ruin.

Meinâd, s. m. (meinân) A making slender, ex-
ile, fine, or delicate.

Meinâwl, a. (meinân) Tending to make slender.

Meinân, v. a. (main) To make slender, or fine.

Meinawl, a. (main) Of a fine or slender make.

Meinciad, s. m. (mainc) A placing benches.

Meinciw, v. a. (mainc) To fix benches.

Meincwely, s. m.—pl. t. au (mainc—gwely) A settle-bed; a sofa.

Meindeg, a. (main—teg) Delicately fair.

Meinder, s. m. (main) Exility, slenderness.

Meindlos, a. (main—tlos) Delicately pretty.

Meindlws, a. (main—tlws) Delicately pretty.

Meindra, s. m. (main) Exility, slenderness.

Meindwf, s. m. (main—twf) A slender growth.

a. Of a slender growth.

Meinddydd, s. m. (main—dydd) A fine day.

Meinedd, s. m. (main) Exility, slenderness.

Meingan, s. f. (main—can) That is delicate and fair; an epithet for a beauty.

Tra gweno meingan, cipia gwan.

Whilst the fair one smiles, snatch a kiss.

Adage.

Meingil, s. m. (main—cil) A close corner.

Meinholl, v. a. (main—holi) To examine narrowly, to scrutinize.

Meinholiad, s. m. (main—hollad) A narrowly examining; a strict examination.

Meiniad, s. m. (maen) A stoning; a petrifying.

Meinlawg, a. (maen) Of stone, or stony.

*A golo cer manro meinlawg
Gelynyon Bacu'n sidanawg.*

And bury close to the stony beach the Saxon fires clad in silk:
Lt. P. Moch, i Lyneyn II.

Meiniles, s. f. dim. (main) A little delicate animal.

Meinin, a. (maen) Of stone, stony. *Ty meinin, ty maen, ty ceryg, a stone house.*

*Gwelaf ffinnu gwai fein
Barddwy's Gwent.—*

And I perceive the stone wall of the paradise of Gwent.
Gula y Glyn.

Meinir, s. f. (main—ir) That is of delicate growth, an epithet for a handsome woman.

Meinllais, *s. m.* (main—llais) A shrill voice.
 Meinoeth, *s. f.* (main—oeth) A fine night.
 Meinoled, *s. m.* (meinawl) Exility, slenderness.

Bychododd meinoled.

Slenderness is littleness.

Adage.

Meinoles, *s. f. dim.* (meinawl) An epithet for any delicate young animal, such as a heifer.
 Meinus, *a.* (main) Slender, delicate; tiny.

Mawredus, feinus, fen yd feraid crair,
 Mor wen ei hysgair uch ei hegid!

Magnificent and delicate, deemed a precious relic, so white
 her leg above her shoe!

lor. Fychan.

Gogonedus Fair! war, weddus, feinus farnog!

Glorious Mary! gentle, virtuous, and delicate queen!

D. Ddu o Bli-ddu.

Meinwsaw, *v. a.* (meinws) To render fine, or delicate; to become slender, fine, delicate.
 Meinwaith, *s. m.* (main—gwaith) Nice work.
 Meinwar, *a.* (main—gwar) Delicate and gentle, delicate and meek; delicately mild. *s. f.* That is delicately mild.

Dy far, felhwyr Fyfanw,
 Ar a'rh gar: ni fu far fwy.

Thy fire, Myfanwy, delicately mild, is on him who loves thee:
 never was there its more severe.

H. ab Eimon Llyglin.

Meinwedd, *s. f.* (main—gwedd) A delicate aspect
 Meinweddaidd, *a.* (meinwedd) Of a delicate aspect
 Meinweddawg, *a.* (meinwedd) Of a fine aspect.
 Meinwen, *a.* (main—gwen) Delicately fair. *s. f.* That is delicately fair.

Meinwyn, *a.* (main—gwyn) Delicately white.
 Meinwyr, *a.* (main—gwyr) Delicately chaste.
 Peifr feinwyr, the fair one delicately chaste.

Meinyn, *s. m. dim.* (maen) A lump of stone.
 Meipen, *s. f. dim.* (maip) A single turnip.
 Meiriawl, *a.* (mer) Thawing, dissolving.

Meiriolad, *s. m.* (meiriawl) A thawing.
 Meirioll, *v. a.* (meiriawl) To thaw, to dissolve;
 the same as *dadnewr* and *dadleithiaw*.
 Meiriolus, *a.* (meiriawl) Tending to thaw.
 Meirion, *s. m.* (mar) That moves about; a looker;
 a dairyman; tops of hemp.

Meiriones, *s. f. —pl. t. an* (meirion) A female who superintends; a house-wife; a dairy-woman;
 also, an epithet for a woman, or matron; and
 sometimes used, in a bad sense, for a concubine.

A morwyn o'to a meiriones.

And a virgin yet sad a matron. Iolo Goch, i Fair.

Offeiriad—

Pop yn heb na llen na lles,
 Ofer iawn, a'i feirion.

The persons, every one, without form or benefit, very worthless, in company with his girl.

Dr. S. Crut.

Meirion, *s. m.* (meirion) A superintendency; the office of a keeper, or one who has custody.
 Meirionig, *a.* (meirion) Tending to guard, or to watch. *Drych meirionig*, a scarecrow.

Mai drych, o gwn edrych heb,
 Meirionig ym yw'r wyneb.

Like a scaring pheasant to me, if I know the appearance of any one,
 is the face.

Guto y Glynn.

Meirwys, *s. f. —pl. t. od* (merwys) The ousel.

Aelias mawr, fel y meirwys,
 A phensu bagias 'r un bys.

Large eyebrows, like the ousel, of the same form as the heads
 of crooks.

Ll. udden, i Llanrh.

Meirydd, *s. m. —pl. t. ion* (maer) A mayor.

Meirddion a chynghellorion a ddylyant gyweiriaw y wlad, a
 gwasathu ei dalia.

Mayors and councillors are bound to establish order in the
 country, and to administer its laws.

W. Lewis.

Meisgyn, *s. m. dim.* (masg) A moth; otherwise
 called *gucysyn*.

Meislad, *s. m.* (mais) A devising, an invention.

Meislaw, *v. a.* (mais) To invent, to device.

Celid meislo mewn adeig;
 Cusad dawns, ymgeys dig.

Attempting to invent in music; haling games, bristling
 anger.

Edm. Pry.

Meisiawd, *s. m.* (mais) An invention, a device.

Meisiawg, *a.* (mais) Full of invention.

Meisiawl, *a.* (mais) Inventive, devising.

Meisledig, *a.* (mais) Invented, devised.

Meisiwr, *s. m. —pl. meiswyr* (mais—gwr) A de-
 viser, or inventor.

Meistr, *s. m. —pl. laid* (maist) A master.

Ni waif estron yn feistri;
 Ni wae chwech ym a wnaeth chet.

I will not make masters of strangers; half a dozen woe
 do for me what you would do.

H. D.

Meistrad, *s. m. —pl. t. oedd* (meistr) A master.

Meistrawl, *a.* (meistr) Masterly; master.

Meistres, *s. m. —pl. t. au* (meistr) A mistress.

Meistrolaeth, *s. m.* (meistrawl) Mastership, ma-
 tery; authority, dominion.

Meistrolaethu, *v. a.* (meistrolaeth) To exercise
 mastership; to domineer.

Meistrolaethus, *a.* (meistrolaeth) Magisterious.

Meistroledd, *s. m.* (meistrawl) Mastery.

Meistroll, *v. a.* (meistrawl) To act masterially;
 to bear sway, to domineer; to be master.

Meistrolrwydd, *s. m.* (meistrawl) Mastery.

Meistrolus, *a.* (meistrawl) Having mastery.

Meityn, *s. m.* (meidyn) A point of separation; a
 small space; a space of time. *W'yd gan yr y
 meityn*, I have been here a good while.

Meithder, *s. m.* (maith) Extensiveness; distance.

Meithdra, *s. m.* (maith) Extensiveness; distance.

Meithedig, *a.* (maith) Being rendered tedious.

Meithiad, *s. m.* (maith) A rendering tedious.

Meithiaw, *v. a.* (maith) To render tedious.

Meithw, *a.* (maith) Extensive; tedious.

Meithni, *s. m.* (maith) Extensiveness, tediousness.

Daw yw'r Driandawd—
 Un Daw a thri, meithni mawr.

God is the Trinity, one God and three, great the comprehension.

G. Harcourt.

Meithrin, *s. m. —pl. t. ion* (maeth—trin) Nurturing.

Meithrinwr, trinar, at rodd mwy allwyr,
 Meithria creduriaid;
 Meithrin y corff o'th ran cadd;

A fosterer, a nurturer, in time of need the greatest teacher: he
 nourishes his creatures; the nourishment of the body from its
 bounty would be had; nourish, and feed the soul.

H. D. ab I'm.

Meithrin, *v. a.* (maeth—trin) To nourish, to rear,
 to bring up, to educate.

Guswd o agin meithrin dda.

From the small shoots a rich is reared.

Id. S.

Pwy wyr tranc aab wrth feithrin!

Who knows the fate of a child when rearing her?

Llywarch H.

Meithrinaeth, *s. m.* (meithrin) The act or office
 of nurturing.

Meithrinaw, *v. a.* (meithrin) To nourish, to rear,
 to bring up, to educate.

Meithrinawl, *a.* (meithrin) Nurturing.

Meithrinedig, *a.* (meithrin) Nurtured, educated.

Meithrines, *s. f. —pl. t. au* (meithrin) A female
 who nurtures, or brings up.

Meithrinfa, *s. f.* (meithrin) A seminary.

Meithringar, *a.* (meithrin) Nurturing, fostering.

Meithrinlad, *s. m.* (meithrin) A nurturing.

Meithrinwr, *s. m. —pl. meithrinawyr* (meithrin-
 gwr) A man who nurtures, or brings up.

Meithrinwraig, *s. f. —pl. meithrinwraigodd* (meith-
 rin—gwraig) A woman who nurtures.

Meithrinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (meithrin) Nurturer.
Meithrinyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (meithrinydd) A woman who nurtures, or brings up.
Meithyn, s. m. dim. (maeth) A nursing, a darling

—*Graff add*
 Mab meithyn Llywelyn lleforodd.

Graffudd, the darling son of Llywelyn with the ruddy blade.
D. Breffras.

Meiwr, s. m.—pl. meiwyrr (mai—gwr) A man of the field; a warrior.

Cas meiwyrr heb ryddid.

Odious are men of the field without liberty. *Cotwg.*

Meiwyn, s. m. (mai—gwyn) Thorn-apple.

Mel, s. m. (me—el) Honey. *Mel y cwn, mel-rug, mel y cetrus, woad; mel y gwennydd, marsh lousewort; also called melawg y wracen.*

Dorthineb, mal gorenau y mel, a fydd yn laf.

Wisdom, like the heat of the honey, will be at the bottom.
Adage.

Mel, s. m. (my—el) That bounds, starts, or jets.

Mela, v. a. (mel) To gather honey.

*Adar a hadant, gwenny a felaht,
 Pwygod a nodant, pwyd a 'mlawr;
 Pob peth a ymduith i gyanall o borthiant.
 Ond rier, ac oedion, a llaedra difwysiant.*

The birds do fly, the bees collect honey, the fishes swim, reptiles creep; every thing doth travel to procure its sustenance, except the minstrel, and idlers, and worthless thieves.
Bustl Beirdd.

Melaid, a. (mel) Abounding with honey.

Melidd, a. (mel) Of the nature of honey.

Melain, a. (mel) Abounding with honey.

Melaint, s. m. (melain) A being full of honey.

Melawd, s. m. (mel) A collecting of honey; the state of being like honey; sweetness.

Melawg, a. (mel) Having honey. *Y felaug, the honey-suckle; melawg y borfa, pasture lousewort*

Meldardd, a. (mel—tardd) Mellifluous, mellifluent

Melldwyn, a. (mel—dwyn) Melliferous.

Melen, a. (f. of melyn) Yellow; tawny.

Meleng, s. f. (melen—cn) The dyer's weed.

Melenog, s. f.—pl. t. od (melen) A linnet.

Melenydd, s. f. (melen) Hawk-weed; also called *cracklys, and llysiaw yr hebawg.*

Melfoch, s. pl. aggr. (mel—moch) Honey swine.

Colwythion o rîg melfoch.

Stakes of the flesh of bees. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Melgan, s. f. (mel—can) A honey song.

Melgawod, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (mel—cawod) Honeydew

Melzed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mel—ced) A honey tribute: the sea beet.

*O Ddinaswr melged a gafal; pedair tuncel o fel, pedair mu
 is mhob tuncel, dwy grenaid yn mhob mu, llyth dreuwr ar dro-
 wyd yn mhob gwa.*

From Director he obtained a tribute of honey: four tuns of honey, four tubs in every tan, two platters in each tub, and the aid of two men on a pole in every platter. *Welsh Laws.*

Melzorn, s. m.—pl. melgyrn (mel—corn) A cell of a honeycomb; a honeycomb; also an abscess containing matter like honey.

*Elfin gyda chymh chwyn
 Melewn yn gwastru melgyrn.*

*Elfin along the bustling boundary of Macdon squeezing the Ae-
 ry-ranks.* *Ll. ab Gwilym, i H. Udu.*

Melcranc, s. m. (mel—cranc) An abscess containing thick honey-like matter; also called *melgorn.*

Melin, s. f.—pl. t. an (mal) A grinding mill.

*Un o dri meddyrnydd Yava Prydain: Coel ab Cyllyn ab Carad-
 awg ab Bran, a wnaeth melin rudd ac olwyn gyntaf i genedl y
 Cymry.*

*One of the three medical inventors of the Isle of Britain: Coel ab
 Cyllyn ab Caradawg ab Bran, who made a mill turning by wheel
 first for the nation of the Cymry.* *Triocedd.*

*Melina gwynt, yn mlaen gwynt
 Dy gorch a'u deg f'w gorchynt.*

*The windmills, at the approach of a festival thy assembly will
 bring them into work.* *M. ab Rhys.*

Melina, s. m. (melin) A going to mill.

Melina tlawd ei gwynos.

His supper is the beggar's going to mill. *Adage.*

Melina, v. a. (melin) To go to mill.

*Doduch on s't march—
 At twiling odding dda,
 Faf lonydd, i felina.*

*Give me either a horse, or a mare very lazy and good, that is
 quiet, for to go to mill.* *G. ab Ll. Fychan.*

Melinaw, v. a. (melin) To grind in a mill.

Melinwr, s. m. (melin—gwr) A miller.

Melinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (melin) A miller.

Melinyddes, s. f. (melinydd) A female miller

Melodi, s. m. (melawd) A dulcified state.

Melota, v. a. (melawd) Honey-gathering.

Melotai, s. f. (melawd) The mallow, or honeysuckle.

Melred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mel—rhed) Mellifluous

Melrediad, s. m. (melred) A flowing of honey.

Melsaig, s. m. (mel—saig) A sweet repast.

Gwell melsaig yn rhad no melsaig yn echwyn.

Better a free repast on acorns than a honey-feast on trust. *Adage.*

Melsnug, s. m. (mel—sngn) The lousewort.

Melu, v. a. (mel) To make honey; to honey.

Melus, a. (mel) Of the nature of honey; sweet.

Melnsaw, v. a. (melns) To honey; to sweeten.

Melnsder, s. m. (melns) Sweetness, lusciousness.

Melwaith, s. m. (mel—gwaith) Mellification.

Melwawd, s. m. (mel—gwawd) Honeyed utter-
 ance; sweet praise; melody.

Melwi, v. a. (malw) To extend out glibly.

Melwawg, a. (melwi) Of a gliding nature.

Melwin, s. m. (mel—gwin) Honey wine.

Melwioges, s. f. (melwawg) A snail; but mostly
 called *malwen, and malwoden.*

Melwlith, s. m. (mel—gwylth) Honey-dew.

Melwr, s. m.—pl. melwyr (mel—gwr) A man who
 collects honey, a dealer in honey.

Melwraidd, s. m. (mel—gwraidd) Liquorice.

Melfen, s. f. dim. (malw) A snail; also called
malwen, melwioges, and mostly malwen.

Melyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mel) Yellow. *Melyn yr
 cithin, the gold-hammer, a bird so called; Mel-
 yn y gauaf, winter gillyflower; melyn y gwan-
 wyn, the pilewort; also called Milfyr.*

Melyn, a. (mel) Yellow. of a yellow hue; tawny.
*Câyr melyn, bees wax; march melyn, a light
 bay horse; Ar y melyn, of a yellowish hue;
 melyn yr cithin, or melyn y tarynau, common tor-
 mentil; melyn y gauaf, wild wall-flower; me-
 lyn y gwanwyn, pilewort.*

Iraw llaw ag eili melyn.

To graze a hand with yellow saliva. *Adage.*

*Melwnach oedd pen Olwen no blodau y bandd; gwynach oedd
 ei chnawd no dystych iou.*

*The head of Olwen was yellower than the blossoms of the
 broom; whiter was her skin than the spray of the wren.*
H. i'w gwaith—Mabinogion.

Melnydd, a. (melyn) Somewhat yellow.

Melnyawg, a. (melyn) Abounding with yellow.

Melnyawg y wracen, dyer's greenweed.

Melynder, s. m. (melyn) Yellowness.

Melyndra, s. m. (melyn) Yellowness.

Melynddu, s. m. (melyn—du) A yellowish black,
 a tawny colour. *a. Tawny, reeky.*

Melyndduaw, v. a. (melynddu) To make tawny.

Melynedd, s. m. (melyn) A yellowness.

Melynell, s. m. (melyn) A yellow hue.

Chwe murch melynell,
Canwath y sidd well
Fy march melynau
Cyfred & gwyllan.

Six steeds of yellow hue, than those a hundred times better is
my cream-coloured steed, swift as the sea mew. *Taliesin.*

Melyneuraid, s. m. (melyn—enraid) Golden-rod.

Melynfaen, s. m. (melyn—maen) Brimstone.

Melyngan, s. m. (melyn—can) A yellow white.

a. Of yellowish white; cream-coloured.

Melyngoch, s. m. (melyn—coch) A yellow red,
orange red. *a.* Of an orange red.

Melyni, s. m. (melyn) Yellowness; jaundice.

Melyniad, s. m. (melyn) A making yellow.

Melynlas, s. m. (melyn—glas) A yellowish blue.

a. Of a yellowish blue.

Melynlas march Caswallawn ab Bell.

Yellow-grey the steed of Caswallawn son of Bell. Trioedd.

Melynlai, s. m. (melyn—llai) A yellowish dun
colour. *a.* Of a yellowish dun.

Melynlwyd, s. m. (melyn—llwyd) A yellowish
brown. *a.* Of a yellowish brown.

Melynllys, s. f. (melyn—llys) Celandine.

Melynog, s. m. (melyn) That is of a yellow col-
our; a mulatto; the linet; also called *linos
felen*, and *melenog*.

Melynu, v. a. (melyn) To make yellow, to grow
yellow.

Melynus, a. (melyn) Tending to be yellow.

Melynwelt, s. m. (melyn—gwelt) Sweet scented
vernal grass.

Melynwyl, s. m. (melyn—wy) The yolk of an egg

Melynwyn, s. m. (melyn—gwyn) A yellowish
white, a straw-colour. *a.* Of a yellow white.

Melynydd, s. m. (melyn) Long-rooted cat's ear.

Melys, s. m. (mel) A sweet. *a.* Sweet, dulcet.

Gwetha mel i brynu peth melys.

Selling honey to buy a sweet thing.

Adagr.

Melysai, s. c. (melys) That has sweetness.

Melysadd, a. (melys) Somewhat sweet.

Melysawg, a. (melys) Abounding with sweet.

Melysawl, a. (melys) Of a sweetening quality.

Melysder, s. m. (melys) Sweetness; gratefulness

Melysdra, s. m. (melys) Sweetness, lusciousness.

Melysedd, s. m. (melys) Sweetness, lusciousness.

Melysai, s. m. (melys) Sweetness, lusciousness.

Melysiad, s. m. (melys) A sweetening, dulcification

Melysiannawl, a. (melysiant) Delicious.

Melysiannu, v. a. (melysiant) To dulcify.

Melysiant, s. m. (melys) Dulcification.

Melysig, a. (melys) Fond of sweet things.

*Gwae fudd, o ddyn gwiw, a fai
Felysig am fel oost.*

*Woe to the bard, an excellent wight, who should be voluptuous
with respect to the honey wine. H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.*

Melysigrwydd, s. m. (melysig) Fondness of sweets

*Yr arglwyddes Gwethel a'm gosodai yn y lle goruchaf; ac ar
fy na'u ystlys ydd oedd Melysigrwydd a Meddwad ym eiddadi.*

*The lady Gwethel placed me in the most eminent seat; and on
each side of me voluptuousness, and Drunkenness were sitting.
Morchang Orwydrad.*

Melysrydd, s. m. (melys) Sweetness, sweet taste

Melysu, v. a. (melys) To sweeten; to grow sweet

Melyswedd, a. f. (melys—gwedd) A sweet aspect

Meil, s. m. (my—ell) That shoots out, that is sharp.

Meilidith, s. f.—pl. f. ion (mall—tith) A curse.

*Rhodda' iddo felidith ei fam, I will give him his
mother's curse; meilidith eu mamau, cursed of
their mothers, reprobates.*

Meilidithiad, s. m. (meilidith) A malediction.

Meilidithaw, v. n. (meilidith) To curse; to blas-
pheme, to swear.

Meilidithiawg, a. (meilidith) Full of cursing.

Meilidithiawl, a. (meilidith) Cursing; blasphemy.

Meilidithiedig, a. (meilidithiad) Being cursed.

**Meilidithiwr, s. m.—pl. meilidithiwr (meilidith-
gwr)** A curser; a blasphemer.

Meilidithrwydd, s. m. (meilidith) Cursedness.

Melli, s. m. (mall) Softness, insipidity; a blight

Mellni, s. m. (mall) Softness; insipidity; a blight

Mellit, s. pl. aggr. (mell) That be darting, or

bolting; lightning. *Cynneu mell, goluar mae;
taflu mell, cynneu dreigiau, cynneu gribiau,*

lighten, or to shoot lightning.

Mellitaid, a. (mellit) Of the nature of lightning

Mellitawg, a. (mellit) Abounding with lightning

Mellitawl, a. (mellit) Belonging to lightning.

Mellten, s. f. dim. (mellit) A lightning, a thun-
derbolt.

Melltenaid, a. (mellten) Like a thunderbolt.

Melltenawl, a. (mellten) Flashing as lightning

Mellteniad, s. m. (mellten) A flashing of light.

Melltenu, v. a. (mellten) To lighten, to flash.

Mellitad, s. m. (mellit) A flashing of lightning.

Mellitaw, v. a. (mellit) To dart lightning.

Mellitig, a. (mellit) Struck by lightning, blasted

Mellitigaid, a. (mellitig) Accursed, cursed. *Me-
ligaid lydnod, cursed beasts.*

Mellitigaw, v. a. (mellitig) To curse; to make

cursed, to blaspheme.

Mellitigawl, a. (mellitig) Cursing; blaspheming

Mellitigedig, a. (mellitig) Cursed, blasted.

Mellitigedigawl, a. (mellitigedig) Tending to blas-

Mellitigedigrwydd, s. m. (mellitigedig) Accursed-
ness.

Men, s. m. (me—en) An active principle.

Men, s. f. (mutation of man) A space, a place, a
where. *adv.* Where, at what place.

Men yd iau Trahaiarn yn Ngharffrwydd.

Where was killed Trahaiarn on the mountain of Gar-

O chlywi yn iach lawen

Uchod ei fod yn ei fen.

*If in health and spirits thou shouldst hear of his being slain
his place. G. ab S. N.*

Mene yw maldia, men yw men.

An enclosure is a field, a place is a spot. D. I. N.

Men, s. f.—pl. f. i (my—en) A wain, a cart.

Cyd gwlicho y fen hi a ddwy ei fenydd.

Though the cart creaks it carries no load.

Menal, s. f. (men) An open box; a tumbrel.

*Celwrn a menai, celwrnaw a dal pob en; Menai, ce gwrn a
heb ardderchafael, oet achawus yw, wrth nad oet glawr iau.*

*A tub and a box, a penny is the value of each; a cart and a
penny without advancement, and that is by reason that it has
cover. W. ab I. N.*

Menaid, s. f.—pl. meneidian (menaid) Cart-box

Mendy, s. m.—pl. f. au (men—ty) A cart box

Mened, s. f. (men) That is intellectual.

Menedig, a. (men) Being made intelligent.

Menediw, a. (mened) Of an intellectual nature

. happy, or blessed.

Cara' Gaeuys faw, fawddio dda.

I love the nymph of Caerwyn, of blessed accomplishment to

Menest, s. f. (men—est) The act of serving.

Menestr, s. m.—pl. f. i (menest) One who

or waits upon; a servitor; a cupbearer.

Gorwyn blaen clestr; bid fennest pob drud.

Gair leulu yn yfwrn;

Gwedd gwa naghwyir air faw.

Guttering the top of the flay; bid the servitor be bold

of a tribe prevail; familiar to the faithful a brewer is id

Lywedd B.

Dywallaw ei fennest, na fya angor.

Corn can carrydred yn nghylledd.

Replenish thou, cupbearer, much not the death, to be

honour in the banquet.

Menestrawl, a. (menestr) Serving, waiting.
Menestriad, s. m. (menestr) A serving, attending, or waiting upon.
Menestru, v. a. (menestr) To serve, or to wait.

Am byrth Ygeuwin yn gorchymys;
 Am borth Wgyr yn Mon yn muenstru.

Around the gates of Ygeuwin conquering; around the gate of
 Gwyrr in Mon performing attendance. *Gw. Brycheiniog.*

Meni, s. m. (men) A carting, a carrying in a cart.
Meniad, s. m. (men) A carrying in a cart.
Mensaer, s. m. (men—saer) A cart-wright.
Mentyn, s. m. dim. (mant) A thin small lip.
Menn, v. a. (man) To make an impression, to imprint, to work upon, to effect.

Gwired y ddil yd faln.

Truth is certain to have effect.

Adage.

Rhoed Daw yw awen—yn lawnas barn, ac ystyriaeth; ac yn
 awen, ac yn talen ar y galon, yn gynllawn ddiolch foddwl.

The gift of God is genius, correcting the judgment, and the im-
 agination; and working upon and inclining the heart to a just and
 pure thought. *Barddas.*

Menw, s. m. (men) The seat of intellect, or soul.
Menwad, s. m. (menw) Intellection; a rendering
 happy or blessed; a becoming happy.
Menwawl, a. (menw) Intellectual, intellectual,
 tending to happiness or bliss.
Menwedig, a. (menw) Being rendered intellec-
 tual, blessed.

Yn ddi meddwlion teyrnodd ynys Prydain, Bran Feudigad
 a Llyr Lloeth, a ddwyysa gynat dyddi yn Nghrist i genedi y
 Cymry o Rhaia, lle y bu eife eitha alynedd yn ugwyst ei fab
 Iorwag.

One of the three sovereigns of the Isle of Britain who conferred
 learning, Bran the blessed son of Llyr of barbarous speech, who
 took except the faith in Christ to the nation of the Cymry, from
 Rhaia, where he had been seven years an hostage for his son Car-
 wag. *Trioledd.*

Menwi, v. a. (menw) To render intellectual.
Menwin, a. (menw) Intellectual, intellectual, of
 a happy or blessed nature.
Menwr, s. m.—pl. menwr (men—gwr) A carter.
Menwyd, s. m.—pl. f. au (menw) Source of intel-
 ligence, intellect, happiness, blessedness.

Dafydd fab Owain, bywyd an-fryd a thî;
 Yth dewr-fawr anwyld
 Cae cerdd cerddorion fenwyd;
 O'r trynau trydydd haeli byd.

David the son of Owain, may I be of the same mind with thee;
 thy highly aspiring mind seldom is a restraint on the intellect
 of mortals; in our song thou art the third generous one of the
 world. *Gw. Rhyf.*

—Dafydd
 Fab Madawg fyddwys fawrdd diorchudd,
 Fab Meredudd fudd falch ei ddedfryd.

David the son of Madawg, of benign intellect unobscured, the son
 of Meredudd, of superb beauty his restoration. *Barddym Fydd.*

Bethw dy gwyrdd
 Yn eithafodd byd,
 Arllwr gadwyrdd,
 Menwyd Medrawd.

Thy dread is gone to the ends of the world, with the might of
 Arthur, the talent of Medrawd. *Gwalechmai, f. f. ab Meredudd.*

Llyr Eiddawn Huchddawn, llocherdd feirddion fab Cynon, clod
 Gwyd.

Gentle Eiddawn of splendid gift, thou wouldst cherish bard, thou
 son of Cynon, famed for intellect. *Cynddelw.*

Diwshardd i fardd ei fawyd.

Unrestricted to the bard his talent. *Cynddelw.*

Menwydaidd, a. (menwyd) Of intellectual ten-
 dency; tending to happiness.
Menwydaw, v. a. (menwyd) To render intellec-
 tual; to cause happiness, or bliss; to gladden.
Menwydawg, a. (menwyd) Abounding with intel-
 lect; full of happiness, or bliss.
Menwydawl, a. (menwyd) Intellectual; tend-
 ing to happiness, joy, or bliss; gladdening.
Menwydedd, s. m. (menwyd) A state of happiness.
Menwydiad, s. m. (menwyd) A causing happi-
 ness, the enjoying of happiness.

Menwydig, a. (menwyd) Enjoying happiness.

Tri menwydigion Daw, gwar, heddgar, a thrugar.

The three blessed ones of God, the meek, the peaceful, and the
 harmless. *Barddas.*

Menwydus, a. (menwyd) Intellectual, intellec-
 tual; of a happy or blessed nature.

Manwydusaw, v. a. (menwydus) To render in-
 telligential, or intellectual; to become intellec-
 tual; to render happy; to become happy.

Menwyn, s. m. (menw) Gift of the mind; talent.

Gwred fab gwr, gwddfar, lawr fawyn,
 Ef goron, fal gwr, yn addwyn.

Of ardent heart about, ardently wrathful, of great talent, he ex-
 ceeds, like a man, bravely. *Cynddelw, f. r. argl. Rhys.*

Ban yd ras ei rad i rodolion byd,
 Balch ei fawyn, belch ei fion.

When he distributes his bounty to the soloursers of the world,
 proud his talent, proud his attendants. *Gwalechmai, f. Rhyf.*

Menyd, adv. (man—yd) To the place where.

Menyg, s. pl. (maneg) Gloves. *Menyg ellyllon,*
 or *menyg y llwynog*, and *menyg mair*, purple
 fox-glove; *menyg y gag*, bladder campion.

Menygawg, a. (menyg) Having gloves, gloved.

Menygwr, s. m. (menyg—gwr) A glover.

Mèyn, s. m. dim. (màn) A mark, or spot.

Menyniad, s. m. (mèyn) An imprinting.

Menynn, v. a. (mèyn) To imprint; to dot.

Mèr, s. m.—pl. f. au (my—er) That is dropped
 off or parted; a particle; that is received.

Mer, s. m.—pl. f. ion (me—er) The marrow.

Mersl, s. f.—pl. mereion (mer) A gutter, a drain.

Meraidd, a. (mer) Like marrow; marrowy.

Meragwrn, s. m. (mer—agwrn) A marrowbone

Merawg, a. (mer) Abounding with marrow.

Merawl, a. (mèr) Falling, dropping, or distilling.

Merawr, s. m. (mer) That drops, or falls down.

Merch, s. f.—pl. f. ed (my—erch) A woman, a
 young woman; a daughter.

Ynwan an orchast, er mwyn merched;
 Nid seith o'i fawr seith, er di sylbed;
 Mewn oror arllwr, na mawr ar wared;
 Na helynt y gwynt add can gynted.

Striving in a feat, for the sake of women; before him no arrow
 flew, however strait; nor, in another quarter, the stone down the
 steep; nor the course of the wind not so swift. *Gw. Tyn.*

Merchaid, a. (merch) Feminine, womanlike.

Merchan, s. f. dim. (merch) A little woman.

Merched, s. pl. (merch) Women, daughters.

Merchedaidd, a. (merched) Somewhat effeminate.

Merchedd, s. m. (merch) Femininity, womanhood.

Mercheta, v. a. (merched) To go after girls.

Merchetwr, s. m. (merched—gwr) A wench.

Merchin, a. (march) Rising, or towering.

Merching, a. (merchin) Rising, or towering.

Merchyn, s. m. dim. (march) A little horse; a nag.

Merchyr, s. m. (march) Mercury. *Dydd Merchyr,*
Dyw Merchyr, Wednesday.

Merddrain, s. pl. aggr. (mèr—drain) Dog-briars.

Merddwfr, s. m.—pl. merddyfroedd (mer—dwfr)
 Stagnant water.

Mered, s. m. (mer) A particle, or a drop.

Meredig, a. (mered) Being dropped; stupidified.

Plan y gae rhoco? Meredig, a wyr, ywch! Dros y byd y gwy,
 pan yw Cae'r Yabyddaden Bencawr yw.

Whose the castle yonder? Stupid are ye, O men! Over the
 world is it known, for that it is the castle of Yabyddaden Bencawr.
H. Culawch—Mabonogion.

Meredigaeth, s. m. (meredig) A flattening, a
 deadening; a making dull, or stupid.

Mereiddiad, s. m. (mèridd) A becoming marrow.

Mereiddiaw, v. a. (mèridd) To become marrow.

Merf, a. (mèr) Insipid, flat, tasteless.

Merfaidd, a. (merf) Somewhat flat, or insipid.

Merfdra, s. m. (merf) Insipidity, flatness.

Merfedig, a. (merf) Being made flat or insipid.
Merfedd, s. m. (merf) Insipidness, flatness.
Merfiad, s. m. (merf) A making flat or insipid.
Merfu, v. n. (merf) To become insipid or flat.
Merhelyg, s. m. (mer—helyg) Yellow willow.
Meriad, s. m. (mèr) A rendering flat, a stilling; a becoming flat, or dull; a dropping, a distilling.
Merin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mèr) That drops, trickles, or effuses.

Liafar meridian gwynia gwelgodd.

I had the effusions of the passions of women. Phyllip Brydgd.

Merinaw, v. n. (merin) To drop, to fall in drops.
Merinawl, a. (merin) Falling in drops, dropping.
Meriniad, s. m. (merin) A falling in drops.
Merion, s. pl. aggr. (mer) Drops; drippings.
Meri, s. m.—pl. t. od (mer) A little horse, a pony.
Merlen, s. f. dim. (merl) A mare of stunted growth.
Merlyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (merl) A horse of the small mountain breed, a pony.
Merlynaidd, a. (merlyn) Like a mountain horse.
Merlys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mèr—llys) Asparagus.
Merlyd, a. (mer) Insipid, dull, flat, tasteless.
Merlydrwydd, s. m. (merlyd) Flatness, insipidity.
Merllyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (mèr—llyn) A pool.
Merolaeth, s. m. (merawl) Flatness, insipidity; moisture, humidity; mustiness.
Meroli, v. n. (merawl) To be falling, or dropping; to become flat, soft, or humid.
Meroren, s. f. dim. (merawr) That trails; a tail.
Merth, s. m.—pl. t. au (my—erth) An exhausted state; a necessitous state.

Ni bydd rwydd yd m bo merth.

There will be no prosperity but there will be adversity. A. Sage.

Merthadwy, a. (merth) Capable of being exhausted, or racked with pain.
Merthawl, a. (merth) Exhausting, racking.
Merthedd, s. m. (merth) An exhausted state.
Merthi, s. m. (merth) A state of exhaustion.
Merthiad, s. m. (merth) An exhausting; a racking.
Merthlin, a. (merth) Tending to wear out.
Merthwydd, s. m. (merth) An exhausted state.
Merthn, v. a. (merth) To exhaust, to wear out.
Merthns, a. (merth) Tending to exhaust; racking.
Merthyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (marth) That is made plain or laid open; a plain or clear spot; a martyr. *Dyn wedi dygoddef merthyr creulawn*, a person who has suffered a cruel wound.
Merthyrath, s. m. (merthyr) A martyrology.
Merthyrail, s. c. (merthyr) One who martyrs.
Merthyrawl, s. m. (merthyr) A martyring.
Merthyrawl, a. (merthyr) Relating to martyrdom.
Merthyrdawd, s. m. (merthyr) Martyrdom.
Merthyredig, a. (merthyr) Being martyred.
Merthyrriad, s. m. (merthyr) A martyring.
Merthyrolueth, s. m. (merthyrawl) Martyrdom.
Merthyrn, v. a. (merthyr) To martyr. *Darfu y ci ci ferthyrn yn archyll*, the dog did tear him terribly. *Mon.*

Merthyrwr, s. m.—pl. merthyrwyr (merthyr—gwr) One who martyrizes.

Mern, v. n. (mèr) To drop, or to distil.

Ni hithai o gwmaw yn i ferai wad.

He would not retreat from conflict until blood should drop. Aneurin.

Merw, a. (mer) Tingling, or pricking.
Merwaid, a. (merw) Somewhat tingling.
Merwin, s. m. (merw) A tingling, a pricking, occasioned by a cold.
Merwinad, s. m. (merwin) A tingling.

Merwinaw, v. a. (merwin) To tingle, or to prick.

Pontyrant tiddyn on hennu adrawon, gwa hel on chaw y merwinaw.

They shall collect together to themselves teachers, for this time ears shall be tingling. 2 Timothy, c. 2.

Merwinawd, s. m. (merwin) A tingling.
Merwinawl, a. (merwin) Tending to tingle.
Merwindawd, s. m. (merwin) A tingling.
Merwindeb, s. m. (merwin) A tingle, a pricking.
Merwinedig, a. (merwinad) Being tingled.
Merwinedd, s. m. (merwin) A tingling state.
Merwydd, s. pl. (mer—gwydd) Mulberry trees.
Merwydden, s. f. (merwydd) A mulberry tree.
Merwys, s. m.—pl. t. od (mer—gws) The owl or the blackbird.

Llew merwys yn llo mawrion.

Of the colour of the blackbird being large crows. T. Aled, 1 ychuan don.

Môr fad a'r merwys ydydd.

So goodly as the owl art thou. T. Aled.

Nid un ymryson don merwydd.

Not one will contend with the note of the blackbird. U. Nennor.

Meryd, v. a. (mèr) To drop, or to distil.

Merydd, s. m. (mèr) That is flat, or low; that is flaccid, drooping, or sluggish; a wet place; a plash; a slug; a sluggish; a larder; also the sea matweed; otherwise called *merweg*, and *merydd y mor*.

Tro wadd ein bachedd o bechawd merydd.

Turn the course of our life from slothful sin. D. Dda, An M.

Gwedd merydd yn mro.

A plash is usual in the plain. A. R.

Mis Tachwedd tuchan merydd.

In the month of November the sluggish grows. Aneurin.

Merydd, a. (mèr) Being flat, or low; being flaccid, or sluggish; humid, moist. *Pechawd merydd, a slothful sin; curd merydd, a suppurating sore; merydd, stagnant water. Rhysfais ferydd.*

Cad yn Iwerddon, ddrion drefydd,

Caa a' canfa ni fu ferydd.

A battle in Ireland, of pleasant towns, such as battle did not be sluggish. B. 4.

Drefnall yr wybr ferydd

A wretched land dori dydd.

The braying of the humid sky made us to break up the land. D. of G. 1. 1.

Nid un goet o ferid: nid un giat ferydd—o'r cwrdd.

Not of the same cost his table; not of the same way the miser. T. Aled.

Meryddawl, a. (merydd) Of a humid nature.

Meryn, s. m. dim. (mer) A drop, or a particle.

Merysnydden, s. f. (mer—gwydd) The medlar tree.

Meryw, s. pl. aggr. (mer—yw) Juniper wood; also called *sithin/yw*.

Mai marwyr, neu rador yw

Yn, o airia o'r meryw.

Like the embers, or more it is to me, of the fire of the east. M. Biddis, 1. 1.

Gairion, fal hymion methan rador,

Ynghyd a merywyr meryw.

Words like the sharp arrows of a giant warrior, joined to the bery of juniper. Edm. Prym, 1. 1.

Merywen, s. f. (meryw) Common juniper.

Efe yn gorwedd, ac yn cyagu dan y merywen, wrth awg 1. 1.

Syrddid ng ef.

He lying down, and sleeping under a juniper tree, he was angry stood before him. 1. 1.

Mes, s. pl. aggr. (my—es) A portion, a meal mast, or acorns. It is a common tradition that this fruit, as well as fern roots, was a substitute for bread, amongst the Britons.

Mess, v. a. (mes) To gather acorns or mast.
Mesawg, a. (mes) Abounding with acorns.
Mesawl, a. (mes) Of the nature of acorns.
Mesbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (mes—pren) An acorn tree, or the acorn bearing oak.

*Myaw traglew, llew llawr mwynfawr,
 Mawgan wedi maw-guain felrch mesbren.*

A person brave to excess, the courteous lion of the plain, in the wide meads after the fine sleek steeds of the acorn tree.
Cynddelw, m. l. ab Cdd/yr.

Mesen, s. f. dim. (mes) An acorn, one acorn.
Mesenig, s. f. dim. (mesen) A small acorn.
Mesfaint, s. m.—pl. mesfreintiau (mes—braint)
 The privilege of acorns, or pannage.
Mesglyn, s. m. dim. (masg) a shell, or a hull.

Rhaid tori y mesglyn cyn cael y caewallia.

It is necessary to crack the shell to get the kernel. *Adage.*

Mesig, a. (mes) That may be chewed, or eaten.
Mesigaw, a. a. (mesig) To masticate; to eat.

*Afflen beren hitorig
 Melyn ei hawron, nid mawr a'i mesig.*

Sweet apple-tree full of shoots, yellow its fruit, which the multitudes shall not chew. *Merddin.*

Mesobr, s. m. (mes—gobr) A pannage due.

*Sef yn mesobr, o calf gwr foch yn ei goed, o'r pannedd dydd
 cyn gwyf Pŵnagel hyd y pannedd dydd wedi caisau gasaf, Buddod
 y dydded o honys.*

A pannage means this, if a man feeds swine in his wood, from the fifth day before the feast of Saint Michael until the fifth after the caland of winter, let him kill the tenth of them. *Welsh Laws.*

Messaig, s. m. (mês—saig) A meal of acorns.

Gwell messaig o'm cefi fy hun, na messaig o gell'rall.

Sweeter an acorn meal from my own parson, than an honey repast from the parson of another. *Adage.*

Mest, s. m. (mes) A portion of food or a meal.

Mestyg, s. m. (mest) What is chewed.

*Myrdd dragon gwron gwyntwr,
 Meddw meddyls meigs eu mestyg;
 Meiriau angus, anrhestrwyg ei fawr!
 Ei fawrmed ni ddiŷyg.*

The splendid leader of vigorous heroes, whose masticatory was the sweet intoxicating mead-plant, ministers of death, unhalloved was he that he should die! his death cry shall not be wanting.
Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Mesur, s. m.—pl. t. au (mes—ur) A measure; a rule; a metre; a tune. *Mesur haul,* the setting forth a cause, in law; *o fesur cam a cham,* step by step: *Mal y mae yr adar man yn tŷri mesurau!* how the little birds are pouring out strains!

*Nid oes un mesur yn gofyn cynallach aeryfeilliant ar yr accen-
 son, ac yr erddyg, na'r banau ar y gyhydded lefau.*

There is no measure that demands a more accurate diversity of the accents, and the pauses, than the verses on the smooth metri-
city. *Barddas.*

Mesur, v. a. (mes—ur) To allot a share; to mete.

Mesuradwy, a. (mesur) Measurable, mensurable.

Mesuraw, v. a. (mesur) To allot a measure.

Mesurawl, a. (mesur) Relating to measure.

Mesuredig, a. (mesur) Being measured.

Mesuredigaeth, s. m. (mesuredig) Measurement.

Mesureg, s. f. (mesur) The science of mensura-
 tion; geometry.

Mesuregawl, a. (mesureg) Geometrical.

Mesuren, s. f. (mesur) A canon of measure.

*Serion awdur mesuren,
 Bardd Brytys—*

Serion the author of proverbs, the bard of Brutus. D. Benwyn.

Mesuriad, s. m. (mesur) Measuring; marjorum.

Mesuriaeth, s. m. (mesur) Mensuration.

Mesurian, s. m. (mesur) Admeasurement.

Mesurwr, s. m. (mesur—gwr) A measurer.

Mesurydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mesur) A measurer.

Mesuryddawl, a. (mesurydd) Mensural.

Mesuryddiaeth, s. m. (mesurydd) Mensuration.

Mesyr, s. m. (mes) That is a portion or meal.

Mesyryd, s. m. (mesyr) Pannage food; the last quarter, or autumn.

*Ystryw par i fyw, porfeydd ynghyd,
 Yd, brawa mesyryd, mes irwydd;
 A'r pyg irion o'r afonydd.*

A fair scheme to live, pastures together, corn, the fruit of autumn, the mast of luxuriant woods, and the fresh fishes out of the rivers. *T. Ald.*

Mettel, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (med—tel) Metal.

*Glew sidell gloew oodan
 Rhyfel wyt, y mettel mas.*

The brave wheel of the bright assembly of war art thou, my trusty metal. *D. ab Gwilym, 's a gladdf.*

Mettelaidd, a. (mettel) Like metal, metallic.

Mettelawg, a. (mettel) Abounding with metal.

Metteleiddiad, s. m. (mettelaidd) A turning like metal, a becoming as metal.

Metteleiddiaw, v. a. (mettelaidd) To turn to metal

Metteliad, s. m. (mettel) A turning to metal.

Metteln, v. a. (mettel) To turn to metal.

Metteln, a. (mettel) Of the nature of metal.

Mettelwr, s. m.—pl. mettelwyr (mettel—gwr) A metallurgist, a worker of metals.

Mettelwriath, s. m. (mettelwr) Metallurgy.

Mettelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mettel) Metallurgist.

Mettelyddiaeth, s. m. (mettelydd) Metallurgy.

Mettelyn, s. m. dim. (mettel) A piece of metal.

Meth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (my—eth) A fail; a miss.

*Pam y gwneith a'th faeth fethion bawch ddiŷfaith;
 Pa' walth ddiŷfaith addaw eiŷion!*

Why made he that feared thee the abortions of a barren cow what a tala of the truth of language to promise a beast! *M. Dwygryn.*

Methadwy, a. (meth) Fallible; perishable.

Methawl, a. (meth) Failing, abortive, missing.

Methdaith, s. f.—pl. methdeithiau (meth—taith)
 A fruitless journey.

Gawdd awyrych awa i fethdaith.

There will be a frequent let us go to a fruitless journey. *Adage.*

Methdal, s. m. pl. t.—ion (meth—tal) Nonpayment

Methdaliad, s. m. (methdal) A nonpayment.

Methdaniaw, v. n. (taniaw) To miss fire.

Methdriniad, s. m. (trinlad) A mismanagement.

Methedig, a. (meth) Being fallible; infirm; decayed, decrepid, invalid, unsuccessful. *Methedigion, invalids.*

Methedigaeth, s. m. (methedig) A state of failing.

*A hwynt a'i sir tnu a wneith
 O'r methedigaeth allan.*

And them by his word he drew out of their error. *Edm. Pryi, Ps. 107.*

Methenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (meth—enw) A misnomer

Methenwi, v. a. (methenw) To misname.

Methfasnach, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (meth—masgnach)
 A bankruptcy.

Methfrawd, s. f.—pl. methfrodau (meth—brawd)
 A fallacious judgment or sentence.

Methgais, s. m. (meth—cais) A failing attempt.

Methgoel, s. f. (meth—coel) A mishellef.

Methgyflawniad, s. m. (cyflawniad) A nonper-
 formance; a nonfulfilment.

Metbiad, s. m. (meth) A failing, a missing.

Methiannawl, a. (methiant) Tending to fail.

Methiannu, v. n. (methiant) To become failing.

Methiannus, a. (methiant) Of fallible nature.

Methiannusaw, v. n. (methiannus) To become fal-
 lible; to prove abortive; to become perishable

Methiannuswydd, s. m. (methiannus) A state of
 failing; abortiveness; perishableness.

Methiant, s. m. (meth) A failure, a defect; decay

Ig ar bleuty cryfiant, ar herddyn methiant.

A hiccup on a child is a strengthening, on an old man debility. *Adage.*

Methiantus, a. (methiant) Of a fallible nature.
Methineb, s. m. (meth) A failure, a missing.
Methl, s. m.—pl. methilion (meth) A foil, or defeat; an embarrassment, or perplexity.

*Eardorchawg ddefnawg o Ddyfnant rador
 Rhag ygor amant,
 Ni bu feithl, ni bu feithiant,
 Ni bu fagawd methil Morgant.*

Who wore the golden wreath more seemly than
 Did he of Devon, at the hostile camp,
 With steeds not pampered as for vain parade
 Was Morgant, never foiled, nor apt to fall.
Cyddfelen, i dawl O. Gwynedd.

Methledd, s. m. (methl) Embarrassment.
Methliad, s. m. (methl) An embarrassing, a deceiving; an entangling.
Methlig, a. (methl) Tending to embarrass.
Methlu, v. a. (methl) To embarrass, to entangle.

*Or gwrthwympa neb fars yr ymgedd lly, rhoddest ce dau
 wyll yn llaw y brenin; he or methlir yr ymgedd lly, difarnedig
 fydd ei aif: a thaled werth ei dalawd i'r brenin.*

If any one shall controvert the sentence of the judge of the palace, let the two give a pledge in the hand of the king; and if the judge of the palace shall be foiled, his word shall be of no force; and let him pay the price of his tongue to the king.
Welsh Laws.

Methlus, a. (methl) Embarrassing, entangling.
Methlwr, s. m.—pl. methlwy (methl—gwr) An embarrassed; one who ensnares.

Methoed, s. m. (meth—oed) Decline of life.
Methoedran, s. m. (methoed) Decline of age.
Methu, v. a. (meth) To fail; to miss; to become abortive; to miscarry; to decay. *Methu beichiogi*, to miscarry of a child.

Methwr, s. m.—pl. methwyr (meth—gwr) A failer, a misser, a miscarrier.

Meuad, s. m. (mau) A taking to one's self.

Meudwy, s. m.—pl. t. od (mau—twy) That is self-governed, or self-corrected: a hermit.

Meudwyad, s. m. (meudwy) A recluse life.

Meudwyaeth, s. m. (meudwy) A life of a hermit.

*Gwrthawd coron ffwrthlon ffreth,
 A dewis y fawdwyeth.*

Refusing a crown prosperous and elegant, and choosing the hermit life.
H. Duff, i Gynog.

Meudwyaid, a. (meudwy) Like a hermit.

*Bwyd y macwy meudwyaid
 Berer built, bera o'r hald;
 Ei dduned, gualid ddeu,
 Y dwr gwyn.*

The food of the self-correcting youth the rock samphire, bread of the barley; his drink, fair diving, the crystal water.
L. G. Cuth, i L. Fedyddwr.

Meudwyaw, v. a. (meudwy) To live as a hermit.

Meudwyawl, a. (meudwy) Hermitical.

Meudwyes, s. f.—pl. t. au (meudwy) A hermitess.

Meudwyfan, s. f. (meudwy—man) A hermitage.

Meudwysod, s. f. (meudwy—bôd) A hermitage.

Menedig, a. (meuad) Being taken to one's self; being possessed; possessed; rich.

*Rhag Prydain wledig—
 Llyngwedd meudig.*

Before the sovereign of Britain were fleets enriched. *Taliesin.*

Meuodd, s. m. (mau) Possession, or inheritance.

Nid meuodd ond sawyn Dau.

There is no wealth like the blessing of God. *Adage.*

*Bardd bardd chrioneth, bardd di math-fach medd,
 A meuodd marchgoeth.*

A bard handsome and comprehensive, a bard greatly nourished by mind, and the talent of cavalry.

Cyddfelen, m. Bloddyn Fardd.

*Llywddid gwir, a thir, yn ei threfad; /
 Llywddid gwledid, a medd, a meuodd mad.*

May air and earth give prosperity in its habitation; prosperous be the fruct, and the medd, and the goodly possession.

Llywddyn Fardd, i Dwyg.

*Eis sarbagu—
 A'i sar rhudd, a'i fudd, a'i fenedd.*

He would prevent me with his ruddy gold, and his benefit, and his possession.

Lt. F. Muck.

*Can digoned Dau an ddiar feret,
 Yn eirion, yn eirion,
 Gwr a'n gwneth a'n gwel an ddiar
 Trugeredd, cyn meudid mabian.*

Since God has accomplished our living short life in vain, splendour, may he that made us cease it to be for us is merry, before the inheritance of the tomb. *(Cyn. 43)*

Meufedd, s. m. (mau—medd) Self-possession.

Mew, s. m. (my—ew) A mew, a cat's cry.

Mewiad, s. m. (mew) A mewling, a crying as a cat.

Mewian, v. a. (mew) To mew, to cry as a cat.

Mewn, prep. (me—wn) Within, in; adv. Within.

in. Dos mewon pryd, go in time. Pryd y merr

who is within? Aed i mewon, let him go in.

*Dy fydd a'n gadwodd; ac am hyr ymde mewon haiden
 mwynionna gylfawr lonyddwch.*

Thy faith hath preserved thee; and therefore depart to peace and enjoy perfect tranquillity. *Morwenydd Cread :*

Mewnawl, a. (mewn) Inward, internal.

Mewnoldeb, s. m. (mewnawl) Internals.

Mewyd, s. m. (me—gwyd) Idleness, laziness.

*Ni wwyd mewyd mitertham;
 Gwr a'n gwyd ni a gweidwath,
 Gwelad ni, gwelid ymest.*

Idleness will not excuse warfare: He that beholds us vainly, may he behold, then I shall be beheld. *Cyddfelen*

Mewyda, a. a. (mewyd) To idle, or to lounge.

Mewydaidd, a. (mewyd) Somewhat idle, or lazy.

Mewydaw, v. a. (mewyd) To act idly: to be idle.

Mewydawl, a. (mewyd) Of an idle tendency.

Mewydded, s. m. (mewyd) Idleness, laziness.

Mewydrwydd, s. m. (mewyd) Idleness, laziness.

Mewydus, a. (mewyd) Of an idle disposition.

Mewydusaw, v. (mewydus) To become lazy.

MI, s. m. r. That is in or identic. prva. Me. It

is also used adverbially, as the agent in the inf.

person of verbs. *Mi wn, for gwn, I know.*

Gware ni trech.

The game of I conquer. *Adage*

Gwell ni githis hoch efe a luddwyd.

Better is I fled than he has been slain. *Adage*

Ennill ni hw a choll ni hw.

To gain the honour of saying I attacked, and lose I was slain. *Adage*

*Mi, ym deddf, wyf diannysan
 O'r prif fetrd, ym prif gyeillion.*

I, in my principle, am without strife with the chief of my chief of friends. *Lt. F. Muck.*

Miar, s. f.—pl. mieri (my—iar) A bramble.

Miaren, s. f. (miar) A briar; a bramble; *miaren y Berwyn, or miaren Dwygan, mountain*

bramble.

Cynt y cwymp dar no mieren o than y gwyl.

Sooner will the oak fall than the bramble before the oak. *Adage*

Mic, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mig) A hoot; spit; pique.

Dra fic, out of spite; o fic i mi, out of spite to one: Gware mic ymguddwng, the play

of hide and seek.

*Caet oedd radd—
 Cyffer, er mic i offer.*

I was necessary to have confession, in spite to be. *Adage*

Lt. ad H. ad I. ad G. ad H.

Micas, s. m. (mic) Bread steeped in any liquid.

Miciad, s. m. (mic) A hooting; a spitting.

Miciaw, v. a. (mic) To hoot; to spit; to be pique.

Micws, s. m. dim. (mic) That shoots out, spits.

Micws dianad, the froth of liquor.

Mich, s. f. (my—ich) A squeal, or a squeak.

Michdan, v. a. (mich) To squeal, or to squeak.

Mid, s. m.—pl. mitian (my—id) An entanglement.

a hem round; a list, or place of contact.

a shallow vessel, a muid. *Llonaid mid o gwrw*, a muid-full of ale. *a. Champaign.*

Yn adder tangnef colliid
Adder, yd' beust law yn dydd mudi.

Is the habitation of peace thou wouldst lose a habitation, though thou hast been brave in the day of the field. *Tallies.*

Chaf wyd—
Call araf waleh, colli'r dd.

Thou art hurt, thou discreet and gentle hawk, for losing the field. *D. Ll. Mathew.*

Midded, s. m. (mid) The state of being enclosed, hemmed in, or surrounded.

Midiad, s. m. (mid) An enclosing, or hemming in.

Midin, a. (mid) Belonging to the field or list.

Midlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (mid—llan) An enclosed plain, or area; a list for tournaments.

Gnawd rodawg rhag marchawg midlan.

Meet in the car before the knight of the field. *Cynddelw.*

Midd, s. m.—pl. t. au (my—idd) An enclosed place

Middi, s. m. (midd) A pit or pool in a river, where fish resort to. *Llwyn middi, llwyn en-ecirio, llwyn pysgota*, a fishing-line.

Mierawg, a. (miar) Abounding with brambles.

Mieri, s. pl. aggr. (miar) Brambles, briers.

Cae mybaren mieri.

The rams dislike the briers.

Adage.

Mieriawg, a. (mieri) Abounding with briers.

Mieriellwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (mieriell—llwyn) A bramble bush.

Mierien, s. f. (mieri) A hramble, a brier.

Mierin, a. (miar) Of the bramble; brier.

Mierinllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (mierin—llwyn) A bramble bush.

Mig, s. f.—pl. t. ion (my—ig) A hoot; spite; pique; animosity. *Mig ymguddisaw*, the play of hide and seek, the seeker being hoodwinked, and the other crying out *mig*, or hoop.

Idd ydyw ym guddodig
Iw chare, mudi chwerau mig.

I am privately courting her, like playing at ho-pee.

G. ab I. ab Ll. Fychen.

Mig, a. (my—ig) Hooting, hooping. *Dylluan fig*, a hooting owl.

Migedd, s. m. (mig) A hooting; spitefulness.

Migen, s. f.—pl. t. au (mig) That oozes; a boggy place; also a bad ulcer, with holes or cavities.

Migiad, s. m. (mig) A hooting; a spiting.

Migain, v. a. (mig) To make a hooting.

Gwyche gwynt gwydd migain.

Impetuous the wind rustling the woods. *Llywarch Hen.*

Migiaw, v. a. (mig) To hoot; to spite.

Mac'n y bryd gyd ogyfarch.
Dy fernaw, a migiaw'r murch.

It is intended when a meeting takes place, to waylay thee, and to hood the horse. *I Dn. Dyf. ab Owain.*

Migiawl, a. (mig) Hooting; spiteful.

Migiwr, s. m.—pl. migwyr (mig—gwr) A hooter.

Mign, s. c.—pl. mignoedd (mig) A bog, a quag.

Lle ni bydd mign a fyd mosen.

Where there shall not be a quag there will be a stone.

Llywarch Hen.

Mignad, s. m. (mign) A turning to a bog.

Mignaw, v. a. (mign) To become a bog.

Mignawg, a. (mign) Abounding with bogs.

Mignawl, a. (mign) Boggy, or quaggy.

Mignoedd, s. m. (mign) Bogginess, quagginness.

Mignen, s. f. dim. (mign) A bog, a quag.

Migniad, s. m. (mign) A becoming boggy.

Mignawern, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (mign—gwrn) A boggy meadow.

Migus, a. (mig) Hooting; full of spite, despitel, malicious.

VOL. II.

Migusaw, v. a. (migus) To act spitefully; to become spiteful, or malicious.

Migusedd, s. m. (migus) Spitefulness; malice.

Migusrwydd, s. m. (migus) Spitefulness.

Migwern, s. f. (mig—gwrn) A boggy meadow.

Migwrn, s. m.—pl. migyrnan (mig—gwrn) A joint, or knuckle; the ankle joint, the ankle.

Gwell migwrn o wr no mynydd o wraig.

Better a sprig of a man than a mountain of a woman. *Adage.*

Migwyn, s. m. (mig—gwyn) White bog-moss.

Migymguddiaw, v. a. (mig—ymguddiaw) To play at hide and seek.

Migyrnawg, a. (migwrn) Having knuckles; large-knuckled; having large ankle joints.

Migyrniad, s. m. (migwrn) The growing out of a knuckle, or ankle.

Migyrnu, v. n. (migwrn) To grow out as a knuckle, or ankle.

Mil, s. m.—pl. t. od (mi—il) A living agent; an animal, a beast.

Goren un mil murch.

The best of any one animal a horse.

Adage.

Goren un selfet buych; goren un ygrudd dafud.

The best of any animal is a cow; the best of any beast is a sheep.

Adage.

Guse y mil ni wyl ei berchen.

Miserable the animal that perceives not its owner.

Adage.

Yr eawg—

Glaust un mil a luniwyd.

The salmon, the clearest animal that was formed.

D. ab Owain.

Mil ebrwydd yw mai wyrbrwynt.

A beast quick as the wind of heaven. *I. Tew Hen, i farch.*

Mil, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (my—il) A thousand. *Deg-can-mil o floedd*, ten hundred thousand of thousands.

Milaid, a. (mil) Of an animal nature.

Cenedlaeth flaid y sydd gynt a rithiws uo mil: mil af yn gyfarwydd ringoch yno.

There is an animal species which has appeared before me: I will go as a guide before you there. *H. Cathach—Mabinogion.*

Milaidd, a. (mil) Like an animal, brutish.

Milain, s. m. (mil) That is of the nature of an animal; a brute, a villain.

Gnawd mab taer yn flain.

The son of the hard-dealer is generally brutish.

Adage.

Oa gwrthodi, lliw'r ewyn,

Was a' llyfn godyau,

Cal i' fflin aradryaeth.

A fo gwaeth ei gynneddau.

The hue of the foam, shouldst thou refuse a youth with his yellow locks, thou shalt have a villain bound to the pough, who may be of worse qualities.

Gw. Tew.

Milain, a. (mil) Full of the nature of an animal or beast; brutish; cruel; froward, sullen, stubborn.

Gwynt o'r dwyrain, gelyu milain.

Wind from the East is an inveterate foe.

Adage.

Ni bu fwy lladron—

No gwragedd Llundain garabuteintach,

No gwyf an ffoner garalleintach

No gwyf Cae.

Never were there greater thieves: nor the women of London more whorish; nor men of the same city more stubbornly brutish than the men of Chester.

L. G. Colth.

Milau, s. m. (mil) A brutish or stubborn one.

Milast, s. f.—pl. mileist (mil—gast) A greyhound bitch.

Milawg, a. (mil) Having the nature of a beast.

Milawr, s. m. (mil) That is relating to; one who is military, a warrior.

Milcanmil, s. m.—pl. millorion (milcant—mil) A hundred millions.

Milcanfed, s. m. (milcant) A hundred thousandth part. *a. Hundred thousandth part.*

Milcant, s. m. (mil—cant) One hundred thousand

Milcerdd, *s. m.* (mil—cerdd) A millepede.
Mildraethawd, *s. m.* (mil—traethawd) Zoology.
Mildraethodydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (mildraethawd)
 A zoologist, or one who describes animals.
Mildraethodyn, *s. m.* (mildraethawd) A treatise
 on zoology.
Milddail, *s. f.* (mil—dail) Common, or milford
 yarrow; also called *llystau y gwaedlin*, *milfyd*,
milfydd, and *minfel*.
Miled, *s. m.* (mil) An animal of the chase.

Nid wyf eubied, miled ni chadwaf,
 Ni allaf ddarynied;
 Tra fo da gan xog canod!

I am no hunter, I keep no animal of the chase; I cannot move
 about: as long as it seemeth good to the cuckoo let her sing.
Llywarch Hen.

Miledawr, *s. m.*—*pl. miledorion* (miled) One who
 chases an animal; one who is military.
Miledd, *s. m.* (mil) Brutishness; animal nature.
Mileiddiau, *v. n.* (milaidd) To become brutalized.
Mileindref, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (milain—tref) A town-
 ship, under villain sackage tenure.
Mileingar, *a.* (milain) Of a ferocious nature.
Mileingarwch, *s. m.* (mileingar) Ferociousness.
Mileiniad, *s. m.* (milain) A brutalizing.
Mileiniaw, *v. n.* (milain) To become brutish, or
 cruel; to be obstinate; to persist firmly.
Mileinig, *a.* (milain) Brutish; ferocious.
Milfed, *s. f.* (mil) A thousandth. *a.* Thousandth.
Milfedawl, *a.* (milfed) Millesimal.
Milfedran, *s. f.* (milfed—rhan) Thousandth part.
Milfil, *s. f.* (mil repeated) A thousand thousands,
 or a million.
Milfwydd, *a.* (mil—blwydd) Millennial.
Milfwyddawl, *a.* (milfwydd) Millennial.
Milfwyddiant, *s. m.* (milfwydd) Millennium.
Milfyd, *s. f.* (mil—byd) The figwort.
Milfyw, *s. f.* (mil—byw) Pilewort; also called *y*
fronwyn, *melyn y gwaenwyn*, *gwenith y ddair*,
llygad Ebrill, *llygad y ddynawod*.
Milgi, *s. m.*—*pl. milgwn* (mil—cl) A greyhound.

Ceneu milgi a morwyn ni cheif eu mwyn a'u maco.

A greyhound cub and a maid shall not be enjoyed by those who
 rear them. *Adage.*

Gnotach nad milgwn ytynt,
 Ond gweith, non genadus gwynt.

Probably they are not greyhounds, but hawks, or messengers of
 the wind. *Guto y Glyn.*

Milgiaidd, *a.* (milgi) Like a greyhound.

Ardal dwyn hoewal Dinmwy—
 Milgiaidd ei gwyr yn mhob tramwy.

The deep tranquil region of Dinmwy, like the greyhound, its
 men in every course. *Ll. P. Mack.*

Milhanes, *s. m.*—(mil—hanes) Zoology.
Milhanesydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (milhanes) Zoologist.
Milhist, *s. f.*—*pl. milleist* (mil—gast) A grey-
 hound bitch.

Ni cheif milhist groen ar ei ennil, ond bydd hi yn dorwng o filgi
 a ennilloedd groen.

A greyhound bitch shall not obtain a skin though she should win
 it, unless she is with pups from a greyhound, which has won a
 skin. *Cyfrutth Belg.*

Milplyg, *s. m.* (mil—plyg) A thousand-fold.
Milred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (mil—rhed) A millepede.
Milrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (mil—rith) A fœtus.
Milrym, *s. m.* (mil—grym) The woodsage.
Miltir, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (mil—tir) A mile.
Miltroed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (mil—troed) Millepede.
Miltroediawg, *a.* (miltroed) Of a thousand feet.
Milna, *a.* (mil) Of an animal nature, brutal.
Milwaith, *s. m.* (mil—gwaith) A thousand times.
Milwr, *s. m.*—*pl. milwyr* (mil—gwr) A warrior.

Corbectlon milwyr drygu am y goron.

The exploits of warriors are, who can come the greatest evil. *Adage.*

Milwraidd, *a.* (milwr) Warrior-like; warlike.
Milwri, *s. m.* (milwr) A warrior's life; warfare.
Milwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. milwriaid* (milwr) One who
 commands a thousand men; a colonel.
Milwriadeth, *s. m.* (milwriad) A colonelship.
Milwriaeth, *s. m.* (milwr) Warfare, or war.

Cymeral cyngor ydd a'i wryd, yn wold yd mledid
 en gelyd; a phia ddaerdd i llyd yd yd; a'r
 daerdded Bell, pentan Caswallan, a thwyd yd yd
 a thwy cyngor y gwr hwn y gwydd pob peth yn y ddaerdd.

He took counsel with his select men, in what manner
 should fight with their enemies; and by what means they
 hinder their having a landing; and thereupon came Bell, the
 of the family of Caswallan, and the leader of his army,
 through the advice of that person every thing was conducted
 the kingdom. *Or. ab Arth.*

Milwriaethawl, *a.* (milwriaeth) Relating to a mil-
 itary life; relating to warfare.

Milwriaethiad, *s. m.* (milwriaeth) The acting
 military character.

Milwriaethu, *v. a.* (milwriaeth) To act a military
 character.

Milwriaethus, *a.* (milwriaeth) Respecting a mil-
 itary character.

Milwriaw, *v. a.* (milwr) To carry on warfare.

Milwras, *a.* (milwr) Warrior-like; militat.

Milwydd, *s. m.* (mil—gwydd) Camomile.
Milyn, *s. m.* dim. (mil) A little animal.

Mill, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (my—ill) The violet.

Mer herdded a'r mill.

As fragrant as the violet. *Adage.*

Millfeillion, *a.* *pl.* (mill—meillion) White trifol.
Miltir, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (miltir) A mile. *Miltir*
Ffrenig, a French mile.

Measures Dyfawal with hyd groen hadd; tri lwy y groen
 hadd yn y fadd; tri modfedd yn lwy y hadd; tri lwy y hadd
 y droedfedd; tri troedfedd yn y can; tri can yn y can; tri
 can yn y can; a mil o dir, neu o ryma a was mltir.

Dyfawal measured by the length of a barley corn: the
 length of a grain of a barley in a thumb breadth; three mod-
 fedd of the palm; the three breadth of the palm; the three
 breadth of a pace; three paces in a league; three leagues in a
 and a thousand lands or ridges make a mile. *Wales Lan.*

Milyn, *s. m.* dim.—*pl. t. ion* (milt) A violet.

Min, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (mi—in) A margin, a brink,
 or edge; a sharp edge; the lip, or mouth, in
 poetical language. *Min nâs*, the edge of night;
 the evening twilight; *min y ffordd*, the way
 side; *yn min*, hard by.

Byw wrth fla y cloddyl.

Living by the edge of the sword. *Adage.*

Minawd, *s. m.* (min) A making an edge.

Minocca, *a.* *a.* (mincog) To pop with the lip.

Mincoeth, *s. m.* (mincog) A popping of the lip.

Mincog, *s. m.* (min—cog) A pop with the lip.

Mindag, *s. f.* (min—tag) The lamp.

Minddu, *a.* (min—du) A black edge. *a.* Black
 edged; black-lipped. *Minddu maddel*, chil-
 dren's play, wherein one turns his face away
 from another, who lifts up one or two fingers
 and the first guesses at the number.

Mined, *s. m.* (min) An edging, or an edge.

Minedd, *s. m.* (min) Edginess, the edge part.

Minfel, *s. m.* (min—mêl) The honey of the lip
 the yarrow.

Minfelys, *a.* (minfel) Sweet-mouthed; daisy.

Minfin, *a.* (min repeated) Edge to edge; lip to
 lip; kissing.

Oedd beth gweith gweith ei wain:
 Oedd ei wain cloddylan ffin.

He was slow at seeing his hand; he was slow at seeing his
 hand. *Dr. Brydion, i Llywarch Hen.*

Minfys, *s. m.* (min—blys) Daintiness of mouth.

Minfysig, *a.* (minfys) Dainty-mouthed.

Minfysigrwydd, *s. m.* (minfysig) Epicureanism.

Misfwich, *s. m.* (*min—bwich*) A hare lip.
 Misfychawg, *a.* (*minfwich*) Having a hare lip.
 Mindug, *a.* (*min—fug*) Of a deceitful lip.

A'n genas werythas gwneithiant, mindug
 —y dywedant.

And their lips also flattered, with a deceitful lip they speak.
W. Middleton.

Mingam, *a.* (*min—cam*) Wry-mouthed.

Lle'r ydoedd yn mhob gobant
 Elyllon mingamion gant.

Where in every little hollow were a hundred wry-mouthed
 sprites.
D. ab Gwilym.

Mingamiad, *s. m.* (*mingam*) A making a wry mouth, a making a grimace.

Mingamu, *v. v.* (*mingam*) To make a wry mouth, to make grimaces; to mock.

Mingamwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* mingamwyr (*mingam—gwr*) One who makes grimaces.

Mingeimiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* mingeimiad (*mingam*) One who makes grimaces.

Mingrach, *a.* (*min—crach*) Scabby-mouthed.

Mingras, *a.* (*min—cras*) Having parched lips; saucy-mouthed.

Mingrased, *s. m.* (*mingras*) The parchedness of the lips; pertness.

Mingrechi, *s. m.* (*mingrach*) Scabbiness of lips.

Mingrwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* mingrwnion (*min—crwn*) A mullet, a fish so called. *a.* Having a round mouth.

Mingrych, *a.* (*min—crych*) A puckering the lips.

Mingrychu, *v. a.* (*mingrych*) To pucker the lips.

Mingryniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* mingryniad (*mingrwn*) A mullet; also called *mingrych*, and *hyrudy*.

Mingrynu, *v. a.* (*mingrwn*) To draw or pouch the mouth together.

Gwera dydd o fwrnodd yn ymstori; rhai yn mingrynu; rhai
 a heidr yn tynu eu bwlches; rhai yn ymro; rhai yn clydio eu
 hysbectas.

I could see a party of coquettes priming themselves up; some
 screwing up the mouth; some with frowns pulling their eyebrows;
 some smothering themselves; some patching their faces.
Ellis Wyn, D. Coeg.

Minial, *s. m.* (*min*) An edging; a sharpening.

Minial, *v. a.* (*min*) To move the lips, to osculate.

Minialled, *s. m.* (*minial*) The motion of the lips; osculation.

Minialu, *v. a.* (*minial*) To move the lips.

Miniauw, *v. a.* (*min*) To make an edge, or margin; to sharpen; to make an impression; to utter from the lips.

Rhy eglur ydyw nad oedd ffrwyg o ddoloni yn minio arwynt.

It is too evident that there is not a particle of good having ef-
 fect on them.
for Owain.

Miniauw, *a.* (*min*) Having an edge, or margin; sharp-edged, sharp. *Cledlys dau ffiniauw, a*

two-edged sword.

Miniedig, *a.* (*minial*) Being made into an edge.

Minialym, *a.* (*min—lym*) Sharp-edged; keen.

Miniau, *comp. pron.* (*mi—tau*) Me also, I also; and me, and I; me then, I then.

Dywedasant wrtho;—Berth ydd wyt hessawr. Ni bo berthach
 i mi y boch chiwl na'i miniau?

They said to him: hardman, thou art rich. Never may you be
 richer than I then!
H. Culhwch—Mabingion.

Mintag, *s. f.* (*min—tag*) The lampas.

Miw, *s. m.* (*dim*) The lip or mouth, in fond language.

—Per enau llw:

Pond mwyn pennod ei miaw.

The sweet pretty mouth; how kind the discourse from her lip.
D. ab Edmund.

Miod, *s. pl. aggr.* (*mi*) Fritters, little cakes. *Bara*

miod, manchet bread.

Mir, *s. m.* (*my—ir*) That is fair or bright; the

aspect, look, or visage.

Mir, *a.* (*my—ir*) Of a fair aspect; comely; fair.

Mir orglwyddes, a handsome lady.

Mirach, *s. m.* (*mir*) A good quality, a virtue.

Miraidd, *a.* (*mir*) Somewhat comely or fair.

Mirain, *a.* (*mir*) Of a fair aspect; comely; fair.

Llas arh yn y gyfarthfa;
 Llas north gwyf, cryf aerfa;
 Llas Mywal wyn fab Owain;
 Llas gwr mirain och morfa!

A bear was slain in the toll; the strength of men, the eagle of
 slaughter was cut off: slain was fair Mywal the son of Owain: a
 handsome man has been slain above the straits.
Perry ab Cadifer.

Miraiad, *s. m.* (*mir*) Pleasantness of aspect.

Mire, *s. m.* (*mir*) The aspect, the visage.

Mireinber, *a.* (*mirain—per*) Pleasantly sweet.

Mireinbryd, *s. m.* (*mirain—pryd*) A beauteous aspect, or of a fair countenance.

Mireindawd, *s. m.* (*mirain*) Handsomeness.

Mireindeb, *s. m.* (*mirain*) Comeliness, beauty.

Mireinder, *s. m.* (*mirain*) Comeliness, beauty.

Mireindra, *s. m.* (*mirain*) Comeliness, beauty.

Mireinedd, *s. m.* (*mirain*) Comeliness, beauty.

Mireiniad, *s. m.* (*mirain*) A rendering comely or handsome; a growing handsome.

Mireiniadd, *a.* (*mirain*) Rather handsome.

Mireiniannawl, *a.* (*mireiniant*) Tending to make comely or beautiful.

Mireiniannu, *v. a.* (*mireiniant*) To make comely or beautiful; to become comely.

Mireiniannus, *a.* (*mireiniant*) Of a comely or beautiful nature.

Mireiniant, *s. m.* (*mirain*) A making comely or beautiful; a becoming comely.

Mireinrwydd, *s. m.* (*mirain*) Comeliness, beauty.

Mireinwch, *s. m.* (*mirain*) Comeliness, beauty.

Dwg yw yn dryced an bachedd,
 Aml galed amguedd anl aur,
 A mireinwch byd a'i cerhydded.

It is miserable to see how evil our condition, in hard toiling for
 gold, and the glory of the world and its honour.
G. ab Gwrgan.

Miriad, *s. m.* (*mir*) A rendering comely.

Miriannawl, *a.* (*miriant*) Relating to the aspect.

Miriannu, *v. a.* (*miriant*) To render comely, or of a fine aspect; to become comely.

Miriannus, *a.* (*miriant*) Of a comely aspect.

Miriannusaw, *v. a.* (*mirianus*) To render of a comely aspect; to become handsome.

Miriant, *s. m.* (*mir*) Beauty of countenance.

Mis, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* oedd (*my—is*) The catamenia; also the length of that period; a month.

Misawl, *a.* (*mis*) Monthly, menstrual.

Misawr, *s. m.* (*mis*) That is of the month.

Misglwyf, *s. m.* (*mis—clwyf*) The menses.

Misglwyfedd, *s. m.* (*misglwyf*) Menstruousness.

Misglwyfus, *a.* (*misglwyf*) Menstruous.

Misgwaith, *s. m.* (*mis—gwaith*) A month's space.

Misi, *a.* (*mis*) Nice, delicate, dainty.

Misyriad, *s. m.*—*pl.* misyriaid (*misawr*) That is of the age of one month.

O fab misyriad.

Of a child that is of a month old. Numbers 16. 61.

Mit, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* iau (*mid*) A shallow vessel, or cooler, to hold liquor in.

Miw, *s. m.* (*mi*) The shedding of feathers, or mewing of birds.

Penyd dros canyd y sydd;

Au ei benyd miw beunydd.

Penance there is for a while; for his penance daily in a mew.
Ieu. Deulwyn, i hebog.

Miwail, *a.* (*miw*) Smooth, sleek, or glossy.

Cellog, mwyach clog miwail.

The cock onzel with the glossy cloak. *D. ab Gwilym.*

2 X 2

MO, s. m. r. That is forward or advanced; present; that tends to enlarge; that is more.
Mo, pron. (mo, s.) It; him, or he, idiomatically applied to persons. *Dyna fo*, there it is; *fo hōnid fy marw*, it was asserted that I had died.

*Dyn ieuanc oddi raiid yno;
Gwne hi nai fyf iae fo!*

A young man were necessary to be there: woe to her, that I am not him?
D. ab Gwilym.

Mo, prep. (mo, s.) Of concerning, more of; from. It is used to give emphasis to negatives; as *Ni chei mo ym, mo yth, mo ei*; or *ni chei mo'm, mo'th, mo'i*, thou shalt not have that of mine, or my, thy, his, her, or it: *mo yn, mo ych, mo en*; or *mo'n, mo'ch, mo'u*, that of ours, or our, your, their:—*Ni chei mo hwn*, thou shalt not have this.

Moc, s. m. (my—oc) A mock, or mimic.

Mociad, s. m. (moc) A mocking, or mimicking.

Mociaw, v. a. (moc) To mock, to imitate.

Mociwr, s. m.—pl. mocwyr (moc—gwr) Mockers.

Moch, s. pl. aggr. (mo—och) Swine, or pigs.

Y nawfed dydd calan ganaf y mae iawn i'r pencynnydd fyned i hely moch coed; ac e hyn yd ganaf mla Tachweid y dylly efe fod yn eu hely hwy.

The ninth day of winter it is right for the chief huntsman to go to hunt the wood swine; and from thence to the first of December he shall continue hunting them.
Welsh Laws.

Möch, a. (my—och) Ready, quick, apt; early.

Möch dyg nawf mab hwyad.

The young of the duck soon learns to swim.

Ni möch ddiol mef merydd.

A sluggard will not soon revenge a disgrace.

Moch, v. a. (moch) To litter pigs. *Hwch focha*, a sow with pigs.

Mochaid, a. (moch) Like swine, hog-like.

Mochawr, s. m. (moch) That is like a swine.

Mochddwyre, s. m. (moch—dwyre) A quick rise or elevation; an early rise.

Mochddwyreain, v. a. (mochddwyre) To rise up quickly; to be rising early.

Mochddwyreawg, a. (mochddwyre) Quickly-rising

*Mochddwyreawg huan haf dyffwrdd
Mawr llafar adar, mygr hear lin.*

Thou early-rising summer sun, hasten the melodious song of birds, the happy season of joy.
Gwackindai.

Am Fechain yn fochddwyreawg.

Around Fechain early-rising.

Mocheidd-dra, s. m. (mocheidd) Swinishness.

Mocheiddiad, s. m. (mocheidd) A becoming swinish

Mocheiddiaw, v. a. (mocheidd) To act swinishly, to become swinish.

Mocheiddrwydd, s. m. (mocheidd) Swinishness.

Mochi, v. a. (moch) To wallow as swine, to commit sodomy.

Mochiad, s. m. (moch) To wallow like swine.

Mochian, v. a. (moch) To be as a pig, to grunt.

Mochlys, s. m. (moch—llys) Common nightshade.

Mochuant, s. m.—pl. mochentydd (moch—nant) A swift brook, or torrent.

Mochriw, s. f.—pl. t. an (moch—rhiw) A steep shelving ascent.

Mochwraidd, s. m. dim. (moch—gwraidd) Sowbread

Mochysgall, s. m. (moch—ysgall) Common sow-thistle.

Mochyn, s. m. dim. (moch) A pig. *O, y mochyn brunt!* Oh, thou dirty pig! *Mochyn bychan*, the badger; otherwise called *broch*, and *pryf llwyd*.

Pen llyffan, cynffon mochyn, a chi wedi ei gregi, a wnant gys-tai pab ag a welwyd erioed yn uffern.

A frog's head, a pig's tail, and a dog that has been hung, will make as good a poise as was ever seen in hell.
Adage.

Mochynaid, a. (mochyn) Like a pig, or piggyish.

Mochyneidd-dra, s. m. (mochynaid) Pigrityde.

Mochyneiddrwydd, s. (mochynaid) Hoggyishness.

Mochyria, v. a. (mochawr) To grunt like a bear after the sow; also to brim, or to go to bear.

Nid lawn daly beidd un amser yn mochuria.

It is not proper to catch the bears at any time in going after the swine.
Welsh Laws.

Mochyriad, s. m. (mochawr) A grunting.

Mochyriaw, v. a. (mochawr) To grunt like a bear; to procreate as the swine.

Mod, s. m.—pl. t. au (my—od) A circle, a turn; a motion; an enclosure.

*A'r myllt a gyrchah i'r mod,
A thri ychsin.*

And the wethers I gathered into the fold, besides three oxen.
Syr Lewis Morris.

Modbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (mod—pren) A stirrer, a stick used in stirring any thing boiled.

Modfedd, s. f.—pl. t. i (bodfedd) The space of the thumb; an inch.

Crystal modfedd a milltir o ddianc.

An inch is as good as a mile of escape.

Adage.

Modfeddig, s. f. dim. (modfedd) A single inch.

Modfeddu, v. a. (modfedd) To measure inches.

Modrwy, s. f.—pl. t. au (mod—rhw) A ring.

Modrwy ciddig, the jealous one's ring, an epithet in droll language; *bys y fodrwy*, the ring finger.

Modrwyad, s. m. (modrwy) A forming into a ring; a circling; a putting on a ring.

Modrwyaid, a. (modrwy) Like a ring; curly.

Mordwyaw, v. a. (modrwy) To form into a ring; to form ringlets, or to curl.

Modrwyawg, a. (modrwy) Having rings; in ringlets; circling.

*O leufer llyw camawna, lawa dywynwg,
Bu feld aur gylchwy yn fodrwyawg.*

From the splendour of the leader of conflict, the equitable prince, there was the gold-encircled meek circling.
Meir, m. G. ab Cym.

Modrwyawl, a. (modrwy) Annular; curly.

Modrwyedig, a. (modrwyad) In ringlets, curled.

Modrwyen, s. f. dim. (modrwy) A little ring.

Modrwyfil, s. m.—pl. t. od (modrwy—mil) A lizard, an effit; also called *modrwyen*, *gwas gog*.

Modrwyig, s. f. dim. (modrwy) An annulet.

Modrwyogrwydd, s. m. (modrwyawg) Curlinea.

Modrwywr, s. m.—pl. modrwywyr (modrwy—gwr) A dealer in rings.

Modrwydd, s. m. (modrwy) A dealer in rings.

Modryb, s. f.—pl. modrybedd (mod—rhyb) An aunt; also an epithet for a matron, equivalent

to dame and mistress in English. The diminutives of it, in fond language, are *Boba*, *Boda*, and *Bodo*. *Ewythr a Modryb*, terms of respect, used in some parts, equivalent to Master and Mistress.

Eil-fam modryb dda.

A good aunt is a second mother.

Adage.

Modrydaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (mod—rhydaf) A centre to range round; a rallying point; a standard; a stock of bees.

*Mis Awst molwynawg morfa,
Lion gwenyn, llawna modryda.*

The month of August white with foam is the own shore, hives the bees, full the stock bees.
Adage.

*Cynhwylaf fy naf,
Cymrwy fodrydaf,
Cymrwy cellyddaf,
Ry wnaeth Celi.*

I will make mention of my chief, the rallying point of the Welsh, the best informed Welshman whom the Strywens have had made.
L. P. Moch, a Lyswyn 11.

*Milwr, milwyr fodrydaf,
Madaug law-ddawg, lary naf.*

A warrior, the rallying point of warriors, the rally of the Madog, the wild chief.
L. P. Moch.

Pa gwallt â, fodrydaf crogwr?
Why soughtst thou me, thou blood-stained raving-point?
Ph. Brydydd.
Mai modur modrydaf ar haid.
Take shooting at the haw in warning. *Lt. P. Moch.*
Modur, s. m. (mod—ur) That encompasses; a defence; a protector; a sovereign.
Mur modur, llysiadur rhag llaw,
Mae ym maddwl dy geislaw.
The rampart of defence, the ruler is time to come, it is in my mind to seek thee. *U. Benfras.*
Nend gwan Wynedd fan fen yd erydd cur;
Nend gwael am fodur eglur ogyd.
Is not lofty Gwynedd pained, where affliction assails; is it not brought low by the loss of a protector, of manifest security.
G. Uda o Arfon, m. Sir G. Llwyd.

Egin Madog, ein modur,
Ni chilloedd dim a chiled dar
The offspring of Madog, our protector, no power has put to fight with the blade of steel. *Guto y Glyn.*
Modd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (my—odd) A mode, mean, or way to do a thing; a manner, form, or fashion. *Pa fodd y gwneith hyn?* how wilt thou do that? *Nid oes genyt ddim modd i'w wneyd,* thou hast no means at all to do it; *mae ganddo ddigon o foddion,* he has a sufficiency of riches.
Tri modd a ddysg beirdd Yng Prydain: addysg lafar, can, a defodd, arth fraint gorodd.
The three means of instruction of the bards of the Isle of Britain: oral instruction, song, and custom, according to the privilege of a convention. *Barddas.*

Moddaidd, a. (modd) Modish, formal, mannerly.
Moddawl, a. (modd) After a mode, means, or manner; agreeable to form; formal.
Moddedig, a. (modd) Being reduced to form.
Moddedigaeth, s. m. (moddedig) Conformation.
Moddgar, a. (modd) Agreeable to form.
Moddgarwch, s. m. (moddgar) Mannerliness.
Moddiannawl, a. (moddiant) Conductive.
Moddiannu, v. a. (moddiant) To render as a means
Moddiannus, a. (moddiant) Conductive.
Moddiannusaw, v. a. (moddiannus) To render as a means, to become conductive.
Moddiant, s. m.—pl. moddiannau (modd) A mean
Moddiaw, v. a. (modd) To bring to a form, manner, or mean; to conduce.
Moddus, a. (modd) After a form, or manner; formal; mannerly; decent.
Moddusrwydd, s. m. (moddus) Mannerliness.
Moedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (my—oedd) Height.
Moeddawg, a. (moedd) Highly raised. *s. f.* An eminence. A hill in Caereinion is so called.
Moeddyn, s. m. (moedd) A high projection. A hill in Ceredigion is so called.
Moel, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (my—oel) A heap, or pile, a conical hill, a towering hill with its top smooth, or void of rocks and woods. *Mesur moel,* a measure that is heaped; *mesur heb foel,* a measure without a heap, or a strike:—*Moel Elen, Moel y Mwnd, Moel y Faman, Moel Hedog, Moel Siabod, Moel Wynion, Moel y Goleman, Moel Llwydiarth, y Foel Goch, y Foel Las,* mountains so called in Wales.

Ni choelir y moel oni wellir ei emenydd.
The bald will not be believed unless his brains be perceived. *Adage.*
Moel, s. (my—oel) Towering, or piled up; bare, bald; bald-headed. *Gwr moel,* a bald man; *cidion moel,* a beast without horns.

Pe bai cyrn ar ben pob foel, go gellir arian yn dda am ddangaws e'w moel.
If there were horns on the head of every fool, thou wouldst get a good sum of money for shearing a bald head. *Adage.*
Moelaid, a. (moel) Tending to rise up, or to appear bald; somewhat bald.

Moelcen, s. f.—pl. t. au (moel—cen) A bald pate
Moelder, s. m. (moel) Bareness, baldness.
Moeldes, s. m. (moel—tês) The clear sunshine.
Moeldesawd, s. m. (moeldes) The being in the clear sunshine.
Moeldesota, v. a. (moeldesawd) To frisk about, as cattle do, owing to hot weather.
Moeldra, s. m. (moel) Bareness, baldness.
Moelddwrn, s. m.—pl. moelldyrnau (moel—dwrn) A naked fist, a closed fist.
Moelldyrnfedd, s. m. (moel—dyrnfedd) The measure of the naked fist; a hand breadth.
Moelodd, s. m. (moel) Bareness, baldness.
Moelfon, s. f.—pl. moelfyn (moel—ffon) Spatula
Moelhwntian, v. a. (moel—hwntian) To drive to and fro upon the water, without sails or rudder
Moeli, v. a. (moel) To heap, to pile; to make bald, or bare; to grow bald, to be bared.
Moeli clustiau, to draw the ears close to the head.
Moellad, s. m. (moel) A making bald, or bare.
Moelni, s. m. (moel) Bareness, or baldness.
Moelron, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (moel—rhon) A seal, or sea-calf.
Moelyn, s. m. dim. (moel) A bald pate. *Des i fyn y moelyn,* go up thou bald head.
Moelystawd, s. f. (ystawd) A bare elevated space.
Moelystota, v. a. (moelystawd) To seek the exposed places, as cattle do in hot weather; to leap, or frisk, as cattle do, owing to the heat.
Moes, s. f.—pl. t. au (my—oes) Civility; conduct, behaviour, manner. *Dyn da ei foes,* a man of good conduct; *moesau da,* good morals.

Moes, yn cyfrailth.
Manners, then law. *Adage.*
Moes mab yn ei ei macer.
The behaviour of a child is as he is educated. *Adage.*
A glynweli a gaul lloes;
Gwr gwar hygar ei einloes;
Goren rynnodd cadw moes?
Hast thou heard what lloes sung; a mild man of amiable life: the best quality is to preserve morals? *Engl. y Clynwedd.*
Moesa, v. a. (moes) To give, or to confer; the imperative of which is only used: *Moes glywed,* let me hear; *moesurh i ni fyned,* come let us go
Gwell, "mores law," na "moes fan."
Better, "give hand," than "give mother." *Adage.*
Melys! moes elo.
Sweet! give me some mors. *Adage.*
Moesaddysg, s. f. (moes—addysg) The doctrine of morality; ethics.
Moesaid, a. (moes) Of a moral tendency.
Moesawg, a. (moes) Mannerly, complaisant.
Mae ym fudd a'm car, o'm casael wrthaw
I'm writhed archaisel;
Nid blaidd cogd, coll ei afael,
Nawyn blaidd mae moesawg hael.
To me there is a wolf that loves me, from having me by him to take a part in his dignified discourse; not a wolf of the woods, of feeble grasp, but a wolf of the field courteous and liberal. *Cynddaru, t. Mynydd.*

Moesawl, a. (moes) Ethical, moral; civil.
A fo moesawl a fydd oesawl.
He that is moral will be aged. *Adage.*
Moesddysg, s. m. (moes—dysg) Doctrine of ethics
Moesi, v. a. (moes) To practise morality.
Moesogaeth, s. m. (moesawg) Ethology.
Moesolaeth, s. m. (moesawl) Morality.
Moesoleb, s. m. (moesawl) Morality.
Moesolder, s. m. (moesawl) Morality.
Moesoledd, s. m. (moesawl) Mannerliness.
Moesoli, v. a. (moesawl) To become moral.
Moesolrwydd, s. m. (moesawl) Mannerliness.

Moeswump, a. (moes—gwymp) Of fair department. *Moeswump dwyfa*, a family of splendid manners.

Moeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (my—oeth) That is soft, nice; blandishment; a delicacy, a dainty.

Moethawl, a. (moeth) Yielding blandishment.

Moethedig, a. (moeth) Being used tenderly.

Moethen, s. f. dim. (moeth) A dainty one.

Moethi, a. a. (moeth) To treat kindly or nicely.

Moethiad, s. m. (moeth) An using blandishment.

Moethineb, s. m. (moeth) That yields pleasure.

Tri moethineb cristen: darpar Daw; a eilir gun a to cyflawn i bawb; ac a allo cariad at bawb ei harfwr.

The three pleasures of a christian: the providence of God; what may be done consistent with justice to every body; and what love will can permit to be used.

Moethus, a. (moeth) Delicate; nice; dainty.

Nid moethus ond belu.

There is nothing so nice as the marten.

*Moethusach mewr moeth iao,
W'r ar ei ffordd, all ar ei fo;
No'r pŵer yn myn bell'r mor;
No Dafydd ar ffordd i for;
No mab mam ar ei fanneth;
No merch ar ei dynion maeth.*

More dainty, down there, in my food I am, at his table, and of his gold, than the fish amidst the brine of the sea; than Dafydd at the board of life; than a mother's child as his nursing breast; than a maid with her cherished suitors.

Moethusaid, a. (moethus) Somewhat nice.

Moethusaw, v. n. (moethus) To become nice.

Moethusder, s. m. (moethus) Blandishment; luxury, delicacy of living.

Moethusdra, s. m. (moethus) Blandishment; luxury, delicacy of living.

Moethuswydd, s. m. (moethus) Luxuriousness.

Moethyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. ion (moeth) A luxurious person.

Mohonof, pronom. prep. (mo—honof) From me, or from out of me. *Mohonof, mohonot, mohono, mohoni*, from out of me, thee, him and it, from out of her; *mohonom, mohonoch, mohonynt*, from out of us, you, them.

Moi, v. n. (mo) To throw out; or to cast; to foal

Moi o'r gaeaf ar ebawi mawr teledi.

The mare foaling of a large beautiful colt.

Mol, s. m. (mo—ol) What is concreted; the congealed humour, gum, or thick matter collected in the eyes.

Molach, s. f. (mawl) Slight or faint praise.

Molachiad, s. m. (molach) A praising slightly.

Molachu, v. a. (molach) To praise slightly.

Molachus, a. (molach) Apt to praise; flattering.

Molad, s. m. (mawl) Commendation, praise.

Moladwy, a. (mawl) Commendable, praiseworthy

Molafon, s. m. (mol—afon) River concretion; an epithet amongst the miners, for porphyry; also called *Mwlafon*.

Molaid, a. (mol) Full of concretions; full of particles, or spots; dappled.

Meirch—

Yn mhob llw cruanw cap rhygald dyn;

Yn ffrwyd, yn ffrwyd.

Sticks of every fair excellent colour, which a man can wish; yellow, and dappled.

Molawd, s. m. (mawl) Commendation, praise.

Ef o'i barth neod gwarth gwardwyd;

Gward folaed tal y dyfnyddwyd.

From his territory was not disgrace kept away; the song of praise as it was poured out. *Cyddaleu, m. R. ab M. cyddaleu.*

Molawg, a. (mol) Abounding with concrete matter; gummy. *Y frech folaed, y frech wen, the small pox.*

Mold, s. f.—pl. t. iau (mol) A mould.

Moldiad, s. m. (mold) A moulding; a kneading.

Moldiaw, v. a. (mold) To mould, to knead. *Moldiaw toes, tyllaw toes*, to knead dough.

Moldiedig, a. (moldiad) Moulded; kneaded.

Moldiwr, s. m.—pl. moldwyr (mold—gwr) One who moulds; one who works, or kneads.

Moled, s. f.—pl. t. an (mo—lled) A piece of cloth, forming a part of a woman's dress, to cover the head and shoulders; a muffer; a kerchief. *Moled Olera*, great blindweed.

Moledig, a. (molad) Praised; commendable.

Baich pob moleddig.

The commendable is proved.

Adapt.

Llawer o'r dydd a ddaillid yn ymadd, canys y gwyf dawns: moleddig a ddaillid yn ddaillid pob o'a gylid.

Much of the day was spent in fighting, for the men who were the most brave and most famous were vying in their dexterity on one another.

Molediw, a. (molad) Laudable, praiseworthy.

Molediwrwydd, s. m. (moleddiw) Landableness.

Moledd, s. m. (mawl) Praise, eulogy; worship.

Moleddiad, s. m. (moledd) Commendation.

Moleddu, v. a. (moledd) To commend, to praise.

Moleddus, a. (moledd) Commendable, laudable.

Moli, v. a. (mawl) To praise; to adore.

Nen ni orag Daw, wryd Beall Gavr,

Ben Bef beidd i'w fath,

Tril eigs, tranc argyrydd,

Tral meddyr, teyrn fal ti!

Shall there not be formed of God; seat of Beall Gavr, the voice of birds to praise thee, the son of conflict, death of sin; the waste of meadows; a prince like thee!

Y ddair—

Derchafed, moledd molaennaf.

Let the earth exult, let it praise the most worthy of adoration.

Nid ei mawl a melyn eiddo.

I will worship her with the yellow-blonded fur.

El. ab Owen.

Moli, v. n. (mol) To concrete, to generate gum. *Moli yn y llygod*, gum in the eye.

Moliad, s. m. (mol) A concretion; a yielding gum

Moliannawl, a. (moliant) Panegyric.

Moliannawr, s. m.—pl. moliannorion (moliant) A panegyrist; a praiser.

Moliannedig, a. (moliant) Made an object of praise

Moliannedigaeth, s. m. (moliannedig) The act of praising; commendation.

Moliannu, v. a. (moliant) To praise, to adore.

Moliannus, a. (moliant) Commendable.

Nid molaennus ond cydunab.

There is nothing so laudable as concord.

Adapt.

Moliannusaw, v. a. (moliannus) To render praiseworthy; to become an object of praise.

Moliannuswydd, s. m. (moliannus) The state of being praiseworthy; adorableness.

Moliannwr, s. m.—pl. moliannwyr (moliant—gwr) A praiser.

Moliannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (moliant) A praiser

Moliant, s. m. (mawl) Praise; adoration.

Moliant gwddi marw.

Prater after death.

Adapt.

Molitor, ger. (moliad) In praising, in lauding.

Oddi traethator,

Mawr molitor.

Seldom making recital, great in praising.

Telut.

Molitor, sup. (moli) To be praised or lauded.

Yymol Rydderch, reddid ar mawr,

Molitor yn mhob gwlad.

To me there is Rhydderch, reddid ar mawr, praised in every country.

El. ab Owen, t. l. p. 11

Moloch, s. m. (mol-och) Tumult, uproar. *Gwergiol foloch, a man of vehement roar; moloch dragen, the tumultuous leader.*

*Trwt yn Mhrydyn,
Ac awyl ar gwehlyn,
Rhwng Môn Llychlyn
A byrddu dros droch,
A byrddu ar foloch.*

A rumour in Scotland, and still on the way before the floods of the Baltic, and a boat, heavy and terrifying, and Britons in a tumult.

Molochain, a. (moloch) Full of uproar, or riot.
Molochi, v. a. (moloch) To raise a tumult; to disturb, to molest; to be tumultuous, or riotous.

*Gwawr chod-rod, llawgad, Lloegr folochi;
Gwar with war, hygar, boew-gerdd holl.*

The fume-spread tumultuary, of boundless hand, dissipating loag; said to the wild, sabbath, food of the turbulent body.

Molochind, s. m. (moloch) A causing an outrage, riot, or tumult; a dissipating, a molesting; a becoming outrageous.

Molod, s. m. (maw) Panegyric, or eulogy.

*Trugid golod, ni thrugid hollod.
Welsh may perish, fomer will not perish.* *Adage.*

*Adwyr gwyr y dydd s'i gwne cyman
Molod, a modur, ac addu ban.*

A potential town there is, which is made social, by mead-drinking, and praise, and loved blades.

*Ni welles foid am geir.
Hwawno eulogy for treasure.* *Bloddyn Perdd.*

Molwr, s. m.—pl. molwyr (mawli-gwr) A praiser
Molwyn, s. m. (mol-gwyn) That breaks out; that foams.

Molwynad, s. m. (molwyn) A foaming, a spraying

Molwynaw, v. a. (molwyn) To foam, to spray.

Molwynawg, a. (molwyn) Abounding with foam. It has been used as a cognomen; as *Rhodri, Molwynawg, and Meilyr Molwynawg.*

Mis Awst molwynawg morfa.

The month of August foams the sea shore. *Aneurin.*

Moll, s. f. (my-oh) That surrounds, closes upon, or includes; that extends round.

Moll, a. (my-oll) Surrounding, closing upon, or extending round; close, or sultry. *Marek ffron-fell, a horse with a distended nostril, or a smothering horse; his fell, close weather.*

Mollaid, a. (moll) Tending to close round.

Mollawg, a. (moll) Stretching or closing round.

Molledig, a. (moll) Being included or closed in.

Molledigath, s. m. (molledig) The act of including, or taking in.

Moli, v. a. (moh) To include, to take in.

Moliad, s. m. (moll) A stretching round.

Mollt, s. m.—pl. myllt (moll) A mutton; a wether.

Mollt o babwyr, corn o babwyr, a handful of stript rubes, such as are used for candles.

Mollwyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (moll) Mutton. *Cig mollwyn, mutton flesh; gwer mollwyn, suet.*

Mon, s. f. (mo-on) That is a separate body, or individual; an isolated one, or that is separate; a point; a centre. It is an epithet sometimes used for a cow; it is also the name by which the Isle of Anglesea is called in Welsh; and for the sake of distinguishing it from *Mon Aw*, the Men of the Water, or the Isle of Man, it is sometimes called *Mon Fynydd*, or Mon of the Mountain: And, from that idea the small islet near the Isle of Man, came to be called the Cal of Man.

Mon nwn Oymarn.

Mon the mother of Wales.

Adage.

*Cerddorion hyd Foh Fynydd
Dros hwn yn prydern ydd.*

As far as Mon of the Mountain, the minstrels are regretting him.

Y ddiwl a hwn yf heddion ymchred yd ei chynffon.

He that owns the cow of propriety has him this hold of her tail.

Adage.

Monad, s. m. (mon) A rendering a separate body, an isolating; a becoming isolated.

Mones, s. f.—pl. t. od (mon) A sulky female.

Moni, v. a. (mon) To swell out, to fill; to render sulky, sullen, or displeased; to become sulky, or somewhat displeased. *Mae efe yn moni writh ei fwyd, he quarrels with his victuals.*

Moniad, s. m. (mon) A sulking; a growing sullen

Monig, a. (mon) Sulky, sullen, ill-natured.

Monoch, s. pl. aggr. (mon) Entrails, guts.

Monochen, s. f. dim. (monoch) A small gut, or entrail; a pudding; a sausage.

Monof, pronem. prep. (mon-of) Of me. *Mionot, of thee; mono, of it or him; moni, of her; monom, of us; monoch, of you; monynt, of them*

Monw, a. (mon) That is identified or joined with
Monwent, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (mon-gwent) A sepulchre, or burying place; a church yard.

Monwes, s. f.—pl. t. au (monw) The bosom.

Monwesaw, a. (monwes) Belonging to the breast

Monweslad, s. m. (monwes) A bosoming.

Monweau, v. a. (monwes) To put to the bosom.

Monwys, s. pl. aggr. (mon-gwys) Anglesea people.

Monwysion, s. pl. (monwys) Anglesea people.

Monyn, s. m. dim. (mon) One who is sulky.

*En a wneith o fathmached
Llawer un salith a'r od;
Minhan sydd fwl modyn,
Nen fat brawd mael, heb yr an.*

He made mothers of many a one of the same kind as the shew; and I am like a sulky chap, or like a bald friar, without obtaining one.

Mop, s. m.—pl. t. iau (my-op) A maukin.

Mopa, s. m. (mop) A maukin; a mop.

Moppren, s. m.—pl. t. i (mop-pren) A baker's maukin; also called *mopa*.

Mor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mo-or) That is infinite, or boundless; that is in motion, flowing, or fluctuating; the sea. *Y Mor Hen, the briny sea; y Mor Tawch, the hazy sea, the German Sea; y Mor Mawr, the Dead Sea; Mor Udd, the British sea.*

Mor ansefydlawg a'r mor.

As full of motion as the sea.

Adage.

Y don—

Caer Gwion myr, longwyr lid.

The wave, galaxy of the seas, the hatred of mariners.

Gr. Gwyg.

Hll Bardam—

O For Tawch, gwnethant ferw tost.

Offering of Bardam, from the Hazy sea, thou hast raised a severe tempest.

Dr. S. Cund.

Mor, s. m.—pl. t. an (mo-or) That is incessantly moving, or fluctuating; time; also an ant, or emmet.

Môr, adv. (my—or) How, so, as; how much, so much; how greatly. *Môr a sonied am dani, what a deal has been said about her; môr lawen, as merry; môr dda, so good.*

Môr hylthir a dwr hyd nebent.

As gliding as water along a trough.

Adage.

Môr oedd gyfrin fydd cyrrd Cyridwen;

Môr ddaia eu dŵyn yn ei dyrwen.

How mysterious were the ways of the songs of Cyridwen; how great the necessity of producing them in her building speed.

Cydeleu.

*Aer ac arian
Môr a'u difant
Eu dibenydd.*

Gold and silver how those who squander them do perish.

Tallwin.

Canadau a'm doddyn, môr yot anfonawg.

Messengers resort to me, how much they are sent. *Talliesin.*

Mora, s. m. (môr) The motion of the sea.

Morach, s. m. (mor—ach) Emotion, joy, jollity.

A Dewi blaen bwlch-lan Gyfelach,
Lle mae morach a mawr grefydd.

And Dewi owns the proud choir of Gyfelach, where there is
happiness and great devotion. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Kaw'r ferch ddloganafr,
A garaf i yu'r gwyr Fair,
Merch nef, nid mwy morach neb.

The name of the woman void of reproach, whom I love, is Mary
the virgin, the daughter of heaven, not greater the joy of any
one. *Hi. ab Ll. ab I. ab Rhys.*

Moradar, s. pl. aggr. (môr—adar) Sea fowls.

Neud smor gauaf gwelwaf gwelgi;
Gwelging moradar hwyllar bell!
Neud arllen arien Eryri weithlon;
Neud uchel gwen-don gwynadri Balli!

Is not in winter time the torrent most pale; the perch of the
sea-birds the brine of raging course! Does not the bright bore
veil Eryri now; hark, how loud the white wave of Enlli's blessed
land! *Bled dyn Par dd.*

Moran, s. m.—pl. t. edd (mor) An epithet for a
large sea fish, a whale; also called *morfll*, and
morfarch.

Morawd, s. m. (môr) A going to sea; a going by
sea, or a sailing.

I edfyn terwyn torf ei forawd
Nid adfara ceridau.—

To the severe loss of the host of his sea voyage songs shall not
bring reproach. *Merfyr.*

Morawel, s. f.—pl. t. au (mor—awel) Sea breeze.

Morawg, s. (mor) That belongs to the sea; naval.

s. f. That is of the sea, or a sea conveyance.

Morawl, s. (mor) Marine, belonging to the sea.

Morolion, marine productions.

Morben, s. m.—pl. t. au (mor—pen) A promon-
tory, or headland.

Morbryf, s. m.—pl. t. ed (mor—pryf) A sea
animal.

Rhwddyn llawn f'm rhyddoded
Yn Masgor ar lawl cored;
Edrych di poen i mi gan morbryfod.

For a full year I was placed, at Bangor, on the post of a wear:
see thou the pain I bore from sea animals. *Ysgolan.*

Morbysg, s. pl. aggr. (mor—pysg) Sea-fish.

Morbysgod, s. pl. aggr. (morbysg) Sea-fishes.

Morbysgodyn, s. m. (morbysgod) A sea-fish.

Morchwain, s. pl. aggr. (mor—chwain) Small
insects, which jump about the sea shore; also
called *chwain y mor*.

Morchwydd, s. m. (mor—chwydd) Swell of the sea

Mordai, s. pl. aggr. (mor—tai) The sea shore,
the sea coast; a maritime region.

Nis adrawdd Gododin ar lawr mordai
Rhag pobyll Mawg pan adgorai,
Nawys an o gant yn y deilal.

There shall not be told of Gododin on the sea coast, the floor of
the house of Mawg when opened, of but one in a hundred who
should enter. *Anarain.*

Otana, parcbellan, ordd raid myned
Rhag cynyddion mordai.—

Listen, little pig, it were necessary to go for fear of the hunters
of the sea coast. *Morddin.*

Trengysant, trydydd o Fai, trichaullog

Yn llyngw forlail;

A deuant cyman a'u cithal cyfarf,

Heb an huf ar Fenni!

They perished, on the third day of May, three hundred ships,
a fleet of the strand; and ten hundred times the number the pa-
triotic weapon would cease to record, leaving not a single bard
on Menai. *Hi. ab Owain.*

Mordailth, s. f. (mor—tailth) A sea voyage.

Mordir, s. m. (mor—tir) Maritime land.

Mordon, s. f.—pl. t. au (mor—ton) Sea breaker.

Dewisbethau—Baferydd adar, a llella huf mordon.

Choirest of things, the singing of birds, and the lessening of
noise of the sea waves. *D. Meiliogedd.*

Mordrai, s. m. (mor—trai) The ebbing of the sea.

Mordwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (mor—twy) A sea coast,
the raging of the sea; a storm at sea; a having
to do with the sea.

Gobaith heb gwl morwy heb long.

Hope without exertion is like a voyage without a ship. *Idy.*

Odd Dyrdwy—

Yn llawn o lordwy a ll.

Dyrdwy was full of the tide of the sea and of food.

M. ab G. Gellin.

Mordwyad, s. m.—pl. mordwyaid (mordwy) One
who goes by sea.

Achen ffyniella
Mordwyaid meria.

The brakiy-moving plain of the water voyagers. *Taliesin.*

Mordwyaeth, s. m. (mordwy) A seafaring life.

Mordwyaw, v. a. (mordwy) To go by sea; to sail.

Mordwyawl, s. (mordwy) Seafaring; sailing.

Mordwyedig, s. (mordwy) Being gone by sea.

Mordwyn, s. m. (mor—twyn) An ant hill.

Mordwys, s. m. (mor—twys) The waving ear of
corn, as caused by wind.

Mordwywr, s. m.—pl. mordwywyr (mordwy—gw)
A mariner.

Mordwydd, s. m. (mor—tywdd) The sweet-pk.
or Dutch myrtle; also called *gwyrtling*.

Mordwys, s. m. aggr. (mor—tywys) The hart's
tongue, sea-weed.

Mordd, s. m. (mor) That is full of motion.

Morddanad, s. pl. (mor—danad) Horehound.

Morddanadi, s. pl. aggr. (morddanad) Horehound.

**Morddanadi gwynion, llwyd y cwn, and cynfa
y gath; morddanadi duon**, stinking horehound
morddanadi cochion, red-mint.

Morddarian, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mor—darian) A
chart of a sea; hydrography.

Morddarluniad, s. m. (morddarian) Hydrographer.

Morddraenog, s. m. (mor—draenog) Butter-fish.

Morddwr, s. m. (mor—dwr) A gulf of the sea.

Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Dda—*a ddynas*

Ysall fawr o'r gwledydd yn aglin mawrwr Llychwr.

Einion son of Owain son of Hywel the Good, took part
from the districts on the shores of the estuary of Llychwr.
Cered. Llancarfan.

Morddwyd, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (mordd—gwyd) A
thigh.

Morddyluniad, s. m. (mor—dyluniad) A describ-
ing of seas; hydrography.

Moreb, s. m. (mor—eb) The ebb tide of the sea.

Mor moreb dan wyneb Dyfaant.

The bulwark against the ebbing sea below the front of Dyfaant.

Cydwddin.

Nem be arall-ddydd, yn rhyd rwy

Cer moreb caln wyneb Cowry.

Found I not a different day, when in prosperity by the ebb
sea of the fair front of Cowry. *Ll. P. H. ab.*

Ym ni chad, yn rhed rhaid steb allwydd

Ellw gwddon moreb,

Neg er gwerth, neg er north neb,

Y gan hon eto'n steb.

For me there was not obtained (twice it is necessary to sur-
vey the love designation of her who is fair as the white wave of the
ebb sea) nor for price, nor by the power of any one, for me a
answer as yet. *G. ab G. ab Yn.*

Morebiad, s. m. (moreb) The ebbing of the sea.

Morebu, v. n. (moreb) To ebb as the sea.

Moredafeddog, s. f. (mor—edaf) Sea cotton-weed.

Moreyr, s. m.—pl. t. od (mor—eryr) An osprey.

Morfa, s. m.—pl. morfeydd (mor—ma) A sea
brink; a sea marsh. *Morfa hallt*, a salt marsh.

Hir nos, gorddyr morfa;

Gaudd terfing yn nghymaedd;

Ni chydd dirdid a da.

Long the night, noisy the sea coast; a tumult is common to us
assembly: the mischievous agrees not with the great.
Llyncerrid H.

Morfaflen, *s. f.* (mor—malwen) A sea snail.
 Morfaflod, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—malwod) Sea snails.
 Morfan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mor—mau) A sea shore.
 Morfar, *s. m.* (mor—bar) The rage of the sea.
 Morfarch, *s. m.* (mor—march) A sea horse.

Ymarfer a was morfaflod
 O feli hwn.—

The sea horses do accustom themselves in praising him.
G. Ll. ob D. ob B. Llygiltu.

Morfil, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (mor—mll) A sea animal;
 a sea fish of the larger kind; a whale.

Eryllt, gwynach oddi ei cfnawd nos echedwynedig asgwrn
 morfil.

Eryllt, whiter was her skin than the polished bone of the
 porpoise.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Morfin, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (mor—min) Sea brink.

Proed echeddied y morfin!
 A' helyngodd gwadi gwia,
 Ffynnon ffinetwr mor telwja.

Be accursed the sea brink! after wine, the attendant of the
 spring let in the spreading sea.
Gwyddino, i G. Gwaetawd.

Morfeidd, *s. m.—pl. morfeiddiau* (mor—bladd) A sea wolf, the basc.

Morfoch, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—moch) Grampuses.

Morfochyn, *s. m.* (morfoch) The grampus.

Morforwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (mor—morwyn) A mermaid, a siren. *Esgid morforwyn*, a mermaid's shoe, a kind of a pod of a sea plant, of a square form. In British tales, the mermaid is fancied to carry a glass in one hand, and in the other a comb, with which she combs her beautiful hair; and that she weeps during the summer, for fear of the frost of winter.

Mae rhian ar y mor hallt
 A chryn, a drych, gwech ei gwallt,
 A wyl yr haf ar mli rhos
 Rhag ofa y sbectol gwallt.

There is a maid on the bring sea with a comb and a glass,
 splendid is her hair, who weeps away the summer, on the verge
 of the marsh, in dread of the frost of a winter night.
Bado Aeddem.

Mae o'r an wallt am wir Non
 Ar freacn 'r morforwynion.

There is of the same hair as round the shoulders of Non on the
 brows of the mermaids.
D. Nannor.

Morfran, *s. f.—pl. morfranod* (mor—bran) A cormorant; also called *mwlfran*.

Morfrwydr, *s. f.—pl. morfrwydrau* (mor—brwydr) A sea-fight.

Morfrwyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—brwyn) Rushes that grow on sea marshes; also called *testfrwyn*, and *berfrwyn*.

Morfrwynen, *s. f.* (morfrwyn) The sea rush.

Morfnawch, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (mor—bnwch) Sea cow.

Morfwyd, *s. m.* (mor—bwyd) Marine food, or substance in the sea serving fish for food.

Morfwyd fydd eu cnawd,
 Hyd pan yw moidyrr,
 Pan yw ganawg pŵg.

Their flesh shall be marine food, until it is transformed, when
 fishes shall contain it.
Talliesin.

Morgad, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (mor—cad) A sea-fight.

Morgant, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mor—camlas) An estuary.

Morgant, *s. m.* (mor—cant) A sea brink. It is a very common proper name of men, of which Pelagius has been given as a translation.

Morgannwg, *s. f.* (morgant) Glamorganshire.

Morgareiau, *s. pl.* (mor—caral) Sea-laces.

Morgaseg, *s. f.—pl. morgesyg* (mor—caseg) A sea breaker.

Morgath, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (mor—cath) A skate, a ray; also a hollow roaring of the sea, denoting foul weather. *Morgath arw, cath arw, cath bigarg*, the thornback; *morgath lefn*, the smooth skate.

VOL. II.

Morgeintach, *s. m.* (mor—ceintach) A sea-fight.
 Morgelyn, *s. m.* (mor—celyn) Sea-bolly, eryngo.

I wellia y clybawd: cymet oddi y morgelyn, a dod yu dwym
 yn y glist.

To improve the hearing; take the juice of the sea-bolly, and
 put warm in the ear.
Medd. Myddfa.

Morgerwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. l* (mor—cerwyn) A gulf.

Morgi, *s. m.—pl. morgwn* (mor—ci) A sea dog; the dog fish; the shark. The varieties are *Morgi gwyn, ci brych, ci coeg*, the shark; *penci, morgi glas*, the lesser rough hound.

Morgranc, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (mor—cranc) The crab-fish; otherwise called *cranc*.

Morgrug, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—crug) A hill of ants, or ant hillock; ants.

Morgrugyn, *s. m. dim.* (morgrug) A pismire.

Morgrwydr, *s. m.* (mor—crwydr) A roving by sea.

Morgrwydrad, *s. m.* (morgrwydr) A roving by sea.

Morgrwydrwr, *s. m.—pl. morgrwydrwyr* (morgrwydr—gwr) A sea-rover.

Morgudyn, *s. m.* (mor—cudyn) A polypus.

Morgylllell, *s. f.—pl. morgylllell* (mor—cyllell)

The calamary, or razor-fish.

Morgymmlawdd, *s. m.* (mor—cymmlawdd) The

bolsterousness of the sea, the raging of the sea.

Pa beth bynag a furio morgymmlawdd i dir, megis tor llong,
 neu felw bygod, y brodin bleuddd.

Whatever shall be cast by a sea tempest to land, such as a ship-
 wreck, or dead fishes, the king shall claim.
Welsh Laws.

Morgynhwrf, *s. m.* (mor—cynhwrf) The agitation or tumult of the sea.

Morgynnull, *s. m.* (mor—cynnull) The flow tide of the sea.

Morhaig, *s. f.—pl. morheigiau* (mor—haig) A shoal of living things in the sea.

Morhaig mad gynydd cyhoedd.

A conspicuous sea shoal of goodly increase. *Talliesin.*

Morhedydd, *s. m.* (mor—hedydd) The sea-lark.

Morherw, *s. m.* (mor—herw) A sea-roving.

Morherwa, *v. a.* (morherw) To rove by sea.

Morherwad, *s. m.* (morherw) A roving by sea.

Morherwr, *s. m.* (mor—herwr) A sea-rover.

Morherwriaeth, *s. m.* (morherwr) The life of a sea-rover.

Morheag, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—heag) The sea-rushes, or mat-rushes; also called *merydd*.

Morhocys, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—hocys) The sea tree; marshmallows.

Morhwch, *s. f.—pl. morhychod* (mor—hwch)

The dolphin; a grampus.

Moriad, *s. m.* (mor) A going by sea; a sailing.

Moriaw, *v. a.* (mor) To lead a sea-faring life.

Morion, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor) Ants or emmets.

Morionen, *s. f. dim.* (morion) An emmet, an ant.

Moriwr, *s. m.—pl. morwyr* (mor—gwr) A seaman.

Morladrad, *s. m.* (mor—lladrad) Piracy.

Morladradaidd, *a.* (morladrad) Piratical.

Morladradawl, *a.* (morladrad) Piratical.

Morladrata, *v. a.* (morladrad) To commit piracy.

Morlan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mor—glân) A sea brink.

Cadwyr o du myr, o du morlan,
 Uchel yu cadw eu rhyfel, nid ymgela.

Warriors by the side of waters, by the side of the sea shores,
 highly supporting their war, they will not conceal themselves.
Llywelyn Fydd.

Morias, *s. m.* (mor—glas) Sea-green colour.

Morieidr, *s. m.—pl. moriadron* (mor—lleidr) A pirate.

Morieisiad, *s. m.—pl. morleisiad* (mor—gleisiad)

The whiting pollack.

Morio, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (mor—llo) A sea-calf, a seal.

2 Y

Morlwch, *s. m.* (mor—llwch) The spray of the sea; vapour rising from the sea.

Morlywau, *s. pl.* (mor—llwy) Scurvy-grass.

Morlyffant, *s. m.*—*pl.* morlyffaint (mor—llyffant) The devil-fish; also called *lyffant y mor*.

Morlyswen, *s. f.* (mor—llyswen) A conger eel.

Morlyswod, *s. pl.* (mor—llyswod) Conger eels.

Mornant, *s. m.*—*pl.* mornentydd (mor—nant) A sea brook, a small channel on a flat shore into which the tide runs; a small estuary; also called *moryd*, *morgamlas*, and *camlas*.

Morneidr, *s. f.*—*pl.* mornadroedd (mor—neidr) A sea snake.

Mornodwydd, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. au* (mor—nodwydd) The needle-fish, or girrock.

Moron, *s. pl. aggr.* (mo—rhon) Such plants as have a single tapering root; carrots. *Moron cochion*, *llysiau cochion*, carrots; *moron gwynion*, *llysiau gwyddelig*, parsneps; *moron meilynion*, *moron yr allman*, *moron ffrainc*, skirrets; *moron y maes*, wild carrots; *moron y moch*, *pannas y moch*, wild parsneps; *moron y meirch*, or *efor*, cow-paranep.

Moronen, *s. f. dim.* (moron) A single one of the moron plants. *Moronen felen*, a skirret; *moronen wen*, *pannasen*, a parsnep; *moronen bigarg*, prickly samphire; *moronen y dwfr*, water parsnep.

Moronyr, *s. m. dim.* (moron) A single one of the moron plants.

Mortais, *s. f.*—*pl.* mortisiau (mor—tais) A mortise.

Mortisiaid, *s. m.* (mortais) A mortising.

Mortisiau, *v. a.* (mortais) To make a mortise.

Morwaneg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (mor—gwaneg) A wave of the sea. *Rhygyr morwaneg*, the violence of the sea-wave.

*Dug morwaneg dder o de gwaif
Llys llawr Lleu Gwyr, llan gwawr gwmpaf.*

A fair sea-wave from the region of winter took the floor plot of
Lleu the Worthy, image of brightest dawn. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Morwennol, *s. f.*—*pl.* morwennoliaid (mor—gwenol) The sea swallow, the sand-martin.

Morwerydd, *s. m.* (mor—gweydd) A beach where the sea breaks; a sea-shore.

Morwiall, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—gwiall) Grass-wreck.

*Yn y lle y gwelir dylun y morwiall.
In the place he saw drift and sea-wreck.*

Morwialen, *s. f.* (mor—gwialen) Sea-girdle and hangers.

*Crym mal y forwialen.
Trembling like the sea-girdle. *Adapt.**

Morwiber, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (mor—gwiber) The sea-dragon, or viver.

Morwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* morwyr (mor—gwr) A seaman.

Morwregys, *s. m.* (mor—gwregys) Sea-belts.

Morwriaeth, *s. m.* (morwr) Seamanship.

Morwyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (mor—gwyf) A bubble.

Morwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* morwyfiad (morwyf) A bubbling of water.

Morwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (môr—gwyn) A virgin, a maid; a damsel; also a clothes-horse. *Morwyn ystafell*, a chambermaid; *llawforwyn*, a handmaid.

Morwynaid, *a.* (morwyn) Virginlike, maidenly.

Morwynain, *a.* (morwyn) Maidenly virgin.

*Lle dwyr, y'ngheiliu draia
Y mae'r eidd morwynain.*

An evil place, in the recesses of thence the pure soul is confined.
Marys ab Rhys.

Morwynaw, *v. a.* (morwyn) To become a virgin.

Morwynawl, *a.* (morwyn) Belonging to a virgin.

Morwyndawd, *s. m.* (morwyn) Virginity.

Morwynig, *s. f. dim.* (morwyn) A little maid.

Morwynwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* morwynwraigedd (morwyn—gwraig) A virgin wife, a married virgin, a betrothed maid.

*Sef yw morwynwraig, gwraig gwedi ei rhoddli wr, a bethu, ho
gyagu genti etes, ac yn forwyn.*

A virgin-mother is a woman after she has been given to a husband, and she without being yet slept with, and being a maid.
Wales Llan.

Morwydd, *s. m.* (mor—gwydd) Sea green colour.

Morwys, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—gwy) Bubbles, bubblings.

Morwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* morwysiaid (morwyn) A bubbling.

Morwyslaw, *v. a.* (morwys) To bubble up.

Mory, *s. m.* (mory) The time or day coming, the morrow, to-morrow. *mry. To-morrow. It is mostly used with the article, as y fory, the morrow, or with a prefix, as efory, to-morrow.*

*Arwyf o fedyr trion
Y fory a gad dan frig du;
Amddo wrawing amddan,
A llybia boer-fellian hai!*

Obsequies with green birchen to-morrow I shall receive, amidst
the branches of the ash; a white covering about aimed at, as
a veil of the lively trophies of summer! *D. ab Gwyn.*

Moryd, *s. f.* (mor) A small channel of sea water running into a marsh.

Morymdaith, *s. m.* (mor—ymdaith) A voyage or travel by sea.

Morymdeithlaw, *v. a.* (morymdaith) To travel by sea, to go a voyage by sea.

Morymdeithydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (morymdaith) A traveller by sea.

Moryn, *s. m. dim.* (mor) A sea or wave that breaks over any thing.

Morysball, *s. f.* (mor—ysball) Spoilation by sea.

Morysbeiliaw, *v. a.* (morysball) To spoil by sea.

Morysbeiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* morysbeiliwyr (morysball—gwr) A spoiler by sea; a buccaner.

Morysgyfaint, *s. m.* (mor—ysgyfaint) The hippocampus.

MU, *s. f. r.*—*pl. t. on.* A bulk, or mass; a measure of capacity; a mound.

*Tunell yw pedwar mu; ac yn mhob mu y bydd ddyr rann.
A tua cecolau o four munda; and in every mound there are
two tubs. *Wales Llan.**

Much, *s. m.* (mu—uch) A black, or gloom.

Muchiad, *s. m.* (much) A blackening, a lowering.

Muchlwin, *a.* (much) Of a black hue; gloomy; frowning, lowering.

*Ban ymdrawdd gwyf gwedd muchlwin celi;
Mid of eloquent ymgyd Owain.*

At the discouraging of men with the frowning aspect of him,
there was no receding of the shield of Owain. *Taliesin.*

Muchlaint, *s. m.* (muchlwin) Blackness of hue; gloominess; a frowning; a lowering.

Muchiant, *s. m.* (much) A blackening, a rendering of a jetty black; a frowning, a lowering.

Muchudd, *s. m.* (much) A jet black; jet.

*Y'nheredd Pedyddin yw prydwr,
Echwydd a muchudd cymrygator.*

In the city of the Quadrangle of the strongly guarded her,
twilight and the gloomy jet mix together. *Taliesin.*

*Ei gwallt hithen a't dorynol ddech oeddynt ne't worketh.
Her hair also and her eyebrows blacker were they than the
jet. *Pseudo-Taliesin.**

Muchuddaid, *a.* (muchudd) Like jet, black as jet.

Muchuddawl, *a.* (muchudd) Of a jetty black.

Mud, s. w. (my—ud) A removal, a pass, a move, a change of residence; what is moved, as goods, or furniture; also a mew, a term in falconry.

Y penchobyrdd, o'r pen ddoto yr hysg yn mud yn i dyno allan, at ddyll aeth i nab o hawl, namys i un o'i gydwyddogion.

The chief falconer, from the time when he shall put the hawk in a mew until he shall take it out, shall not be obliged to answer to any one as to a suit at law, except to one of his brother officers.

Welsh Laws.

Mud, a. (my—ud) Expressing by motion, or sign; mute, dumb.

Hir y bydd y mud yn nhydd y bydder.

Long will the dumb be at the gate of the deaf. *Adage.*

Cenad fed drud et cwtwy.

Forward is he that believes a dumb messenger. *Adage.*

Ery mydd, gwyn bion dard; Mad crynhaig y llafar.

Sooty mountain, within the top of the oak: mute is the fear of the talkative. *Tytilia.*

Mudadwy, a. (mud) That may be moved, movable.

Mudai, s. c.—pl. mudeion (mud) A remover.

Mudair, a. (mud) Transmuted, changed.

Hecynat yw gwerth hebog cyn mud, a thro bo yn y mud: gwerth bo muddir, a gwyn, o bydd llesm modydd, pant a dal.

Six score pence is the value of a hawk before mewing, and whilst it is in the mew; when it shall have become changed and mute, it belonging to a king, a pound is its value. *Welsh Laws.*

Mudan, s. m.—pl. t. od (mud) A mute.

Mudaneth, s. m. (mudan) A mute state.

Udo'r yst—

Am y dyn o'r mudaneth.

I am talking for the fair one on account of her dumbness.

D. ab Edmund.

Mudanidd, a. (mudan) Like a mute, dumb.

Mudanes, s. f.—pl. t. od (mudan) A female mute.

Mudann, v. n. (mudan) To become a mute.

Mudaw, v. s. (mud) To remove, to change an abode, to move; to carry to another place.

For eidd, an eidda a'm gwedd, Fy ddiol gan gwr o'r lloedd: Os llyngwr a rhoi o, i ddryfodd fy mod Yn ddawr hwn reafodd.

The congenial chief, he will not let me appear to have a single want, source of bounty! whither I repair to Gwynedd: of the same spirit as Rhun, it is no wonder I should be remaining to obtain wealth. *Lt. P. Mach, i M. Gwyn.*

Mudawl, a. (mud) Belonging to a removal, or change of place; movable.

Mudedig, a. (mud) Being moved, or removed.

Modes, s. f.—pl. t. od (mud) A female mute.

Dyso—

Dy fodes yn dafodlog.

Grant thy dumb female to be possessed of tongue.

D. ab Edmund.

Mudfa, s. f. (mud) A remove, a removal.

Mudfa oedd dda ddyw calau, Lle hyl llawr ei dal o dan.

A removal was good on New Year's day, when his horses were fully stored with fire. *Tra. Dydd Mawr.*

Mudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mud) A removing, a changing place; a conveying; conveyance.

Mudiant, s. m. (mud) A removal; a moving.

Muding, s. f. (mud) A seat of changing; a mew.

Mudiw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mud—llw) A changing colour; a motley colour.

Mudsain, s. f.—pl. mudeisain (mud—sain) A mute sound; a mute letter.

Mudseiniald, s. f.—pl. mudseiniald (mud—sain) That is mute of sound, a mute letter. The mutes, the *llythyrenau mud*, or *mudion*, are these—b, f, p, ff, c, ch, g, ng, d, dd, t, th.

Mudw, s. m. (mud) That is moving or wandering.

Mudwg, s. m. (mud) A state of removing or changing.

Mudggfawr, a. (mudwg) Greatly transforming.

O bith ei hysg bloodd fawr a ddodol, A ddodol yd yn lloerwr; Eding mudiing mudggfawr; Edu can adale, can cerddawr.

From amidst his feather cloak a great outcry he would give, he that was laid in January; he of the greatly transforming mew, a bird chief of a hundred wings, a beautiful songster. *Cynddelw, i'r ceiling.*

Mul, s. m.—pl. t. od (my—ul) An ass. **Bastardd mul**, a bastard ass, or a mule.

Mul, a. (my—ul) Bashful, or modest; simple.

O'r meibion, gwyr doethion gynt Y mulaf a grannofyst.

Of youths, the wise of yore did the most modest prove.

H. Cae Llwyd.

Mab ni char gormod siarad, Mul sw a dorth, mul ei dal.

A child who loves not excess of talk, modest he is and wise like his sire. *H. Cae Llwyd.*

Mulaidd, a. (mul) Of a bashful disposition.

Mulaw, v. n. (mul) To become bashful; to be abashed, ashamed or timid.

Muldra, s. m. (mul) Bashfulness, or modesty.

Muleiddiaw, v. n. (mulaidd) To become bashful.

Mules, s. f.—pl. t. od (mul) A she ass.

Parasynat iddo farchogeth ar feles y brenin.

They caused him to ride upon the she ass of the king.

I Kings, i. 44.

Mulfran, s. f.—pl. t. od (mul—bran) A cormorant; also called *morfra*.

Nid gith ond mulfran.

Nothing greedy but a cormorant.

Adage.

Mulwriion, a. (mul—gwirion) Bashfully innocent, simply innocent; stupid.

Mulyn, s. m. dim. (mul) A little or young ass.

Mun, s. f.—pl. t. au (mun—nn) That is capable of forming; an epithet for a hand.

Mwnal a rasod, wrth radd, i bob un;

A mwy o'i ddwyfyn i ymddiwad.

Money he would distribute, when necessary, to every one; and more out of his two hands to the destitute. *L. G. Cuth.*

Munaid, s. f.—pl. muneidiau (mun) A handful.

Muned, s. f. (mun) That helps, or extends aid, an epithet for a hand.

Na fyned aur-funed fain, Gwawr nefolus, garafain.

Let not the golden handed slender maid, of heavenly aspect, take a perfect churl. *D. ab Edmund.*

Muneidiau, v. a. (munaid) To deal out a handful.

Muner, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mun) One that conducts; a ruler, or director. **Muner Nef**, the ruler of heaven.

Arddy cadernyd mawrwy muner.

The support of prowess is the pleasure of the sovereign.

Gwalchmai.

Gentiles, a'm llw ced, a'm llyddwy ar air; Fy hysg, a'm mawr i'm fy ngofy.

Gentiles, my fancied treasure, kills me at a word; my Lord, not much were for me to have my visit!

Gwalchmai.

Nod cer mawr mawr Gwa gwawr gwaing durgawr.

Is not the blossomed the lodging of the trading chief; the youth clad in a plate of steel. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Munerawd, s. m. (muner) A maintenance; a conducting, or regulating.

Munerawd y mawr fy mwynd, Mawr yn mawr lloeddau ryw Rha Plant; NM gormod fy ngair it.

The bounty of the dead is my enjoyment, as in the life of the race of Lleision, the sons of Rhun; not too much my word for thee. *Lt. P. Mach, i Llywelyn II.*

Munerawl, a. (muner) Maintaining, upholding.

Muneru, v. a. (muner) To maintain, to uphold; to conduct, to rule, to regulate.

Nia muner na fier, na fyndig; Nid dilaer cedeira cad argloddig.

Him, nor the mighty, nor the fortunate shall rule; the mighty ones shall not condemn the famed in battle. *Gwalchmai.*

Munud, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mun—ud) A gesture, or motion of the body; a nod, or beck; imitation; an antick trick. *Tori munudiau ar bren, to cut figures upon wood; mae hi yn llawn munudiau, she is full of anticks.*

Meinir a wyr y munud.

The fair one knows the trick. D. ab Gwilym.

Munudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (munud) A making a gesture, a beckoning; a mimicking; a playing antick tricks.

Munudiaw, v. a. (munud) To make a gesture; to beckon; to mimic; to play antick tricks.

Munudiwr, s. m.—pl. munudwyr (munud—gwr) One who makes gestures; a beckoner.

Munodyn, s. m. dim. (munud) A gesture; a beck.

Mur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mu—ur) That is firm, fixed, or established; a wall, a rampart.

*Madawg mur menwyd;
Madawg, cyn bu bodd,
Bu ddihaen eirysodd,
O gamp, a chymweidd.*

Madog the butcher of happiness, Madog, before he was in the grave, was the tower of strength of games and of courtesy. Taliesin.

*Mor tawch a dyr muriau'r tir,
A'r meilia i lyng yr eilfydd.*

The spreading sea will break the fences of the land, and the lightnings will burn up the towering cliffs. Dr. J. Cui.

Mur, a. (mu—ur) Firm, fixed, or established.

Murdd, s. m. (mur) A foundation, or base.

Murddyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (murdd) The ruins of a building; a toft.

Murddynaidd, a. (murddyn) Like a toft; ruinous.

Murddyns, v. a. (murddyn) To make a toft; to reduce to a ruin.

Murganllaw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (mur—canllaw) The battlement of a wall.

Murgald, s. m. (mur—craidd) A powerful and ardent principle; a firm violence, or ardency.

*Seintiaid ei gloddyf yn nhen naman;
Murgald oedd; moked o mab Gwyddon.*

His sword sounded on the tongues of mothers; he was mighty violence; let the son of Gwyddon extol him. Aneurin.

*Trindawd tragywydd
A orau eilfydd,
A gwedi eilfydd
Addaf yn gryfdd;
A gwedi Arde,
Y gorau Efa;
Yr Israel bendigaid
A orau murgald.*

The eternal Trinity made the element; and after the element, Adam wonderfully; and after the goodly Adam, he made Eve; the blessed Israel the mighty spirit made. Taliesin.

Muriad, s. m. (mur) A fixing, establishing, or determining; a walling, a building a wall.

Muriaw, v. a. (mur) To fix, to establish, to determine; to wall, to build a wall.

Muriawg, a. (mur) Having a limit, or fence; walled, having a wall.

Muriawl, a. (mur) Tending to establish, or to determine; belonging to a wall, mural.

Muriedig, a. (muriad) Fixed, determined; having a wall, or rampart; walled.

Muriwr, s. m.—pl. murwyr (mur—gwr) One who fixes, or establishes; one who builds a wall.

Muriysiau, s. pl. aggr. (mur—llyysau) Pelitory of the wall; also called *muriwyn*, and *muriys*.

Murn, s. m.—pl. t. au (mur) A stoppage, obstruction; a foul deed; murder.

Murniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (murn) A stopping, or obstructing; a harming; a murdering.

*Gwyb at fydd i gyd yn gall a farnu
Furniad truen aughall.*

All blessed is he who shall discreetly judge the oppression of the simple wretch. W. Middleton.

Murnlaw, v. a. (murn) To stop, to obstruct; to harm; to murder.

Y farnu—

Murniad f, mae araf ol.

The bramble, it did harm to me, I hear the mark. D. ab Gwilym.

Murnlaw pen fyddol fel llydron.

Stopping on the high ways like thieves. I. B. Ely.

Murnlawl, a. (murn) Tending to obstruct; tending to harm; murdering.

Murniedig, a. (murniad) Being waylaid.

Murniwr, s. m.—pl. murnwyr (murn—gwr) One who stops, or obstructs; an assassin.

Ni ellir fy ngalw yn dad fch, namyn yn farawr coethion.

I can not be called a father to you, but a great oppressor. Cyd. Elydd or Ane.

Murs, s. m. (mur) That is stiff, nice, or prim.

Mursawg, a. (murs) Being trimmed up.

Mursen, s. f.—pl. t. od (murs) A coquette.

Mursen fydd o wr fal o wrigol.

There may be a coquette of a man as well as of a woman. Adey.

Tairgwath y dywad mwsen, hantith

Ddeu yn y ty.

Three times will a coquette say, be God's blessing in the house. Adey.

*Pan fydd gwlan gan farcen,
Y bydd gwa i bob cawnen.*

When the coquette is possessed of wool, there will be a quest for every stalk. Adey.

Mursenaidd, a. (mursen) Somewhat affected, or over-nice; coquettish, effeminate.

Mursendawd, s. m. (mursen) Affection, coyness, quaintness; coquetry.

Mursenaidd-dra, s. m. (mursenaidd) Coquetry.

Mursenaiddiad, s. m. (mursenaidd) A rendering, or becoming coquettish; effemination.

Mursenaiddiaw, v. a. (mursenaidd) To become affected, coy, or coquettish.

Mursenaiddrwydd, s. m. (mursenaidd) Coquetry.

Murseniad, s. m. (mursen) A becoming coquettish.

Mursenu, v. (mursen) To behave affectedly, coyly, or coquettishly; to be coy, or coquettish.

Mursogen, s. f. dim. (mursawg) One that is trimmed up; one who is coquettish.

Tywyll ben murgogen Maf,

Too o'r non, rhad Dew araf;

The darkly covered doll of May, thick from the top, brown; blessing be upon it. D. ab Gwilym, i farn.

Murayn, s. m. dim. (murs) A slighty one; a top.

Murwyll, s. m. (mur—gwyll) Wild wall-flower.

Mus, s. m. (my—us) Constrained motion, or jerk.

Muag, s. m. (mus) A difficulty of motion.

Musgr, s. m. (muag) That is sluggish, or slow.

Musgrell, s. m. (musgr) That moves with labour; that is helpless. a. Having a difficulty of action; slow, sluggish, drawing, hobbling.

Daw a byrth i fangrell.

God will provide for the helpless one. Adey.

Mai cogol guraig fangrell.

Like the distaff of a hobbling woman. Adey.

Musgrelledd, s. m. (musgrell) Laborious motion; sluggishness; helplessness.

Musgrelli, s. m. (musgrell) Laborious motion; sluggishness, helplessness.

Nid methiant oed musgrelli.

It is not a defect short of helplessness. Id.

Musgrelliad, s. m. (musgrell) A rendering slow, sluggish, or helpless; a becoming helpless.

Musgrellni, s. m. (musgrell) A laborious motion; a halting, or hobbling; helplessness.

Mugrellu, v. a. (mugrell) To render of laborious motion; to become helpless.
Mugrellyn, s. m. dim. (mugrell) One that moves with labour; a hobbling person; a hobbler.
MW, s. m. r. That is forward, upon, or about.
Mwcan, s. c. dim. (mwg) A cloud of fog.
Mwci, s. m. (mwg) Fog; a sprite, or goblin.
Mwcog, s. pl. (mwg) Hips; also called *egroes*.
Mwcwg, s. m. (mwg) Burnet rose.
Mwch, c. (my—wch) Hasty, swift, or quick.

Mwch barn pob shud.

Hasty the judgement of every fool.

Adage.

Mwchiad, s. m. (mwch) A hastening onward.
Mwchiaw, v. a. (mwch) To hasten; to be quick.
Mwchlaw, v. a. (mwchwl) To jumble, to mix; to damb with a variety of things.
Mwchiad, s. m. (mwchwl) A jumbling, a mixing.
Mwchaw, v. a. (mwchwn) To jumble together.
Mwchwl, s. m. (mwch) A jumble, a mixture; that is full of transitions, a term for a kind of musical composition.
Mwchwn, s. m. (mwch) A jumble, or a mixture.
Mwd, s. m.—pl. mydau (mw—wd) An arch, a vaulted roof; a roof, a ceiling.
Mwdr, s. m. (mwd) That rises or springs up.
Mwdrau, s. m. (mwdr) Washbrew, a sort of food, made by boiling water thickened with a soured infusion of oatmeal, and sweetened to the taste: it is also called *brithdwyw*.
Mwdwl, s. m.—pl. mydylan (mwd—wl) A round stack, cock, or heap.
Mwdd, s. m.—pl. myddi (mw—wdd) An arch; a spring; a cove; also luck, or fortune.

Cerddedind caru—

Cryno fel mwdd, caruwlw main.

Of the pace of a stag, compact like an arch; the pale-hoofed dander oze.

T. Alce, i farch.

Mwg, s. m. (mw—wg) Smoke, fume. *Mwg y ddier*, famitory; *mwg y perthi*, hedge-fumitory; *Myg-jag*, confusedly, in a huddle.

Arwydd drwg mwg yn niffalith.

Swch is a blindness is a sign of mischief.

Adage.

Mwgan, s. c. (mwg) A puff or cloud of smoke.
Mwgychiad, s. m. (mwg—sychiad) A smoke-drying.
Mwgychu, v. a. (mwg—sychu) To smoke-dry.
Mwgwd, s. m. (mwg—wd) A blind, a mask.
Geura mwgwd y dull, chwara mwgwd yr teir, the play of blind-man's buff.

Medd a ddioeg y mwgwd.

Mead will pull off the mask.

Adage.

Mwl, s. m.—pl. t. od (mw—wl) A concreate; a mass, a lump. *Mwled a cheryg llathraidd*, lumps and well-shaped stones, say, the mason's.
Mwlwch, s. m. aggr. (mwl) Refuse; sweepings.
Mwiwg, s. m. aggr. (mwl) Refuse; sweepings.
Mwiwg mawr, the small or refuse of peat.

Cals yn y mwiwg.

Sock in the sweepings.

Adage.

Mwlyn, s. m. dim. (mwl) A concrete; a mass.
Mwl, a. (mw—wl) Close, warm, or sultry. *Tyw-ydd mwl, hin foll*, sultry weather.
Mwn, s. m.—pl. mynan (mw) That rises up as a spire; that stretches out, the upper part of the shaft of a weapon next to the head; a neck.

Corow uchddrawl ei faint, a thair ffrwd o waed yn rhedeg o'r mwn hyd y llawr.

A spear of immense size, and three streams of blood running from the neck to the ground.

H. Peredur—L. ab Igeon.

Mwn, s. m. aggr. (mw—wn) Separate body, mass, or particle; mine, ore of metal. *Mwn aur*, gold mine; *mwn arian*, silver mine; *mwn cfydd*, copper mine; *mwn plwm*, lead mine; *gwath mwn*, mine work; *tull mwn*, a mine shaft.

Mwnai, s. m. aggr. (mwn) Money, or coin.

Mwnaidd, a. (mwn) Like mine, like ore.

Mwnawg, a. (mwn) Abounding with ore.

Mwnawl, a. (mwn) Belonging to mine or ore.

Mwndill, s. f. (mwn—dill) A spattle, a stirrer; a ladle; also called *modbrwn*.

Mwndir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mwn—tir) Land abounding with mine.

Mwndlws, s. m.—pl. myndlysau (mwn—tlws) A neck ornament; a necklace.

Mwndorch, s. f.—pl. myndorch (mwn—torch) A collar, a wreath for the neck.

Mwnglawdd, s. m.—pl. mwngloddiau (mwn—clawdd) A mine pit or shaft.

Mwngloddfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (mwnglawdd) A mine pit, a mine shaft.

Mwngloddiaid, s. m. (mwnglawdd) A mining.

Mwngloddiaid, v. a. (mwnglawdd) To make a mine pit or shaft; to mine.

Mwngloddwr, s. m.—pl. mwngloddwyr (mwnglawdd—gwr) A miner.

Mwnt, s. m.—pl. mynnau (mwn) That rises up; a heap, or mound; a mount, a mountain; one hundred thousand. *Ar y mynnau*, on the hills. *Brecon.*

Deg myrdd yn y mwnt.

Ten myriads in the hundred thousand.

Mwnwg, s. m. (mwn) That shoots out as a spire; a neck. *Pen-dra-mwnwg*, headlong.

Mwnwgl, s. m.—pl. mynyglau (mwnwg) The neck. *Mwnwgl y troed*, the instep of the foot.

Cyd ag y gwelw Eiddyr ei rhedeg a orag, a myned ddwyllaw mwnwgl iddaw, a rhoddi llawer o gamas iddaw.

As soon as Eiddyr saw him he ran, and went with his hands round his neck, and gave him many blows. *Gr. ab Arthwr.*

Mwnws, s. pl. dim. (mwn) Small particles; dross, refuse, dust, pelf, riches.

Mwng, s. m.—pl. myngoedd (mwn) A mane.

Mwngial, v. a. (mwng) To speak from the throat; to matter, to speak indistinctly.

Mwngial, s. m. (mwng) A speaking from the throat; a muttering, a murmuring.

Cerdd wammwl fu'r mwngial maw.

A flighty song was that muttering of mice. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Mwr, s. m. (mw—wr) That tends to fall, or hap.

Mwrl, s. m. (mwr) A crumbling freestone.

Mwrl, a. (mwr) Crumbling, friable. *Tir mwrl*, a loose crumbling soil.

Mwrlwch, s. m. (mwr—llwch) A thick vapour.

Dyrd yn nos stynt, ehai yr angel, ac a'm cipal drwy lawer o fwrllwch diffaith, oedd yn codi o'r ddinas.

Come nearer to them, said the angel; and he snatched me through many a noxious exhalation, which were rising out of the city. *Edic Wyn, B. Cwg.*

Mwrn, s. m. (mwr) Sultry or close weather.

Mwrn, a. (mwr) Sultry, close, or warm.

Murnaw, v. a. (mwrn) To become sultry.

Mwrnder, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Mwrndra, s. m. (mwrn) Sultry heat, sultriness.

Mwrnedd, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Mwrth, s. m. (mwr) That tends forward.

Mwrthwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (morth—wyl) A hammer: the same also in *Coromandel*.

Gwell un dyraedd a'r oedd no dda a'r mwrthwyl.

Better one stroke with the mallet than two with the hammer. *Adage.*

Munud, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mun—ud) A gesture, or motion of the body; a nod, or beck; imitation; an antick trick. *To i munudiau ar bren, to cut figures upon wood; mae hi yn llawn munudiau, she is full of anticks.*

Meinir a wyr y munud.

The fair one knows the trick. D. ab Gwilym.

Munudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (munud) A making a gesture, a beckoning; a mimicking; a playing antick tricks.

Munudiaw, v. a. (munud) To make a gesture; to beckon; to mimic; to play antick tricks.

Munudiwr, s. m.—pl. munudwyr (munud—gwr) One who makes gestures; a beconer.

Munodyn, s. m. dim. (munud) A gesture; a beck
Mur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mu—ur) That is firm, fixed, or established; a wall, a rampart.

*Madawg mur menwyd;
Madawg, cyn bu bedd,
Bu ddinwa edrydd,
O gap, a chymwedd.*

Madog the bulwark of happiness, Madog, before he was in the grave, was the tower of strength of games and of courtesy.

Taliesin.

*Mor tawch a dyr muriau'r tir,
A'r wellt a lyg yr eiliydd.*

The spreading sea will break the fences of the land, and the lightnings will burn up the towering cliffs.

Dr. S. Cent.

Mur, a. (mu—ur) Firm, fixed, or established.

Murdd, s. m. (mur) A foundation, or base.

Murddyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (murdd) The ruins of a building; a toft.

Murddynaid, a. (murddyn) Like a toft; ruinous

Murddynau, v. a. (murddyn) To make a toft; to reduce to a ruin.

Murganllaw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (mur—canllaw) The battlement of a wall.

Murgald, s. m. (mur—craid) A powerful and ardent principle; a firm violence, or ardency.

*Seinleisid ei gieddyf yn mhen manau;
Murgald oedd; moleis ef mab Gwyddnes.*

His sword sounded on the tongue of mothers; he was mighty violence; let the son of Gwyddnes extol him.

Aneurin.

*Trindawd trazywydd
A oreu eilydd,
A gweil eilydd
Addaf yn gelfydd;
A gweil Adia,
Y goreu Efa;
Yr llaeth bendiguld
A oreu marguld.*

The eternal Trinity made the element; and after the element, Adam wonderfully; and after the goodly Adam, he made Eve; the blessed Israel the mighty spirit made.

Taliesin.

Muriad, s. m. (mur) A fixing, establishing, or determining; a walling, a building a wall.

Muriaw, v. a. (mur) To fix, to establish, to determine; to wall, to build a wall.

Muriawg, a. (mur) Having a limit, or fence; walled, having a wall.

Muriawl, a. (mur) Tending to establish, or to determine; belonging to a wall, mural.

Muriedig, a. (muriad) Fixed, determined; having a wall, or rampart; walled.

Muriwr, s. m.—pl. murwyr (mur—gwr) One who fixes, or establishes; one who builds a wall.

Muriysian, s. pl. aggr. (mur—llysian) Pellitory of the wall; also called *muriwyn*, and *muriys*.

Murn, s. m.—pl. t. au (mur) A stoppage, obstruction; a foul deed; murder.

Murniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (murn) A stopping, or obstructing; a harming; a murdering.

*Gwyn ei fyd i gyd yn gall a farao
Furniad truan anghall.*

All blessed is he who shall discreetly judge the oppression of the simple wretch.

W. Middleton.

Murniaw, v. a. (murn) To stop, to obstruct; to harm; to murder.

Y faren—

Murniaw h, mae arnaf ol.

The bramble, it did harm to me, I bear the smart.

D. ab Gwilym.

Murniaw pen ffydd fal lladron.

Stepping on the high ways like thieves.

I. D. Eyr.

Murniawl, a. (murn) Tending to obstruct; tending to harm; murdering.

Murniedig, a. (murniad) Being waylaid.

Murniwr, s. m.—pl. murnwyr (murn—gwr) One who stops, or obstructs; an assassin.

Ni ellir fy ngalw yn dad i'ch, namyn y farnwr crwm.

I can not be called a father to you, but a cruel oppressor.

Cyd. Enllyd o Lan.

Murs, s. m. (mur) That is stiff, nice, or prim.

Mursawg, a. (murs) Being trimmed up.

Mursen, s. f.—pl. t. od (murs) A coquette.

Mursen fydd o wr fal o wrag.

There may be a coquette of a man as well as of a woman.

Idg.

*Telgrwath y dywed mursen, benthith
Dduw yn y ty.*

Three times will a coquette say, be God's blessing to the house.

Idg.

*Pan fydd gwian grau furen,
Y bydd gwian i bob cawnen.*

When the coquette is possessed of wool, there will be a pen for every stalk.

Idg.

Mursenaidd, a. (mursen) Somewhat affected, a over-nice; coquettish, effeminate.

Mursendawd, s. m. (mursen) Affectation, coyness, quaintness; coquetry.

Murseneidd-dra, s. m. (mursenaidd) Coquetry.

Murseneiddiad, s. m. (mursenaidd) A rendering, or becoming coquettish; effemination.

Murseneiddiaw, v. n. (mursenaidd) To become affected, coy, or coquettish.

Murseneiddrwydd, s. m. (mursenaidd) Coquetry.

Murseniad, s. m. (mursen) A becoming coquettish

Mursennu, v. (mursen) To behave affectedly, coyly, or coquettishly; to be coy, or coquettish

Mursogen, s. f. dim. (mursawg) One that is trimmed up; one who is coquettish.

*Tywyll ben murosogen Mai,
Tew o'r nen, rhad Daw arad;*

The darkly covered doll of May, thick from the top, hewn blessing be upon it.

D. ab Gwilym, i Idg.

Mursyn, s. m. dim. (murs) A slighty one; a tof.

Murwyll, s. m. (mur—gwyll) Wild wall-flower.

Mus, s. m. (my—us) Constrained motion, or jerk

Musg, s. m. (mus) A difficulty of motion.

Musgr, s. m. (musg) That is sluggish, or slow.

Musgrell, s. m. (musgr) That moves with labour, that is helpless. a. Having a difficulty of action; slow, sluggish, drawing, hobbling.

Daw a, byrth i fangrell.

God will provide for the helpless one.

Idg.

Mal cogel gwrwg fangrell.

Like the distaff of a hobbling woman.

Idg.

Musgrellledd, s. m. (musgrell) Laborious motion, sluggishness; helplessness.

Musgrelli, s. m. (musgrell) Laborious motion, sluggishness, helplessness.

Nid methiant ond musgrelli.

It is not a defect short of helplessness.

Idg.

Musgrelliad, s. m. (musgrell) A rendering slow, sluggish, or helpless; a becoming helpless.

Musgrellni, s. m. (musgrell) A laborious motion, a halting, or hobbling; helplessness.

[illegible][illegible]

Adaptation

Mwndling, *n. m.*—*pl.* *mw*ndlings
neck ornament; a necklace.
Mwndurh, *n. f.*—*pl.* *mw*ndurhs
collar, a wreath for the neck.
Mwngclawd, *n. m.*—*pl.* *mw*ngclawds
(*clawd*) A mine pit or shaft.
Mwngloddi, *n. f.*—*pl.* *mw*ngloddis
mine pit, a mine shaft.
Mwnglodliad, *n. m.*—*pl.* *mw*nglodliads
mine shaft.
Mwnglodliaw, *n. m.*—*pl.* *mw*nglodliaws
mine pit or shaft; to mine.
Mwngloddiw, *n. m.*—*pl.* *mw*ngloddiws
glawd—(*gw*) A mine.
Mwnt, *n. m.*—*pl.* *mw*nts
a heap, or mound; a mass.
hundred thousand. *Ar y* *mw*nt
mwnt.

Drug interdiction is a

Yes, my friend is also a doctor.

Mwnwg, *s. m.* (mwu) That does
a neck. *P'en-dru-mwng*, head
Mwng, *s. m.*—*pl.* *myngan*
neck. *Mwngl y trwl*, the
Side

Cid of
Muang
As
read

Arwydd drwg mwg yn sillath.

Smack is a wilderness in a state of mind.

Mwaw, refuse.
Mwng, a.
Mwngial, to matter
Mwngial, throat;
s. pl. dim. (mwng) Small pearls
dust, peif, riches.
m.—pl. myngoid (mwng) all
s. a. (mwng) To speak from
to, to speak indistinctly.
s. m. (mwng) A speaker
a matter.

Model a dialog y mwyd.

Meat will pull off the meat.

Mwr, *s. m.* (*mwr—wr*) That tends to fall.
 Mwri, *s. m.* (*mwr*) A crumbling fragment.
 Mwri, *s. m.* (*mwr*) Crumbling, friable. Fr
 a loose crumbling soil.
 Mwriwch, *s. m.* (*mwr—wch*) A thick w
 Dwyrd
 A

Cada ya y mawlung.

Work in the sweeping.

Mwru, s. m. (mwrt) Salty or close weather.
Mwru, s. m. (mwrt) Salty, close, or warm.
Mwruw, s. m. (mwru) To become salty.
Mwruwa, s. m. (mwru) Saltyness, closeness.
Mwruwa, s. m. (mwru) Salty heat, saltness.
Mwruwa, s. m. (mwru) Saltness, closeness.
Mwruwa, s. m. (mwrt) That trends forward.
Mwruwa, s. m. — pl. t. low (mwru-wu) & low-
mer: the m (time also in Commaled).

Grave sidewalk at foot, a chair stood o' wood ye riding o'r
was hid y' thur.

A spear of hawthorn stem, and show stream of blood running
from the neck to the ground.

M. Fowler—L. Robinson.

Cont. on (reverse) side

Super one on

Mwrthwyliad, a. m.—pl. t. an (mwrthwyl) A hammering; using a hammer.

Mwrthwylaw, v. a. (mwrthwyl) To hammer.

Mwrthwylledig, a. (mwrthwyl) Being hammered

Mwrthwylwr, a. m.—pl. mwrthwylwyr (mwrthwyl—gwr) A hammerer; a hammer-man.

Mws, s. m. (mw—ws) That shoots out: an effluvia

Mws, a. (mw—ws) Of a strong scent, rank.

*Chlals ya gwrth i'm gwrthol,
I'r drws, a'r ci mws i'm ol.*

*I suddenly retreated back out of door, and the stinking dog
after me, D. ab Owlgm.*

Mws, s. m. (mws) The muscus, or musk.

Mwstardd, s. m. (mws—tardd) The mustard.

Mwsag, s. m. (mws) Moss. *Mwsag gwyn*, white moss; also called *migwyn*.

Mwsagl, s. m. (mwsag) Moss, under all its varieties, except the lichen and the sorts growing upon stones which are called *cên*.

Mwswn, s. m. (mws) Moss; same as *mwsag*.

Mwth, s. m. (mw—wth) That has velocity.

Mwth, a. (mw—wth) Rapid, fleet, quick, nimble.

Nant myth, a. rapid brook; meirch mythion, fleet horses.

*Gochawn marchawg mwth, molod Gwrion,
O ddraig ddylaw addaw, doethaw Don.*

*We shall have a mwsol horseman, of Gwrion's fame, a leader of
fair promise, wise as Don. Taliesin.*

Mwy, s. m.—pl. s. on (mw) That is vast or large; that is dark or black.

Mwy, a. (mw) Additional; also used for the comparative *mwyach*, more, greater, larger. *adu*. More; again; henceforward. *Mwy dymunaw! neg awr*, more desirable than gold.

Guan y goruan mwyaf gerbron y glewder lleif.

*Feeble is the greatest tyranny in the presence of the smallest
courage. Adage.*

*Dy far, iolnwar Fydwyr,
Ar a'rh gar; ni fu far fwy.*

*Thy ire, Myranwy delicate and slender, is on him who loves
thee; there never was greater ire. H. ab Einion Llygion.*

*Cyd ddol cariad celadwy,
Cywir, nis mynegir mwy.*

*Utterly obtruding a concealed love, sincere, more, shall not
be told. H. ab Owlgm.*

Mwyad, a. m. (mwyau) An augmenting.

Mwyawl, a. (mwyau) Augmenting, increasing.

Mwyach, a. (mwy) More, greater, bigger. *adu*.

More, again, henceforward.

Mwyach ni elwir dy enw di Jacob.

More thy name shall not be called Jacob. Genesis 22. 29.

Mwyad, s. m.—pl. t. an (mwy) An increasing.

Mwyadawl, a. (mwyad) Tending to increase.

Mwyadu, v. a. (mwyad) To augment, to increase.

Mwyaf, a. (mwy) Greatest, biggest, largest; most. *Yn fwyaf, gan mwyaf*, mostly, in the greatest degree.

*Tri lle y bydd y mwyaf o Ddew: lle mwyaf bo a'i cais; y mwyaf
a'i car; a lleif o'r huan.*

*The three instances where there will be the most of God: where
he is the most sought; where he is most loved; and where there
is the least of self. Boddas.*

Mwyald, s. pl. (mwyad) Consecrated wafers.

Ni cheuir mwyald ar fo.

The mass will not be sung on a retreat. Eileford.

Pader a mwyald bendigald.

The paternoster and blessed wafers. Ymdd. Arthur a Llewel.

Mwyalch, s. f.—pl. t. od (mwy—alch) An onsel. It is called *gwyalch*, and *aderyn du*.

Genos mwylich ac arch bladd.

The mouth of a blackbird with the request of a wolf. Adage.

Mwyalchen, s. f. dim. (mwyaleh) The onsel. *Mwyalchen y dwfr, y frowes, broncs y dwfr*, the water onsel; *mwyalchen y graig*, the rock onsel.

Mwyar, s. pl. aggr. (mwy) The class of berries, growing in clusters, called acini; so called from their dark hue. *Mwyar y peribi*, or *mwyar duon*, blackberries; *mwyar berrya*, *mwyar durywon*, *mwyar gwenik*, *mwyar y ddair*, cloud-berries; *mwyar freinig*, *mwyar Mair*, mulberries; *mwyar y brain*, bilberries.

Mwyara, v. a. (mwyar) To gather berries.

Mwyarawl, a. (mwyar) Of the nature of berries.

*Y fan fwyarawl olwg,
Fawaldid lawn o fwyaldid wg.*

*The mold of berry hue, very delicate, and of tender look.
Gwyn Owen.*

Mwyaren, s. f. (mwyar) A single berry.

Mwyariad, s. m.—pl. mwyariad (mwyar) A negro; a moor.

Mwyau, v. a. (mwy) To augment, to enhance, to increase; to be increased, to grow bigger.

*Hynaf mab wyt ti, ehai Gwrtheyrn, o blant Cawen: v r
ellir frenis o yr an o'rh froyr, mor yst i'wseu; a ni d'n val
di yn frenis; a mwyba dithan fuesse.*

*The eldest son art thou, said Gwrtheyrn, of the children of
Cawenyn; and not one of thy brothers can be king, for they are
so young; so I will make thee king; then do thou shall so be
wise. Gr. ab Einion.*

Mwyawr, s. m. (mwyau—gwr) An augurer.

Mwyd, s. m. (mwy) That is swelled or puffed up; that is moistened, soaked, or steeped.

Mwydaidd, a. (mwyd) Somewhat moistened.

Mwydaw, v. a. (mwyd) To moisten, to soak, or to steep; to become moist, or damp.

Mwydawl, a. (mwyd) Tending to moisten.

Mwydedig, a. (mwyd) Macerated, imbued.

Mwydedd, s. m. (mwyd) A moist state, humidity.

Mwydiad, s. m. (mwyd) A moistening, a soaking.

Mwydion, s. pl. aggr. (mwyd) The soft part, crumbs, or pith, of any thing. *Mwydion hwn*,

the crumb of bread; *mwydion y ddair*, pith of

Mwydionaid, a. (mwydion) Like soft pith, pithy

Mwydionawg, a. (mwydion) Abounding with pith

Mwydionl, a. a. (mwydion) To become pithy.

Mwydionllyd, a. (mwydion) Full of pith.

Mwydionyn, s. m. dim. (mwydion) The pith.

Mwydle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mwyd—lle) A fetlock.

Mwydwr, s. m. (mwyd—gwr) A soaker.

Mwydydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mwyd) A soaker.

Mwydyn, s. m. dim. (mwyd) A pith, a crumb.

Mwyedig, a. (mwyad) Augmented, enhanced.

Mwyedigath, s. m. (mwyedig) Augmentation.

Mwyedigaw, v. a. (mwyedig) To augment.

Mwyeri, s. pl. aggr. (mwyar) Briers, brambles.

Mwyfwy, a. (mwy repeated) More and more.

Mwyg, s. m. (mwy) That is soft or puffed.

Mwygl, a. (mwyg) Tepid, sultry, warm; the same

as *mwell*, *gwygl*.

*Meigen Rye—
'Mogel di, mwygl yw dy feet.*

*Rhys of Meigen, take thee care, thy feet is warm.
D. ab Einion.*

Mwyglad, s. m. (mwygl) A growing sultry.

Mwyglaw, v. a. (mwygl) To make warm, or mild.

to become warm, or sultry; to grow lukewarm.

Mwygledd, s. m. (mwygl) Tepidity; salubrity.

Mwyglen, s. f. dim. (mwygl) A wanton wench.

Mwygliad, s. m. (mwygl) A growing sultry.

Mwyll, a. (mwy) Soft; tender, emollient.

lwyn, s. m. (mwy) Enjoyment, fruition, use, or benefit; profit, advantage.

Nid mwyn ond mwyn arian.

There is no mine except mine that is gold.

Adage.

Ni bydd i faddug mwyn or a wariant.

The doctor shall have no advantage from what they do.

Taliesin.

lwyn, a. (mwy) Tender, kind, mild, gentle, courteous, affable. *Dynion mwynia, fairies.*

Oeir mwyn a wna y ddadl yn gadarn.

A mild word will make the argument strong.

Adage.

Chut mwyn mab y ty.

A hundred times kind the son of the house.

Adage.

Mla frain rhin, gair Gymraeg;

Mwyn forwys hun-dwyn, hoes ddysg gysteg!

A slender elegant lady, whose Welsh is polished; a kind mild smiling deep way; the severe torment of health! Casnodyn.

lwyniad, s. m. (mwyn) An enjoying; fruition.

lwyniad, a. (mwyniad) Tending to enjoyment.

lwynidd, a. (mwyn) Of a tender or kind nature

lwynair, a. (mwyn—gair) A kind word.

lwynas, s. f.—pl. t. au (mwyn) Kindness.

lwyniad, s. m. (mwynas) A doing a kindness.

lwynas, v. a. (mwynas) To do kindness.

lwynia, v. a. (mwyn) To enjoy, to make use of; to take the benefit of.

Yn ffeuch a ddaidd,

Daw, Fw fwyddu dafon hadd!

(Instead of anxiety and vengeance, God, send peace to be enjoyed.) H. D. ab Iwan.

lwynawl, a. (mwyn) Tending to enjoyment.

Mwynaw, gwaroddaw y gwir raddau;

Mwynawl hawl cefaw, caffi mawl mas.

The courteous, the gentle one of the exalted ranks; the twinkling heavenly title, my promise shall be obtained. H. D. ab Iwan.

lwynawr, s. m.—pl. mwynawyr (mwynau—gwr)

One who enjoys, a n enjoyer.

lwynbell, a. (mwyn—pell) Extendedly enjoyed

Cyran, darogan derwyddon dy ddaw;

Ed dyddw o Frytho.

Anaw gwynaw cerddorion,

Ua oeddi well, add mwynbell Mont!

Cyran, the druidic foretell he shall be coding; there has come of the bitches the complaining lay of minstrels for one more excellent, the far-enjoyed chief of Moun! L. P. Moch.

lwynder, s. m.—pl. t. au (mwyn) Tenderness, kindness; gentleness; affability; enjoyment.

Nid lwynder ond merch.

There is no tenderness but in a woman.

Adage.

Cymer trwy lwynder, tra fych;

Dod ran o'r da a dringych.

Accept, through enjoyment, whilst thou art; give a part of the remainder that thou dost manage. S. Tudur.

lwyndra, s. m. (mwyn) Tenderness, kindness; gentleness; affability, enjoyment.

lwyndys, a. c.—pl. t. ion (mwyn—dyn) A tender, kind, or courteous person.

lwynded, a. (mwyn) Being enjoyed, or used.

lwynded, s. m. (mwyn) Kindness, courtesy.

lwyndedd, a. (mwynedd) Full of tenderness.

lwyndidd-dra, s. m. (mwynidd) Tenderness.

lwyndiddiad, s. m. (mwynidd) A becoming of a kind or tender nature.

lwyndidlaw, v. a. (mwynidd) To become pleasing, kind, tender, or affable.

lwynen, s. f. dim. (mwyn) A pleasing one.

lwynfawr, a. (mwyn—mawr) Greatly kind.

Mwynfawr garcharawr a gychasant,

Mwynfawr llyu fudd, grym ddarogant.

A greatly courteous prisoner they brought away, Mwynfawr the son of Gwedd, the object of prediction. U. C. Cefnllwng.

Mwyniannawl, a. (mwyniant) Tending to enjoyment, or fruition.

Mwyniannu, v. a. (mwyniant) To render an enjoyment; to enjoy.

Y rhai nad yst y cyffwrdd y bywyd yma—ond tal alludneth, ac yn wyllygar i ymado ag of i fudd i lys y bruntia sefaw, y gadant mwyniannu cydwader o lawenydd.

Those who do not count this life more than like a state of exile and willing to come out of it to go into the court of the heavenly king, shall get to enjoy fulness of pleasure. Merchedwg Cynyddw.

Mwyniannus, a. (mwyniant) Tending to enjoyment; tending to please.

Mwyniannusaw, v. a. (mwyniannu) To render of a tendency to enjoyment.

Mwyniant, s. m.—pl. mwyniannau (mwyn) Benefit, use, or profit derived; enjoyment.

Cymer lwyntant y peth sy gysst, tra be y cybyddi yn bânaw y diawl am lai o chroen chweidn.

Take the enjoyment of what thou hast, whilst the miser is flying the devil for less than the skin of a hen. Adage.

Mwynlan, a. (mwyn—glan) Courteously fair.

Mwynwr, s. m.—pl. mwynwyr (mwyn—gwr) A kind or affable man.

Mwynyn, s. m. dim. (mwyn) A kind one.

Mwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (mwy) That has capacity, or that comprehends; that has latitude of import, a pun; also a kind of covered basket, pannier or hamper; also the quantity contained in such vessel. *Mwys o ygadain, a mease, or five-score of herrings.*

Un o'r tri thwa ar ddeg—Mwys Gwyddo Gwan Hir; bydd i ungrwr a roid yddi, a bydd i gwanwr a gaid yddi pan agorid.

One of the thirteen rarities: the basket of Gwyddo Longhank; the victuals for one man being put in it, victuals for a hundred men would be found in it when opened. Chwedlirion.

Mwys, a. (mwy) Comprehensive; enveloped; mysterious; ambiguous; ingenious, witty; elegant; also, of the nature of a pun, or of a double meaning. But the last sense arose from mistaking false for true wit; and hence *gair mwys*, in popular language, is a pun; of which the following part of an *englyn*, where *An*, a woman's name, and a negative particle, is the *gair mwys*, may serve as an example.—

An-fwyn, an-dwyn, an-nych, an-luwidd,

An-lana' lle delych.

Mwysai, s. c.—pl. mwysion (mwys) A punster.

Mwysaid, a. (mwys) Of a latitude of import; of the nature of a pun; ambiguous, oracular.

Mwysair, s. m.—pl. mwysairiau (mwys—gair) A word of double meaning; a pun.

Mwysaw, v. n. (mwys) To be of capacity; to have latitude of import, to pun.

Mwysawg, a. (mwys) Having capacity; having latitude of import; of a double meaning.

Mwysder, s. m.—pl. t. au (mwys) That is comprehensive; an ambiguity, a mystery.

Mwysdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mwys—tro) A quibble

Mwysdroad, s. m. (mwysdro) A punning.

Mwysdrol, v. a. (mwysdro) To quibble, to pun.

Mwysairlawg, a. (mwysair) Full of punning.

Mwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (mwy) That is smooth, soft and puffed up; a fulness of humours; a fever. *Y cryd a mwyth, the ague and fever, or intermitting fever: y mwyth brith, brith y gwanwyn, the military fever.*

Cadw a—

Rhag poenau ciwysau, rhag clefyd a mwyth,

Rhag methiant ac adfyd!

Keep me from the pains of wounds, from disease and fever, from debility, and from adversity! H. D. ab Iwan.

Mwyth, a. (mwy) Puffed up, soft, sleek; tender.

Castell Mathrafal, mwyth werin wythawg,
Du prithlawg poeth eithra
O'rh gynnydd, gynwera byddin:
Nid uch wyneb heb no'i lin.

The castle of Mathrafal, of a pampered furious multitude, is black and cleanly burnt from thy attack; thou dependance of a host: no one's face is higher than his knee.

Ll. P. Moeh, i G. ab H. ab Owain.

Mwythach, s. m. (mwyth) The state of being puffed up, or pampered.

Mwythan, s. c. dim. (mwyth) Any soft tender substance, a tender shoot, a cartilage, a gristle.

Mwythaw, v. a. (mwyth) To puff up, to make smooth; to mollify, to soften; to become puffed up; to grow soft; to have a fever.

Mwythawg, a. (mwyth) Puffed up, pampered.

Mwythawl, a. (mwyth) Emollient, softening.

Mwythedig, a. (mwyth) Being mollified.

Mwythedd, s. m. (mwyth) Emolliency, softness.

Mwythiad, s. m. (mwyth) A mollifying.

Mwythiant, s. m. (mwyth) Softness, blandishment.

Mwythig, a. (mwyth) Puffed up, bloated.

Mwythigaw, v. a. (mwythig) To become puffed up or bloated; to swell with humours.

Mwythl, s. m. (mwyth) That has a tendency to puff up or to make sleek.

Mwythlan, s. c. dim. (mwythl) One that is puffed up, or pampered.

Mwythlawr, a. (mwyth) Puffed up, pampered.

Mwythlen, s. f. dim. (mwythl) A soft pampered female, one that is plump.

Mwythus, a. (mwyth) Puffed up, sleek, pampered, delicate, nice.

Nid mwythus ond hela.

None delicate but the marrow.

Adage.

Mwythusaw, v. a. (mwythus) To become delicate, or nice, to pamper.

Mwythusder, s. m. (mwythus) Delicateness.

Mwythusdra, s. m. (mwythus) Delicateness, softness, effeminacy, a pampered state.

Mwythusiad, s. m. (mwythus) A rendering puffed up, sleek, or soft, a pampering.

Mwythusrwydd, s. m. (mwythus) Pamperedness.

MY, s. m. r. That is, that is present; that is in agency. It is a prefix in composition.

My, pron. (my, s.) It is mutable into *fy*, in which form it most frequently occurs. *My hun, my hunan, myself; mi fy hun, I myself.*

Pan gefais fy maddu gan adfyd, mi wybom fod, fy seall yn gol-lannu ychydig.

When I got buffeted by adversity, I knew that my understanding was becoming a little enlightened.

Morchang Crwydrad.

Myanafu, v. a. (anafu) To maim, or to hurt.

Mychawl, a. (mwch) Of a rapid or quick motion.

Mychedyn, s. m. dim. (mwch) A sun beam.

Mychlad, s. m.—pl. mychiald (moch) Swineherd.

Ewawg mychlad o'i forh.

A swineherd is proud of his swine.

Adage.

Llawn mychlad pan fo gwynt.

Glad the swineherd when there is wind.

Adage.

Mychw, s. m. (mwch) Motion stopped or reflected.

Mychweg, a. (chweg) Luscious, very sweet.

Mychwegrwydd, s. m. (mychweg) Lusciousness.

Mychwin, a. (mychw) Reflected as to motion.

Myd, s. m. (my—yd) A circular enclosure.

Hael Arthwr, myd anghudd am redd;
Hael Rhydderch am aur fodd;
Hael Merdaf; hael mawriwg Nodd;
Haeluch, gredfolaich Gwafodd.

Generous was Arthur, of unperceivable readiness in giving; generous was Rhydderch as in the gold treasure; generous was Merdaf; generous the magnificent Nodd; more generous, more good-natured is Gwafodd.

Ll. P. Moeh.

Mydadwy, a. (mwd) That may be arched.

Mydaidd, a. (mwd) Like an arch, archwise.

Mydawl, a. (mwd) Belonging to an arch.

Mydedig, a. (mwd) Camerated, arched over.

Mydedd, s. m. (mwd) The state of being arched.

Mydeddawg, a. (mydedd) Having curvatures.

Mydeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. on (teyrn) A sovereign.

Mydiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (mwd) Cameration.

Mydiant, s. m. (mwd) Cameration, an arch.

Mydr, s. m.—pl. t. an (myd) A metre. *Mydr ag-lyfawd*, blank verse.

Mydraeth, s. m. (mydr) Versification.

Mydraethawl, a. (mydraeth) Versifying.

Mydraethiad, s. m. (mydraeth) Versification.

Mydraethu, v. a. (mydraeth) To compose verse.

Dedth y cyfryw drywyll ac offerydd mydraethu, a dall byddin.

There be come in one such perfectly wild and nonsensical versifying, and such blind poetizing.

Ed. Dafydd.

Mydraethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mydraeth) A versifier, a maker of metres.

Mydrawl, a. (mydr) Metrical; rhythmical.

Mydriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (mydr) A versifying.

Mydrin, a. (mydr) Composed in metre.

Mydrwr, s. m.—pl. mydrwyr (mydr—gwr) A versifier, a maker of verses.

Mydrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mydr) A versifier.

Mydryddiad, s. m. (mydrydd) A versifying.

Mydryddiaeth, s. m. (mydrydd) Versification.

Tri anhegwr mydryddiaeth: colofn, cyngwedd, ac eidd.

The three indispensable of versification: feet, consonants, and rhymes.

Bedd.

Mydryddu, v. a. (mydrydd) To versify.

Wrth fydryddu cerdd—edrych y bardd na roddu yn gwisg y cyfryw fawr, a fawr ry anhegwr ac anghwedd, ac anghwedd berwydd cybudd.

In versifying a piece, let the poet see that he do not come together such verses as shall be too dissimilar, and unpoetical, and competent, with respect to length.

Bedd.

Mydu, v. a. (mwd) To arch, to vault, to make an arched roof, or ceiling.

Mydum, s. m.—pl. t. ian (tum) A gesture; mimicry. *Gwneud mydumau*, to make wry faces.

Mydw, s. m. (myd) Aptitude; fluency.

Gwyf seol gwr gorffod gwyf, Gwddi mydw a modd gwyf.

He knows the attack of the overbearing malicious man, after a fluency of discourse, and the his his-flaming sword.

Cynwedd, Cywyl, Dm.

Mydwal, a. (mydw) Of aptitude to proceed.

Mydwaledd, s. m. (mydwal) Flow of expression.

Mydr fydwaledd hawddgar.

Flair is the amiable speech.

App. Cyfrinach.

Dewredd mydwaledd a daua,

Ed rwy fo eidd rhod ei ffordd.

A chwa, gwaia, ac eiddoch.

The spirit of eloquence and talent, his nature was to give us his steeds and dogs, as we perceive, and his swans.

B. Drwydd.

Mydwr, s. m.—pl. mydwyr (mwd—gwr) One who forms an arch, or ceiling.

Mydwrdd, s. m. (my—dwrdd) A tumult.

Mydylan, s. c. dim. (mwdwl) A small stack.

Mydylawg, a. (mwdwl) In the stack, cocked.

Mydylad, s. m. (mwdwl) A making stacks.

Mydyla, v. a. (mwdwl) To make stacks, to rack.

Mydylwr, s. m.—pl. mydylwyr (mwdwl—gwr) One who makes stacks, or mows.

Mydylun, s. m. dim. (mwdwl) A small stack.

Myddl, s. f.—pl. t. an (mwdl) A hoghead.

Myfi, pron. (my—mi) I, me, myself.

Myfiath, s. m. (myfi) Egotism, a talking of self.

Myfiaw, r. a. (myfi) To egotize, to talk of self.

Myfinnan, pron. (minnac) I also, I likewise.

fyfyr, s. m.—pl. myfyr (mysaw—gwr) An egotist, or one who talks of himself.
fyfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myf) An egotist.
fyfyr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (myr) The action of the mind; muse, study. *Myfyr Eilian*, the study of Eilian, in Mona; *Glyn y Myfyr*, a vale in Denbighshire.
lyfyr, a. (myr) Contemplative, thoughtful.
lyfyrw, s. m. (myfyr) Contemplation.
lyfyrwyll, s. m. (myfyr—pwyl) A contemplative mind. **a. Of** a thoughtful turn of mind.

*Cyddyllus fyfyrwyll o fot
Cedwynawg, cyddyllus lly.*

Cyddyllus with a mind reverential of honour, the one of chains, the lowest one of war. *Llywarch Hen.*

lyfyrw, s. m.—pl. myfyrddau (myfyr) Meditation, or contemplation.

Tur cynddell cydawn lyfyrw: a ddechon fod, a ddynt fod, a ydai hardd o fod. *Barddas.*

The three foundations of just thinking: that is possible to be, that ought to be, and that is beautiful it should be.

lyfyrddawl, a. (myfyrddawd) Contemplative.

lyfyrar, a. (myfyr) Contemplative, cogitative.

lyfyrarwch, s. m. (myfyrar) Studiousness.

lyfriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (myfyr) Cogitation, contemplation; a cogitating.

lyfriadawl, a. (myfriad) Contemplative.

lyfriaeth, s. m. (myfyr) Cogitation.

Nid myfriaeth ond ydriaeth.

There is no contemplation without consideration. *Adage.*

lyfrianawl, a. (myfrian) Cogitative.

lyfrianu, v. a. (myfrian) To cogitate.

lyfrianus, a. (myfrian) Cogitative.

lyfrianusaw, v. a. (myfrianus) To become contemplative or thoughtful.

lyfrian, s. m. (myfyr) Cogitation.

lyfrian, v. a. (myfyr) To contemplate, to meditate, to cogitate, to muse, to study.

lyfrianawl, a. (myfrian) Contemplative.

lyfriadig, a. (myfriad) Contemplated.

lyfriadigawl, a. (myfriadig) Contemplative.

lyfriadig, s. m. (myfriadig) Studiousness.

lyfyrw, s. m.—pl. myfyrwyr (myfyr—gwr) A contemplator, a speculator.

lyfyrus, a. (myfyr) Apt to contemplate.

yg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (my—ig) That is of great space, or grand; that is solemn or holy.

*Bendigam fyg
Yw'r modylg.*

A blessed solemnity is the nativity. *Br. Fardd.*

yg, a. (my—yg) Being of great space, or grand; reverential, respectable; honoured; holy; solemn; glorious.

ygargl, s. m.—pl. mygaroglas (myg—argl) Holy incense.

ygaw, v. a. (myg) To perform a solemnity.

*Gorddyllus, mygaw ddynted fawr Cadfor
Gowr y glawfwr a gar glawfwr.*

I have been asceticism, I have honoured the elevation of the robe of Cadfor, on the coast of the blue sea, which the salmon love. *Llywelyn Ddu.*

ygawd, s. m. (myg) A rising of smoke, steam or vapour; suffocation.

ygawl, a. (myg) Fumous, smoking, smoky.

ygawr, s. m. (myg) That is reverent, or solemn.

ygawr, s. m.—pl. t. an (myg—gawr) Vapour, exhalation, fog; famigation.

ygarthiad, s. m. (mygarth) A throwing out vapour; a famigating; a burning of incense.

ygarth, s. a. (mygarth) To burn incense.

ygad, s. f. (myg) Grandeur; reverence, honour, solemnity; glory.

VOL. II.

*Nodid ethyn!—gwasan-orddwr cyrd tyged:
Gwas a o'i fyned i'n naa gwelid!
Is he not gone! the inspired regulator of the solemnity of songs;
woe is me that he is gone to regions where I may not behold him!
*Ph. Brydydd.**

Myged, a. (myg) Grand; respected, honoured, solemn, glorious.

*I ddaw ydd archaf, na, eu noddi,
Nodd-tyged ri!*

I will entrust a refuge for them of God the Father, the Lord of glorious gift.

Mygedawg, a. (myged) Respected, revered.

*Y digones gwyllyr Gwallawg
Elywod Gatruth fawr fygedawg.*

The heroic Gwallawg achieved exploits equal to those of Catruth great and glorious. *Melgan.*

Mygedawl, a. (myged) Having respect; honorary. *Gradd fygedawl*, honorary degree.

Mygedig, a. (myged) Respected, revered.

Mygedorth, s. f. (myged—gorth) A funeral pile.

*Yn Llongborth guchis i fygedorth,
geryr yn goddef amorth,
A gorod gwadi gororth.*

In Llongborth I beheld a solemn pile, and men suffering privation, and in a state of subjection other excess of litigation. *Llywarch Hen.*

*Cormac, mawr weithlos Eilw Gogorthfawr, a ddyr arnaw
Gwyl, Feredur, Danawd Fyr, a Chynedys Wrogt, i edrych ar
fygedorth Gwendolau yn Arderydd.*

Cormac, the horse of the sons of Eilw with the great retinue, covered Gwyl, Feredur, Danawd Fyr, and Chynedys the stammerer, to see the funeral pile of Gwendolau in Arderydd. *Trissedd.*

Mygfa, s. f.—pl. mygfeydd (mwg) That suffocates; a suffocation.

Mygfaen, s. m.—pl. mygfain (mwg—maen) Brimstone; also called *llwgfaen*.

Mygiad, s. m. (mwg) A smoking; a suffocation.

Mygiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mygiad) A smoker.

Mygliad, a. (mwg) Apt to smoke, or smoky.

Mygliadrydd, s. m. (mygliad) Smokiness.

Mygliu, s. m. (mwg—llyd) Tobacco.

Mygod-darth, s. m. (mygawd—arth) Vapour, or exhalation.

Mygod-darth cylich Nal goedydd.

Vapour surrounding the woods of Nal. *Br. ab Gathyr, i'r nin.*

*Mygod-darth ari ei godod
Y gwelidion ari fych a'r nua.*

Vapour round his shaggy coat, the sparks flew up as high as heaven. *R. Iorwerth.*

Mygodfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (mygawd) An asthma.

Mygodorth, s. f. (mygawd—gorth) An oppressor of wind; flatulency.

Cwmle, Nod mygodorth, a gwawd-darth, a llongfawr cwm a wawt.

The cwmle will break the flatulency, and relieve pain and heat in the womb. *Nod. Myddyl.*

Mygr, a. (myg) Majestic, grand, glorious.

*Glyw a'm rhydd—
Mawr ar gwrch yn gwrchodion;
Mawr gerddod, mygr gwddod-mawrion.*

A chief will present me with steeds upon oats kept prisoners, of extensive career, splendid, of equal pace and powerful. *Cynddelu.*

*Caraf gwaith fal forebau ludd,
A golygon hwyf hwyf ei grudd;
Caraf elion mygr—*

I love the nightingale of May, obstructing the morning sleep, with languid eyes and aspect long and pale. *Gwackmas.*

Mygradd, a. (mygr) Of a majestic, grand, or splendid aspect.

Mygrawl, a. (mygr) Tending to make majestic, grand, or splendid; beauteous; glorious.

Mygredd, s. m. (mygr) Majesty, grandeur; glory.

Mygrfalch, a. (mygr—balch) Majestically proud.

Mygrlad, s. m. (mygr) A rendering majestic, grand, or splendid; a rendering glorious.

Mygru, v. a. (mygr) To render majestic, grand, or splendid; to make of glorious appearance.

Mygrawr, s. f. (mygr—gwawr) A splendid ray.
Mygrwedd, s. f. (mygr—gwedd) A majestic, or splendid aspect.

Mygu, v. a. (mwg) To make smoke, to smoke; to smother, to stifle, to stop the breath; to smoke, or to rise in smoke.

Mygwr, s. m.—pl. mygwyr (mygu—gwr) A smoker.
Mygydawl, a. (mwgd) Being blindfolded.

Mygydiad, s. m. (mwgd) A blindfolding.

Mygydu, v. a. (mwgd) To blindfold, to blind.

Myhar, s. m. (har) The male of sheep, a ram.

Myharan, s. m.—pl. myheryn (myhar) A male sheep, a ram; also called *hwdd*. *Llygaid myheryn*, limpets.

Myharan, hair dafed a dal; un am bob enlli iddo, ac un yn lle ei gorpo ei hun.

A ram is of the value of three ewes; one for each of his teats, and one in lieu of his own body. *Welsh Laws.*

Myhefin, s. m. (hefin) The month of June.

Myher, s. f.—pl. myhyr (her) An attack.

*Gwirawd a'r gorthfyn gorth cyr a lloned,
Gan rwyf i'w rhed fyhyr.*

With liquor we are pined by the light of stars and moon, by a chief of beauty, of ruddy onset. *Cyddfawr, t. O. Gwynedd.*

Myhun, pron. (my—hun) Myself. It is mutable into *fyhun*, in which form it mostly occurs in construction.

*E ddaeth i'm cyrchaw
Gwedi fy nghroaw;
Y' nghrog ya gweled
Myhun i'm gwetod.*

He came to fetch me after I was crucified; being crucified and covered with blood, myself to deliver me. *Aras dyddbraud.*

Myhunna, pron. (myhun) Myself, me myself.

Myldardd, s. m. (mwl—tardd) That is pervaded with grains, or particles. *Maen myldardd*, the porphyry.

Myllaidd, a. (mwl) Of a sultry or hot tendency.

Myllad, s. m. (mwl) A growing sultry or hot.

Mylla, v. a. (mwl) To become sultry or warm.

Myllyn, s. pl. aggr. (mwl) The violets.

Myllynen, s. f. dim. (myllyn) A violet.

Mym, s. m. (my—ym) That is incipient.

Mympwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (myn—pw) Opinion, humour, good pleasure.

Mympwyath, s. m. (mympwy) Opinasion:

Mympwyaw, v. a. (mympwy) To exercise an opinion, humour, or pleasure.

Mympwyawl, a. (mympwy) Opinasionative.

Mympwyedd, s. m. (mympwy) Opinability.

Mympwyoldeb, s. m. (mympwyawl) Opinasionativeness, a state of opinion.

Mymryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (mym—rhyn) An atom, a mite; the smallest particle, the least that may be. *Ni fyddi fymryn haw, thou wilt not be a bit the nearer.*

*Bychannaf, o'r bychennaf,
Yn Hu Gadarn, fe'i barn byd;
A mawr, a mawr i mi,
Da oeddi, a'n Dawr celi;
Ygafn ei dath, ac eidd;
Mymryn tes gionyn ei glod,
A mawr ar dir, a morodd,
A mawr a'w gwlod a'w gwlod;
Mwy no'r bydodd, a'w mawr
A mawr gwlod i'r mawr hael hwn.*

The smallest, should be compared with small, is the Mighty He, the world doth judge; also the greatest, and lord over us, and our God of mystery. Light is his course and swift; a particle of light shining in his ear; And, grant on head and sea; and the greatest whom I shall manifestly find; you greater than the world; let us beware of mean indignity in this greatly boundless one. *Rhy Brydydd.*

*Ni wna hi erod fust
Y mymryn, gweddyn gwynedd.*

She would not do on my account the least little, the white-teethed fair one.

Myn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (my—yn) Will, desire.

Tri chylid pob gwlth; modd, modd, a myn.

The three necessities towards every work: power, knowledge and will. *Adys.*

Myn, s. m.—pl. t. od (my) A kid, a young goat.

Myn, adv. (myn, s.) By the will of, by. *Myn dyn!*

By heavens! *Myn fy llaw!* By my hand!

Myn fy ffydd! By my faith! *Myn diawl!* Man

diable! *Myn y nos!* By the night!

*Myn dyn! pan oeddwn i'n ddu
Llwyd i ddyn a'w wyl;
Taro a wnaeth, terwyn oedd,
I'w rwyd taw.*

By heavens! when we two were full of joy: the tyrant with brown eyebrow! the rambler of thunder violently struck a white shock. *R. ab Gwyn.*

Mynach, s. m.—pl. t. od (mwn) A separate body, or individual; a monk; a pillar, or supporter in a building, as the post of a tent, or bench, and the four corner posts of a mill frame.

Sodn Daw a mynach mawr.

To deceive God with a dead monk. *Adys.*

Mynachaeth, s. m. (mynach) Monachism.

Mynachawl, a. (mynach) Monachal, monastic.

Mynaches, s. f.—pl. t. au (mynach) A female recluse, a nun.

Mynachlog, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (mynach—log) A monastery, a covenant.

Mynachlogaidd, a. (mynachlog) Monasterial.

Mynad, s. m.—pl. t. an (myn) A willing, a desiring; volition; demand.

Mynadwy, a. (mynad) That may be willed, desired, desirable, demandable.

Mynag, s. f.—pl. t. on (myn) That is uttered, declared, or spoken; a report, or recital.

Arwagaf i leidr ei fynag.

A warrant for a thief in his own declaration. *Adys.*

Mynai, s. c. (myn) One who wills or desires.

Mynaidd, a. (myn) Like a young goat.

Mynan, s. c. dim. (myn) A young kid.

Mynas, s. f. (myn) A menace, a threat.

Mynaiad, s. m. (mynas) A menacing.

Mynasu, v. a. (myn) To menace, to threaten.

*Deaf Corineus, adan dros bwyll drosbwyll yn ei hun, a'r
mynas ei gwrth i'r fwyll; ac yna y ddaethid cyfnewid
rhyngddydd.*

Corineus advanced, brandishing a two-edged hatchet at a deaf hand, and menacing to strike him with the ear; and therefore some friends came between them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Mynaswr, s. m.—pl. mynaswyr (mynas—gwr) A menacer, a threatener.

Mynasydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mynas) A menacer.

Mynaw, v. a. (mwn) To penetrate; to stretch or extend out.

Mynawg, s. m. (myn) One who exercises his will; one who has his own will.

*Rheolwr gorwydd; rhwydd pob gwlth;
Cymys mynawg mawr.*

Fleet is the steed; clear is every strand; the busy of the hy-mind-ed one in chivalry. *Llyod.*

*Nid wyf fynawg hwn;
Ni chwariad.*

I am no harassing high-minded one; I will not charge. *Adys.*

Mynawg, a. (myn) Willing, or desirous; ready to do; courteous, civil. *Gwr mynawg*, a courteous man; *mynawg fonedd*, courteous nobility; *mynawg wrdd*, a benign aspect; *mynawg fawyd*, a benign state of bliss.

Mynawl, a. (myn) Relating to the will.

Mynawyd, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (mynaw) That penetrates; an awl. *Mynawyd y bagel, y ddracwdd* the crane-bill.

Mynawydaw, v. a. (mynawyd) To pierce with an awl; to make use of an awl.
Mynawg, s. m. (mwn) Heath, or ling; also called *grug*, and *myncock*.
Myncl, s. m.—pl. t. m. (mwn) A hame.
Myncln, s. m. dim. (mwn) A hame.
Mynchedd, s. f. (mynach) A monastery.
Myned, v. a. (mwn—ed) To individualize; to depart; to set out, to set off, to go. *Myned & r' camp*, to bear away the palm.

Wedi myned i'r gyrn a phlân.
After going on horse and piper: or, become the common talk. *Adage.*

Nid myned a ddol allwath. *Adage.*

I'n ho no going me to what comes again. *Adage.*

Myned & r' mawn fr wal. *Adage.*

To go with the stone to the wall. *Adage.*

Gwedi myn'ed, or all lading.

Hyd yn dy froon, y doo deg!

After going, for the sake of the one like lading, into thy bosom, thou fair wench! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Mynedawl, a. (myned) Relating to departure.
Mynedfa, s. f.—pl. t. m. (myned) Departure, a setting off; a procession.

Mynediad, s. m.—pl. t. m. (myned) A going, or proceeding; a setting out, a departing.

Mynediant, s. m. (myned) A going; a departure.

Mynediw, a. (myned) Condescending, willing.

Mynedwy, s. m. (myned—gwy) A running water.

Llwyd cwyw—Ni Ryn mynedwy.
The hue of the foam of the flood of a pool of running water. *Refuge.*

Mynedgwy, a. (mynag) Expressible, utterable.

Mynedi, s. c. pl. mynedeion (mynag) That informs, tells, or points out: an index.

Mynediwl, a. (mynag) Expressive, indicative.

Mynedig, a. (mynag) Expressed, or declared.

Mynedfa, s. f. (mynag) A catalogue.

Mynedy, s. m.—pl. t. edd (mynag—bys) The pointing finger, the fore-finger.

Mynedi, v. s. (mynag) To express, to tell, to relate, to report, to declare, to inform.

Maddfêd dylun, m'ê hawyllys, nid gwyf newys Daw abun, ac y mab y mawr Daw ei fynedi! Mawr.
The thoughts of men, nor their will, none knows except God himself, and such as God would declare to. *Rhacdarus.*

Mynediad, s. m.—pl. t. m. (mynag) A telling, expressing, or informing; a declaration, relation, or information.

Mynediadawl, a. (mynediad) Declaratory.

Mynediadu, v. a. (mynediad) To make a declaration or relation.

Mynediath, s. m. (myneg) A recital, a report.

Mae lloegr yn wag, a'm llyfrau a wneith;
Mae'n wagach Cymru o'r mynegiaeth.
England is empty, and I am spoiled; Wales is more empty from the recital. *L. G. Cuth, i Edmund i. Richmond.*

Mynegiannu, v. a. (mynegiant) To make a declaration or recital.

Mynegiannus, a. (mynegiant) Declaratory.

Mynegiant, s. m. (mynag) A declaration.

Mynegin, a. (mynag) Expressive, declarative.

Mynegiath, s. m. (mynegin) Expression.

Yn mhob pull—
Gwyd mawr mynegiaeth.
In every failure thou hast a way to express. *H. D. ab Ifon.*

Mynegwr, s. m.—pl. mynegwyr (mynag—gwr) A teller, a declarer, a reporter, a reciter.

Mynedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mynag) A reciter.

Myned, s. f. dim. (myn) A little she kid.

Myniad, s. m. (myn) A willing; a having, or obtaining.

Mynial, s. m. (mwn) A guttural speaking.

Myniant, s. m. (myn) Volition, willing.

Myniar, s. f.—pl. mynieir (mwn—iar) A snipe.

Myniator, ger. (myniad) In willing; in obtaining, or in having.

Myniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myniad) One who obtains, or procures; a procurer.

Mynig, a. (myn) Apt to exert the will; willing.

Mynitor, sup. (myn) To be exerting the will.

Myniw, a. (mwn) Tending to project; jutting; peninsulated.

Mynogaeth, s. m. (mynawg) Courtesy, benignity, gentleness; humanity.

Mynogan, s. c. dim. (mynawg) A courteous one.

Mynogawl, a. (mynawg) Of a courteous nature.

Mynogen, s. f. dim. (mynawg) A courteous female.

Mynogi, s. m. (mynawg) Courtesy, benignity, gentleness; humanity; generosity.

Ni ddiant fân-ffridd; ni mawr gwyfdd
Fwy a chulio, o'r de ynydd;
Edwies curus clu cymrydd
Cenwos Mordai mynogi rhydd.

The pure peacemakers know naught; there will be no looking for who shall bear the prize, of the present race; the splendid youth of the region of the mountains has left the whelps of Mordai of untroubled courtesy. *Meir.*

Yn ôl o' win
O fâch fectin,
A' wngodd curin,
A' llyngi.

I drank of his wine out of the proud begie born, and his golden vats, and his courtesy I enjoyed. *Ll. P. Mech, i Llewelyn II.*

Gwynedyn Prydain, prawf fy Mordai
A' th sar rhudd, a' th fudd, a' th fynogi.

Splendid prince of Britain, essay to support me with thy ruddy gold, and thy favour, and thy courtesy. *Ll. P. Mech, i D. ab Owain.*

Mynogiant, s. m. (mynawg) Courtesy, benignity

Mynogrydd, s. m. (mynawg) Courteousness.

Och am naf, am ner diwydrwydd!
Och am ner mawr mynogrwydd!

Woe for the loss of the chief, for the lord of sincerity! Woe for the loss of the lord, the support of humanity! *D. Benfras.*

Mynor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mwn) Marble. *Mawr*

mynor, marble stone.

Mynoradd, a. (mynor) Like marble.

Mynorain, a. (mynor) Marmoreous.

Mynorawg, a. (mynor) Abounding in marble.

Mynorawl, a. (mynor) Of the quality of marble.

Mynoren, s. f. dim. (mynor) A piece of marble.

Mynori, v. a. (mynor) To incrust with marble; to become marble.

Mynoriad, s. m. (mynor) Marmoration.

Mynta, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (mwnt) An aggregate;

a million; also called *Bwma*.

Deu rhallus yn y fyma.

Ten hundred thousand is a million. *Adage.*

Myntal, s. f.—pl. myntloedd (mwnt) That is aggregated; a multitude, or a host; a troop.

Myntloedd byd, the multitudes of the world.

Myntiad, s. m. (myntal) A congregating.

Myntialw, v. a. (myntal) To congregate.

Myntialwg, a. (myntal) Congregated.

Myntialwl, a. (myntal) Congregating.

Myntiwr, s. m.—pl. myntiwrwr (myntal—gwr)

One who collects together a company.

Myntumlad, s. m. (tumlad) A leading on, or encouraging; a supporting, a maintaining.

Myntumlaw, v. a. (tumlaw) To lead on, to encourage; to support, to maintain.

Myntumlawg, a. (tumlawg) Having encouragement; supported, maintained.

Myntumlawl, a. (tumlawl) Tending to lead on.

Myntumiwr, s. m.—pl. myntumwyr (tumiwr) An encourager; supporter.

2 Z 2

Mynu, s. d. (myn) To exercise the will; to obtain sway; to obtain, to have; to seek, to procure; to insist, to will. *A fysi di beth? Wilt thou have some? Mynaf, I will have.*

Ni fyn pan gado, ni chaff pan fyno.

He that will not (have) when he may
When he will (have) he shall have nay.

Adage.

Perchaw dir ddiellodd a'i gorf a ddiddawna briodoli ei dir f'r neb y myno.

A proprietor of land without heir of his body can appropriate his land to whomsoever he chooses.

Welsh Laws.

*Y fun a all a fyno,
At byr a wdd, a'i bu be;
Ni ddichon meddygon mai
Yn einioes, ond llyd mynal.*

The fair that can do what she pleases, whether a poor wight is to live, or that he shall not; the physicians of May will not be able to preserve my life, but whilst she chooses.

Beda Brwyallys.

Mynud, s. m.—pl. t. lau (myn) That is courteous, or social.

*Gnawd arth cryr yu mhen dard
Ac ya nghyfyrdy gwyr llachar:
Goiwg fymad ar a gar.*

Common is the eagle's nest in the top of the oak, and in the assembly house violent men: the eye of the fond one is on whom he loves.

Llywarch Hen.

Mynud, a. (myn) Courteous; social; fond.

*Ef yn llafar, ef yn fad, ef yn fynad
Ef yn wrdd, ef yn ddur, pan dremyn dros dded.*

He is eloquent, he is dumb, he is courteous, he is ardent, he is bold when he takes a glance over the land.

Talliesin, f'r gwyt.

*Mynud wrth ffrwd, wrth ffrwd bu gwrdd,
Bu gorddwy ar Allmyr;
Cadyr wryd, bryd Bran fab Llyr,
Cedaw, arwynawl cryr.*

Attentive to praise, to warriors he was violent, he was a ruler on the foreign seas; mighty of body, with the mind of Bran son of Llyr, a boundless and fierce eagle.

D. Lloegwrn Mro.

Mynudaw, v. a. (mynud) To act kindly, or civilly; to become kind or civil.

Mynudawl, a. (mynud) Of courteous disposition.

Mynudedd, s. m. (mynud) Courteousness.

Mynudrwydd, s. m. (mynud) Courteous deportment or behaviour; civility.

Mynudwr, s. m.—pl. mynudwyr (mynud—gwr) A man of courteous manners.

Mynudyn, s. m. dim. (mynud) A gesture, a deportment, or conduct.

*Mae yn dy gura fwyaf dyn
Ar ei gair a'i mynodyn.*

She loves thee above all men, in her word and her deportment.

T. Li. D. ab Hywel.

Mynw, s. m. (mwn) That has action; a person; a body.

*Mab Codiwr, cad orngall—
Mynw ion, trowid y dygrych,
Maeugen:*

The son of Codiwr, the tyrant of the battle, with a body of the hue of the wave, his approach to the stone covering has been seen!

Cynddelw.

*Yn myw mynw achen barchu beirddion;
Yn machedd galedig gwlad orchordion,
Gorddyfwas addedd badd a berthion.*

In life when a man his bosom was the refuge of birds; in the existence of the sovereignty of the superior regions, he bequeathed to them profit and riches.

Cynddelw, m. Cod. ab Medawg.

*Rhy dalaf ym rhwyf—
Delw ym peirch a meirch myr hydallth
Mynw cilow, mai gwylion godallth.*

I will repay to my chief as he shall treat me with fair attendance: patient for the course, with body of the hind skimming like the spirit of the conflagration.

Cynddelw.

Mynw, a. (mwn) Quick, active, apt.

*Maeolwg mynwffwr, mynw gyfod i gad;
Myr baidid, baidid coed;
Angbudd udd arddwy bynod
Angbudd badd angbudd angbudd.*

Moringing greatly kind, for war was quick
To rise: the spiridid impter was a wolf
To trust: not but his rank in bold career
Of wild commotion, to prevent disgrace.

Cynddelw, m. i. O. Gwynedd.

Mynwar, s. f.—pl. mynwyr (mwn—gwr) A collar; a collar of draught harness.

Mynwawl, a. (mynw) Corporeous; personal.

*Gwled yu myned mynwawl ddech
Gwyl gyfarchafast, ne chaf amnion,
Gorogynaw Mab Daw.*

The corporeal principles were seen to be going on the fourth of the ascension, doubt not the memorial, the son of the fourth day of Goodness.

Mynwed, s. f. (mynw) Fellowship, company.

*Ei cirechion i cirechion ar llyd,
A'i nar rhudd, a'i fodd, a'i fymad.*

His favours scattered amongst others, with his right eye, in bounty, had his society.

Li. P. Hen, i. E. G. n.

Mynwen, s. f.—pl. t. au (mynw) A sepulchre.

*Rhaid yw wethion
At addod i'f fal yddwy, non,
At fannedd ei f'r fymad!*

It is necessary at length, either to explain my condition or to fair mind, or the grave will become my dwelling!

E. Hen.

Mynwennawl, a. (mynwent) Monumental.

Mynwent, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (mynw) A sepulchre, a grave, a church-yard, a burial place.

*Cy plyn llyd f'r yddwy, yn llyd,
Mynwentydd bu brenawd.*

Before Rodri was made to bend by the propensities he, in the burial grounds were made a fellow.

Li. P. Hen.

Mynwes, s. f.—pl. t. au (mynw) The bosom.

Gwas a fo a'i feli yu ei bosom.

Woe to such as carries his disgrace in his bosom.

Adge.

Mynwesawl, a. (mynwes) Belonging to the bosom.

Mynweslad, s. m. (mynwes) A putting in or a the bosom.

Mynwesw, v. a. (mynwes) To put to the bosom.

Mynwr, s. f.—pl. t. au (mwn—gwr) A collar, a collar belonging to draught harness.

*Aur melyn am awyr mof
Trest maw traw ei mynwor.*

Like yellow gold round the foam of the sea are the chains over her collar.

D. ab Gwilym, i wail Hen.

Myny, s. m. (mwn) That rises or ascends. With the preposition *i*, to, it forms adverbs; *a i fyny*, upwards, up, aloft: *Awn i fyny*, we will go up. In Gwent, *mynydd* is used.

Mynych, a. (mwn) Frequent, often. *Ys fynydd frequently.* *awd. Frequently, often.*

Back a mynych fwyta, back ac awyrydd ddiab.

Little and frequent eating, little and unimportant drinking.

Adge.

Athd gell i gi mynych ydd a llyd.

Should a dog have a chamber he would often go into it.

Adge.

Mynychawl, a. (mynych) Frequentative.

Mynychedig, a. (mynych) Being frequented.

Mynychedd, s. m. (mynych) Frequency.

Mynychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mynych) Iteration, a rendering frequent; frequentation.

Mynychrwydd, s. m. (mynych) Frequency.

Mynychu, v. a. (mynych) To frequent, to iterate.

Ac effely y bu yn mynychu ated drwy yddid mawr mawr, i wybod o neb, eidd ei awyrydd chaw a odd yu ei fwyrydd.

And in that manner he was frequenting to be doing for me of seven years, without any one knowing, except his own and deathly friends who were guarding her.

Gr. ab Idris.

Mynychwedd, s. f. (mynych—gwedd) A variety of forms, or appearances. *a. Of many forms.*

*Mynychwedd awll
Mawr maddgryn baid,
Moddgar hall hwy! moddgar.*

Forty of attendance with mawr in buffle horn, mawr of service exciting praise.

Shales offered.

Mynychwr, s. m.—pl. mynychwyr (mynych—gwr) A frequenter.

Mynychydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (mynych) A frequenter.

Mynydd, s. m. (mwn) That is a small part or particle; a minute.

Mynydd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mwn) A mountain. *I fynydd, upwards. See myny.*

Gwell aghenawg mor nor aghegawg mynydd.

The acronions at sea is better than the notations of the mountains. *Adage.*

Rhydd o'r blaen oedd y fferoc,
On rhydd y mynyddi a'r mor.

Free therefore was the country, if free the mountains and the sea. *G. ab I. Ten.*

Mynyddawg, a. (mynydd) Mountainous, hilly.

Mynyddawl, a. (mynydd) Of the mountain.

Mynydd-dir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mynydd—tir) Mountain ground.

Mynyddiad, s. m.—pl. mynyddiaid (mynydd) A mountaineer, or inhabitant of the mountains.

Mynyddig, a. (mynydd) Mountainous, hilly.

Mynyddwr, s. m.—pl. mynyddwyr (mynydd—gwr) A mountaineer, or man of the mountain.

Mynyddyn, s. m. dim. (mynydd) A small mountain.

Mynyglawg, s. f. (mwnwgl) The quinsy; the woody nightshade, or bitter-sweet.

Mynyglwys, s. m.—pl. mynygldwysau (mwnwgl—twys) A neck ornament.

Mynygdorch, s. f.—pl. mynygdyrch (mwnwgl—torch) A collar or wreath for the neck.

Mynyglwys, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (mwnwgl—gwysg) A neck-kerchief; a neck-cloth.

Mynyn, s. m. dim. (myn) A little he kid.

Mysgawg, a. (mwng) Having a mane; maned.

Nh cawsu cod agur rhag ygwu,
Nn hainag mysagawg, na mysgawu.

Nor the headless, nor the proud will collect treasure; nor a bear, with long mane, more be that is cropt. *Cynuddelo.*

Myngawn, a. (mwng—twn) Having a cropt mane

I'm rhodden o feirch—
Llawn du, m dwn, a myngawn melyn.

He gave me of steeds, some black, and dun, and mane-cropt yet low mane. *Gwarchmai.*

Myngen, s. f. dim. (mwng) The crest of a horse.

Myngfras, a. (mwng—bras) Thick-maned.

Meirch mwth myngfras
Y dan morddydd myngfras.

Swift and thick-maned steeds under the thigh of the splendid youth. *Aneurin.*

Myngial, s. m. (mwng) A guttural manner of speaking.

Myngialu, v. a. (mwngial) To speak gutturally.

Myngialus, a. (myngial) Gutturally speaking.

Mynglaes, a. (mwng—llaes) Having long mane.

Mynglwyd, a. (mwng—llwyd) Grey-maned.

Mynglyd, a. (mwng) Being of the throat. *Siarad yn/ynlyd, to speak indistinctly, or thickly.*

Myngus, a. (mwng) Of the throat, guttural. *Dyn myngus, a person who speaks indistinctly, mutteringly, or through the nose.*

Myngwen, a. (mwng—gwen) White-maned.

Myngwyn, a. (mwng—gwyn) White-maned.

Myr, s. m. (my—yr) That is essential, or pure; that is intellectual. *a. Essential, pure, or holy.*

Myaw cofn, cofn'n cyfgyrfa,
Myr maddgyrn mechdeyrn llechala.

A bold person, a towering column, the spirit of meathorns is the sovereignty of Mechala. *Cynuddelo, i O. Cyfylling.*

Meir forwynnodd mor addwynnodd;
Meir gyfawnnodd myr gyfawnnodd.

Very chaste of nature so benign; Mary all complete in holy perfection. *I. ab R. ab I. Llwyd.*

Myr, s. pl. aggr. (mor) That is infinite, and fluctuating; an aggregate of floods, or the sea, also ants, or emmets.

Llwyd fy nghenddwyd fy nghyd ond dydd;
Llwydd fy pennaidd yn ar f'ychydd;
Lleufer o'yr myr morfeydd dyhu,
Pan liwych huan ar fan fydd.

My companion in my day's migration bade my muse to flow; the spoiler of my cheeks in the evening hour; the that is bright like the light over the gulfs of the sea amidst the surrounding shores, when the sun illumines the lofty mountain. *Ior. Fychan.*

Myraeth, s. m. (myr) Purity, or essence.

Myrdwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (myr—twyn) An ant-hillock.

Myrdd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (myr) Infinity; a myriad; or ten thousand. *Mil-can-myrdd, a hundred thousand myriads.*

Gwell un haul no myrdd o ser.

Better is one sun than a myriad of stars. *Adage.*

Caiffant fydd o feirddion eu lles
O foli Rodri ryddes.

A myriad of bards will find their benefit from praising Rodri the magnificent. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Myrddfed, s. m. (myrdd) One of a myriad. *a.*

Belonging to one out of a myriad.

Myrddiwn, s. m.—pl. myrddiwnau (myrdd) A million.

Myrddiynfed, s. m. (myrddiwn) A millionth. *a.*

Millionth.

Myred, s. m. (myr) That is pure or essential.

Myredd, s. m. (myr) A pure or essential state.

Myriad, s. m. (myr) A making pure or fair.

Myriawl, a. (myr) Of essential nature.

Myrion, s. pl. aggr. (myr) Ants, or emmets.

Gwneuthur mynydd o dwmpath myrion.

To make a mountain of the ants' hill. *Adage.*

Myrionen, s. f. dim. (myrion) An emmet.

Myrnder, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Myrndra, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Myrnedd, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Myrniad, s. m. (mwrn) A growing sultry.

Myrniaw, v. a. (mwrn) To become sultry.

Myrierid, s. pl. aggr. (myr—iar) Pearls.

I' haw fy ngherdd nag ef id
Mial beu rhag moch myrierid.

The spreading of my songs before thee, be it not like casting pearls before swine. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Myrieriden, s. f. dim. (myrierid) A pearl.

Myrwydd, s. m. (myr—gwydd) A cause of motion; distraction; delirium.

Mydwyl myrwydd
Nolawd Dure Ddolydd.

I am agitator of the praise of God the renovator. *Taliesin.*

Nid oes yn cadw oes, a moes, a mynydd
Llwyth Maried mawreddus on merwydd.

There is no one supporting life, and menses, and courtesy, of the tribe of Maried dignified their cause of agitation. *Gw. Brycheiniaw i Ddewi.*

Predid fydd yn myrwydd mor
Y lloug a golio ei hangor.

Dismal will be in the tumult of the sea the ship that should lose its anchor. *W. Llwyd.*

Myrydd, s. pl. aggr. (myr) The sea rushes.

Mysangu, v. a. (sangu) To trample, to tread.

Caerusalem a fysengir tan draed.

Jerusalem will be trampled under feet. *W. Salisbury.*

Mysawr, s. m. (mws) That is of strong scent.

Mysg, s. m. (my—ysg) The midst, the middle.

Yn mysg, ar fysg, i fysg, amongst.

Trydydd Arianlle Ynys Prydain a elai gan Gaswallawn fab Beli, a Gwenwynwyn a Gwennar, melltion Llaf fab Nwyfre, ac Arianrod ferch Beli es mam; a'r gwyf hyn o Erch a Heledd pan hanoedd-yn; ac a seibyn gyda Gaswallawn eu hawythr ar fysg y Celdw-aid o'r ynys hon: Sef lle y mae y gwyf hyn yn Ngwynwyn.

The third silver host of the Isle of Britain went with Gaswallawn son of Beli, and Gwenwynwyn and Gwennar, the sons of Llaf son of Nwyfre, and Arianrod, daughter of Beli, their mother: and those men were natives of Erch and Heledd; and they went with Gaswallawn their uncle amongst the Cwennans out of this island: Where those men dwell is Gascogne. *Triedd.*

Mysgaid, a. (mysg) Mixt, or compound.
Mysgawl, a. (mysg) Tending to mix; compound.
Mysgedig, a. (mysg) Being mixed or blended.
Mysgedd, s. m. (mysg) The state of being mixed.
Mysgi, s. m. (mysg) A mixed state; confusion.

Gwryd ardderchawg marchawg mysgi.

The exalted manliness of the knight of Isumail. Aneurin.

Mysgiad, s. m. (mysg) A mixing, a blending.
Mysgiwyth, s. m. (mysg—llwyth) A mixed race.
Mysgu, v. a. (mysg) To mix, to mingle, to blend.
Mysorig, a. (mysawr) Yielding a stench. *Wy mysorig, an addle egg.*

Myswrn, s. m.—pl. mysyrnau (swrn) Any small edged tool, or instrument.

Myswynog, s. f.—pl. t. au (swynog) A farrow cow, a cow that has passed a season without calving, and has milk through the winter.

Mysygan, s. f. (sygan) Soft expression.

Mysygdawd, s. m. (mysygan) Fond language.

Mysyganu, v. a. (mysygan) To use soft language.

Mysyglawg, a. (mwawgl) Having moss, mossy.

Ni bydd mawr mysyglawg o'i fynych drafod.

A stone will not be mossy that is frequently turned. Adeg.

Mysygliad, s. m. (mwawgl) A gathering of moss.

Mysyglu, v. a. (mwawgl) To gather moss.

Y mawr a drwgla ni frysia.

The stone that rolls no moss will gather. Adeg.

Mysyniad, s. m. (mwawn) A gathering of moss.

Mysynlyd, a. (mwawn) Apt to gather moss.

Mysynu, v. a. (mwawn) To gather moss.

Mawr a drwgla ni frysia.

A stone that rolls will gather no moss. Adeg.

Myth, a. (my—yth) That pervades; that infects; a miasma.

Mythder, s. m. (mwth) Swiftmess, velocity.

Mythdra, s. m. (mwth) Swiftmess, velocity.

Mythiad, s. m. (mwth) A giving swiftmess.

Mythliad, s. m. (mythl) A rendering torpid.

Mythlu, v. (mythl) To make torpid; to canker.

Mythn, v. a. (mwth) To give swiftmess.

Mythl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myth) The state of being pervaded, or infected

*Llywy gwyn a wyf gwynol gwyn,
 Mythl oerwch gwyn mudi aml!*

*I am quite wretched with the life of disappointment, but so coldly torturing canker should find a way to spoil thee!
 A. ab Owain, fr. John.*

Mywylliau, s. pl. aggr. (gwyll) Vigils, or even of holidays.

*Pan ddaw y garywyn,
 Mai y daw mywyllau dyw.*

When last shall come as the hallowest vigils come. H. ab Ith.

Myw, s. m. (my) That has activity, motion, a life; an ant, or emmet.

Mywion, s. pl. aggr. (myw) Ants, plumes; also called *grugaid, morion, myr, and myries.*

*Pan fo'r mywion mewn clyd ffoc,
 Rhob na gwynt, na gwynn i'r dryn,
 Cofr y cwlid rhedyn yfudl
 Gwedd rhogon a mawr o sawl.*

When the ants are in warm lodging, with neither wind nor sun to hurt them, the silly grasshopper will be found still and dead in the cold. Rhys I. Merdddri ab Ith.

Mywionyn, s. m. dim. (mywion) An ant, emmet.

*Ond well di'r mywionyn,
 A'r agurlyd gwlid rhedyn;
 Pan fo'r mudi yn cyrchu adre—
 Bydd y llall heb o'i ardd.*

Does thou not see the ant and the idle grasshopper; when one is carrying home, the other is void of care. Rhys I. Merdddri ab Ith.

Mywyn, s. m. (gwyn) Pith; also called *myries.*

Mywynaid, a. (mywyn) Like pith; pithy.

Mywynawg, a. (mywyn) Abounding with pith.

Mywynt, s. m. (mywyn) The pith, or core.

N.

NA, s. m. r. A cessation of concomitancy, or a negation of proceeding with; that implies a negative or denial; a no.

Gwell na no gan addewid.

A no is better than a false promise. Llofod.

Fy llythau a dyngwys im na chaffwr! wrag byth hyd na chaffwr! Olyon.

My mother-in-law did swear to me that I should not ever have a wife until that I should have Olyon. H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Na, conj. Nor, neither; either. *Dyma beth heb na dechren na diwedd*, here is a thing without either beginning or end. It is used before a word with a consonant initial.—*Na'm*, nor my; *na'th*, nor thy; *na'i*, nor his, nor her; *na'u*, nor our; *na'ch*, nor your; *na'u*, nor their: Contractions of *na ym*, *na yth*, *na ei*, *na eia*, *na eich*, *na eu*. *Na ym castir*, may I not be hated.

*Ni fya cartod o wada,
 Na'i ddangwys! Haws la.*

Love will not have itself concealed, nor its bring shown to a crowd of people. H. ab Owain.

Na, adv. No, not, with imperative verbs, and in answering interrogatories, when governed by a verb with a consonant initial. *Na ladd*, thou shalt not kill: *A fu hi yno?* Has she been there? *Na fu*, or *na dde*, not been, not taken

place, or she has not been. It is equivalent to *that*, or *that not*, in wishing; as, *Na benni ti yno!* O that thou hadst been there!

Na choll dy hen-fordd er dy ffordd newydd.

Lost not thy old way for the sake of thy new way. Adeg.

A fu at ddeuchach hyd faw?

Na fu na: na'i! Eirian!

Has there been one wiser than him from here to him? Or has he not been one: heaven to Eirian! E. G. Cuth.

Nabod, s. m.—pl. t. au (na—bod) Cognizance.

Nabod, v. a. (na—bod) To know, to recognize.

Califfyd tafed bawdd at nabod.

A tongue artist is easily known. Adeg.

With en gwrthododd nam?

Y mae nabod dros a de.

By their nearest works they are to be known, the evil and the good. F. Ll. J. ab Ith.

Nabodaeth, s. m. (nabod) Cognition, cognizance.

Nabodiad, s. m. (nabod) Cognition, a knowing.

Nabyddadwy, s. m. (nabyddu) Cognoscible.

Nabyddiad, s. m. (nabyddu) Cognition.

Nabyddiaeth, s. m. (nabyddu) Cognizance.

Nabyddu, v. a. (nabod) To recognize, to know.

Nabydded ddaed dy maw.

Wb! o'r hin o'r wyf hwn!

Let her know how affecting my condition, for: who would from the firmament to-night! H. ab Owain.

*Mild with faint of ladybird
Y nabydder dyw deddydd.*

Not by the magnitude of his discourse is the virtuous man to be known.
T. Ll. D. ab Eynon.

nabyddu, a. (nabyddu) Cognisitive.
no, conj. (na) Nor, neither; either. It is used before words, with vowel initials, as *na* precedes those with consonant initials.

na, adv. No, not, in negative imperatives, and in negative answers; than, in phrases of comparison; and that, or, oh that, in expressions of wishing. It is used before words with vowel initials for *NA*, which precedes consonant initials. *Nec ananhan*, doubt not.

Owell nac neg addaw ni wabydd.

Better is a denial than to promise what will not be done.
Adage.

naca, v. a. (nac) To make a denial, to deny.

naciad, s. m. (naca) Abnegation, a refusal.

naciawl, a. (naca) Belonging to denial, negative.

nachu, v. a. (nac) To refuse, or to deny.

*Madd yr enaid—
A drosallu a fu fan;
A ruddu a w fu fan;
A godwain a gollu;
A nethale cyd fan coll.*

With the soul—what I have wanted has been mine; what I have given is mine; what I saved I have lost; what I refused is to consign me to perdition.

nacius, a. (naca) Apt to deny; denying.

naciwr, s. m.—pl. nacawyr (naca—gwr) A refuser, a denier.

nacwy, a. (nac) Tending to deny; negative.

*Pi Nar edmydd, odd nacwy o serch,
Udawn hwyddwyr fwrch o Nacawyr.*

To the Lord be she betrothed, that was negative of love, the upright and brisly fair mind of Nacawyr.
Eflyn.

nach, s. m.—pl. nelliach (na—ach) That is obstructive. *Brye-nelliach oad*, the sudden efforts of battle.

nad, s. f.—pl. t. an (na—ad) A shrill cry, a howl; clamour, noise. *Taw a dy nadw drwg*, have done with thy ugly cries.

Nad, s. m. (na) A conditional negative or no.
adu. That, that not. It is used before words with vowel initials. *O, nad clai hi yno! O*, that she would but go there! *Pan nad oeddwn yno*, when that I was not there.

Och wyr, nad nethaw yn wreidded.

Oh on the men, that they are not become women.
Adage.

*Och Ddew Tad, o chuddiwyd hi,
Nad oeddwn amdo iddi.*

Oh! God the Father, since she has been covered over, that I had not been a shroud for her.
D. Nanner.

Nadai, v. a. (nad) To hinder, to obstruct. *Nad iddi fyned*, hinder her from going; *nedais iti dalu*, I hindered thee from paying.

Nadawl, a. (nad) Tending to hinder, obstructive.

Nadel, v. a. (nad) To hinder, to obstruct.

Nadiad, s. m. (nad) A hindering, or obstructing.

Nadredd, s. pl. eggr. (nadr) Snakes, adders.

Nadreddawg, a. (nadredd) Abounding with snakes.

Nadu, v. a. (nad) To utter shrill cries, to howl.

Nadwr, s. m.—pl. nadwyr (nad—gwr) One who utters shrill cries, a screamer.

Nadr, s. f.—pl. t. odd (nad) A snake.

Nadd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—add) That is whole, complete, or entire; that is formed, wrought or worked; that is cut or chipt.

Nadd, a. (ny—add) That is complete or whole; wrought, or worked. *Careg nadd*, a stone that may be wrought, or a free stone.

*Pu both a wnel—
O gofyn fwrddyn y foot
Madd nadd yr kyn ni wyddont!*

What wilt thou do if a rattling rhaps of hounding should ask about the artificial part, the which thou dost not know!
Edm. Prye, i W. Cymwal.

Naddadwy, a. (nadd) Capable of being wrought into form; capable of being hewn.

Naddawl, a. (nadd) Relating to a working or hewing into form; hewing; sculpturing.

*Dywed iut—huanes y beirid;
Pa wyr fu ar gerdd yr gynt
Naddawl aithuon ddynt.*

Declare to me the history of the birds: what men were, of the lovely song of yore, instructive teachers to them.
Edm. Prye.

Naddedig, a. (nadd) Being wrought or worked into form; hewn, cut, or chipt.

Naddedigaeth, s. m. (naddedig) The act of working into form; the act of chipping.

Naddfaen, s. m.—pl. naddfeini (nadd—maen) A stone that may be worked; free stone; hewn stone.

*Costas—
Iosau ran rwydd, dy ddieth,
Naddfaen, a gwyngach, ffaith fath;
Nab ni chyd y dyw llyd byth.*

Iosau, of liberal parts, bore the expense of a substantial house, of wrought stones, and white wash, proof the plan; no one will ever bear the cost of similar pillars.
Billyn.

Naddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nadd) A working into form; a cutting, hewing, or chipping.

Naddiad dy foch nadd yn rhyw.

The cutting of thy cheek let it be cut close.
Adage.

Naddial, v. a. (nadd) To be cutting or chipping.

Naddiaeth, s. m. (nadd) The practice or art of hewing into form.

*Naddiaeth hwy ni ddaw o'f hwy,
Er neb, ond mydr anyben.*

No fairly formed subject will come out of thy lips, for the sake of any body, but a drawing verse.
Edm. Prye.

Naddiant, s. m. (nadd) The act of working into form; the state of being wrought.

Naddion, s. pl. (nadd) Chippings, shreds, lint.

Naddo, adv. (na—do) Not done, not taken place.

Naddu, v. a. (nadd) To work or cut into form; to hew, to cut, to chip.

*Awa i weryll y Syriaid: o cadwant hwy ni yn fyw, byw fyddwn;
ac os naddant ni, byddwn felw.*

Let us go into the camp of the Syrians: if they will preserve us alive, we shall live; and if they will cut us off, we shall die.
S. Trevelyan.

Naddwr, s. m.—pl. naddwyr (nadd—gwr) One who works or cuts into form; a hewer, a chipper.

Naf, s. m.—pl. nefion (ny—af) That embraces or comprehends, a forming principle; one that forms, or constructs, a creator; the Lord.

*Pwyll a'm cyfelydd,
O'r cawdr, o'r cyd
O'r ffaf, o'r Ybedd;
O'r iawfryd (ri;
O'r Drindawd Undaw, un dras a mi,
Un dra drwgaredd, uwedd ofri;
Under dair person,
Uch archbysg, ffon,
Undonion nefion,
Nerth heb drangi.*

Reason informs me of the Creator, of the junction of the Son, of the Spirit, of the rightly conceived pre-eminence; of the Triune Unity, one in kindred with me, one excelling in mercy, of universal glory; three persons in one fairly joined, higher than archangels, creators one in attributes, of power without end.
Gualcmaei.

Nafawl, a. (naf) Relating to formation; being wrought or formed.

Nafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (naf) An operation.

*Ditw y rhod ar dy grair
Dydd heb nafiad nafair.*

Fairly has been bestowed on thy jewel a growth without the operation of a hand.
H. ab D. ab I. ab Ely.

Na ddifa na nfa nob,
Gochel wreithur creulodob.
Destroy not, cut not any body, beware of doing a cruelty.
Mor. Talai.

Nag, s. m. (na) A negative; a denial.

Gwell nag nag addaw ni waer.
Better a refusal than to promise what will not be done.
Adage.
Gwell nag no das eiddwid.
A denial is better than two promises.
Adage.

—Cair gweled
Nad da mynych nag am god.
It shall be seen that a frequent denial of a boon is not good.
Llywarch Hen.

Nag, conj. (na) Nor, neither; either. It is used before words with vowel initials.

Nag, adv. (na) No, not; that, o that. It is used before words with vowel initials. *Nag* &, no not, not it, or not so; *nag ydyw*, *nag yw*, it is not; *nag oes*, there is not; *nag af*, I will not go; *nag wyf*, I am not; *nag wyt*, thou art not; *nag yw*, he she or it is not; *nag ym*, *nag ydym*, we are not; *nag ych*, *nag ydych*, ye are not; *nag ynt*, *nag ydynt*, they are not.

Car y dyn da, ac nag anghar y dyn drwg.
Love the good man, and do not hate the bad man.
Adage.

Nage, s. m. (nag—e) A negative, to answer particular questions. *adv.* Not that, not so, no.

Nagu, v. a. (nag) To refuse, to deny; to hinder.

Christ culwydd—
O'm rhagf Ben neges na'm negwy.
Christ the gracious one, of my craved errand of good do not deny me.
Cyddfelen.

Nai, s. m.—pl. neidiant (na) That separates or branches of; a nephew.

Nid diwyd heb nai.
Not adherent without a nephew.
Adage.

Naid, s. f.—pl. neidiau (na—id) A recess; a withdrawalment; a refuge, or sanctuary; a leap, or jump.

Greyn oedd na chaf groes nai,
I gynnau da rhag cofdi!
It was a pity that he should not have a cross of refuge, to accumulate good for the soul!
D. Llwyd.

Athraw in' oil, aeth i'r naid.
Oedd leuan: och na ddwyald.
A teacher to me all, who is gone to the refuge, was leuan—alas, that he speaks not.
G. D. Yskola.

Bwrw naid i'r wybr a wnal
Ar hyder yr eiddai.
He would give a bound towards the city in confidence that he should fly.
T. Alld. i. forch.

Naill, pron. (nail) One of two, one or the other; one. *Ar y naill tu*, on one side; *naill ai hwn*, *ai hwna*, *ai hwnu*, either this person masculine, or that one present, or that one absent.

Y naill wenyw a ladd y llall.
The one poison will destroy the other.
Adage.

Naill, conj. (ny—all) Either, else, or.

Naill ai llwynog ai llwyn rhodyn.
Either a fox or a lump of fern.
Adage.

Nain, s. f.—pl. neinoedd (ny—ain) Grandmother.

Nais, s. m.—pl. neisiau (ny—ais) A band, or tie, the being trimmed, dressed, or made elegant.

Naith, s. m.—pl. neithion (na—ith) That is past or completed; that is given; troth, faith.

Nall, pron. (ny—all) One of two; one. *Nall ac y llall*, one and the other. *Gwent.*

Nam, s. m.—pl. t. an (na) A mark, or stigma; a defect, fault, blemish, or stain; an offence, or sin; an exception.

Yn nghywethas nam na'm beyned.
Into the company of iniquity may I not be going. *L. P. Mac.*
Gwneitham nam, a rhyddid rhy.
We committed a fault, and wonderful it was. *Eld. i.*
Ond cheldw Daw rhag nam,
He drips't fetch the tripl'dam.
If God do not keep against a fault, the daughter will slip
slip where the mother slips.
Adage.

Nam, conj. (na) Except, but, save, only.

Nam with at Gwyneth to Gwyneth.
Only even those proceeded not from Gwyneth. *Talen.*

Named, conj. (nam) Except, but, save. *Named* *un*, except one; *named* *ft*, except me.

Namiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nam) A making a mark, making a defect, a blemishing, an exception.

Namu, v. a. (nam) To stigmatize; to render defective; to except.

Namwy, v. a. (nam) To make exception.

Namwyn, conj. (nam) Except, but, save.

Namwyn Daw nid oen deuth.
Except God there is none that knows the future.
Llywarch Hen.

Namyn, s. m. (nam) An exception. *conj.* Except, but, save.

Ni thag namyn chand.
An objection will not check a messenger. *Adage.*

Nan, s. m. (na) Something distinct; a what. *adv.* What, what now, now. *Wela na*, well what now, or well what do you want.

Nant, s. m.—pl. nentydd (nam) A hollow formed by water, a ravine; a mountain torrent, a brook. It enters into the composition of great many names of places.

Ad mewn mint nentydd i'r dydd.
And in the brooks some muddy torrents. *D. of Gwyn.*
Gwar yr nantau'r hyd y ddiol,
A ddyolw on gwelid.

Gentle are the brooks along the dale, and charming to be in them. *Id. i.*

Nar, s. m.—pl. t. edd (ny—ar) That is forward; that is abortive; a dwarf, a puny thing; an etc.

O ddredd, O nar, O ceryll, O yafyd, O ffl trillodol!
yr hwn hon y mae dy gwybodaeth gwybodaeth!
Oh little, Oh then puny thing, Oh then abortive, Oh the mad one, Oh distracted simplicity! where are now thy special apartments!
Merchwrdd Cynhyr.

Naraidd, a. (nar) Abortive, dwarfish, or puny.

Nareiddiad, s. m. (nareidd) Dwarfishness.

Nareiddiau, v. n. (nareidd) To become dwarfish.

Nareiddrwydd, s. m. (nareidd) Dwarfishness.

Naru, v. n. (nar) To be abortive, to become puny.

Nas, adv. (na—ys) That not, may not. It is of the same force with *na*; but when used, it preserves the initial of the word that follows its radical power; as, *nas deio moni*, for *na deio moni*, that she come not.

Nid tyledd ond nas cynnwys.
He is not poor but that does not enjoy. *Adage.*
Dylen y tai cyngor gwrwg, ond gwel i'r na cynnwys.
A wife's advice is of little worth, but was to the husband that will not take it. *Adage.*

Naw, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ny—aw) That is up or ultimate; that limits; nine, or the number nine.

a. Nine.
Tri chand hyd: mewn cell, der naw gwybodaeth, a chand m' c'riwaw.
The three hard things of the world: a first door, and times hotted, and the heart of the one of service. *Id.*

Y tri naw arbennig: naw yw y wraig, naw yw y cad, a naw y tymp.
The three peculiar names: the other waves of the ocean, the orders of heaven, and the nine months of gestation. *Id.*

Nawban, s. m.—pl. t. an (naw—ban) That consists of nine verses, a term in prosody. *a.* Of nine parts or verses.

Nawbanawg, a. (nawban) Of nine syllables.

Nawd, s. f. (naw) What is predominant; that is efficient; nature, a character, or trait.

Ti cymeth gwaed,
O fra moreydwad
A dynawl gindwad
O nawd newydd.

Thou didst become flesh, from the womb of virginity with mankind, of nature new. *D. Dda o Hiraedd.*

Yn gwaed o'r gwelwad
Un o'r mair ydychi nawd.

Thou I could perceive from below one from the breast in diurnal plight. *Hafal Dda.*

Nawd, adv. (naw) Effectually; easily, aptly.

Ni nawd gymmydd blaidd i deych.

A wolf is not easily reconciled to a mirror. *Adage.*

Ni nawd difawrwyd eyswlad.

The ingenious is not easily discomfited. *Adage.*

Nawdeg, s. m. (naw—deg) Ninety, nine tens.

Nawdd, s. m.—pl. noddau (naw) Refuge, protection, sanctuary, patronage; privilege.

Gorau nawdd diolweddwydd.

The best protection is innocence. *Adage.*

Ni thorau Arthwr nawdd gwrail.

Arthur broke not the protection of a woman. *Adage.*

Dyfaenai a roes noddau f'r eiridwr.

Dyfaenai assigned privileges to the ploughs. *Gr. o'r Arthwr.*

Nawdd pob merch wyf o'i eiridwr;

Ag o'chaf nodd gwybaf i:

Ni ofnau, myn f'ei noddau!

Er gair mair, nawdd ger i'm oed.

The protection of every woman I implore; and should I prove false here, I bravely shall go on: I will not crave, upon my life: hurring a boasting word, the protection of a man while I live. *G. o'r H. o'r Tudur.*

Nawddosgordd, s. f. (nawdd—gosgordd) A retinue of protection.

Nawed, s. m. (naw) A ninth. *a.* One ninth.

Nawedran, s. f.—pl. t. an (nawed—rhan) A ninth part. *a.* Of one ninth part.

Nawedgwaith, s. f. (nawed—gwaith) Ninth time.

Nawf, s. m.—pl. noffon (naw) A swim. *Nawf pysgodys*, the swim or wind bladder of a fish.

Nawfed, s. m. (naw) A ninth. *a.* Ninth.

Nawfed blaiddwys yw ymmod.

The ninth speaker is a judge. *Welsh Laws.*

A mi ddysgogafad ring ton nawfed.

And I will declare the future before the ninth wave. *Myrddin.*

Eft—hirdaf o'i heardadad—

Lhw gwyafw i'w rhag ton nawfed:

Nawfed ran yw pwrn er pan aed.

Eft, of stairly growth in her golden vent, of the hue of the fair spraying foam before the ninth wave: the ninth part of my pain from the time she was born. *Cynddelw.*

Nawfed-dydd, s. m. (nawfed—dydd) The ninth day, a time of appearance in law.

Nawgwaith, s. m. (naw—gwaith) The number of nine times. *a.* Nine times.

Nawmis, s. m. (naw—mis) Nine months. *a.* Of nine months.

Cyd cwyth nawmis, ni chafir newmis.

While nine nights may be concealed, nine months will not be concealed. *Adage.*

Nawn, s. m.—pl. nonan (naw) That is at the summit; the meridian, or noon; a noon meal.

Gwpanneth Daw yw gwpanneth law,
Nid gwpanneth law a nawn.

The service of God is to do justice, and not to pray morning and noon. *Hen Bafin.*

Tud achos boddwedd boddwedd cerddorion
Corddant aw eu nawn.

The food its safety gains when minstrels are contented, of their noon: tide most obscured. *Cynddelw, m. t. O. Gwynedd.*

VOL. II.

Nawnawl, a. (nawn) Belonging to noon.

Nawnoldeb, s. m. (nawnawl) Meridionality.

Nawnu, v. a. (nawn) To raise up; to uphold; to come to the meridian.

Arth worth wrthodad, a'm nad, a'm nawn,
Tra fe.—

A bear rejecting shame, who kept me from departing, who upheld me whilst he was. *Cynddelw, m. Rhyd.*

Nawplyg, s. m. (naw—plyg) That consists of nine folds. *a.* Nine fold.

Nawradd, s. f. (naw—radd) That consists of nine degrees; the nine degrees, or the heavenly hierarchy. *a.* Of nine gradations.

Nawrhyw, a. (naw—rhyw) Of nine sorts. *Cawl nawrhyw*, soup made of nine sorts of herbs.

Naws, s. f.—pl. t. an (naw) Nature, disposition, quality, temperament; a trait, or trace. *Dyn da ei naw*, a person of good disposition; *ni wa i naw am dano*, I know not a trace of it, or I know nothing of it. *Sil.*

Nid on nawe gwyros a gwers.

The private and the alder are not of the same nature. *Adage.*

Terwyn gwyn bryon broo

Nid cri nawd calon;

Treigl i ofery bon

Triglaw alar.

A severe complaint of the throbbing breast the quality of the heart will not conceal; a journey to visit her is terribly vexatious. *G. o'r H. o'r Dafydd.*

Ni rhan y gwr, nawddwydd,

Nid deilio naw y ddydd.

The cocken will not sing, that is amorous, until nature covers the dais with leaves. *F. Pryd.*

Nawsaidd, a. (naws) Genial, kind, tender, soft.

Aulintrydd a'm dygw i'm hystafol, ac a'm goodeal spewn gwylyd awnwyth nawsaidd.

Sensuality conducted me to my chamber, and got me in an easy soft bed. *Merchion Cwydded.*

Nawsain, a. (naws) Tending to softness.

Nawsawl, a. (naws) Of a temperate nature.

Nawsber, a. (naws—per) Kindly sweet.

Nawsedig, a. (naws) Being made genial, or tender, tempered.

Nawsedigwaith, s. m. (nawsedig) The act of rendering genial or temperate; the act of becoming temperate, or genial.

Nawsedd, s. m. (naws) Temperature; disposition.

Nawsedd-dra, s. (nawsaidd) Temperateness.

Nawsiddiad, s. m. (nawsaidd) A rendering genial or natural; a becoming genial.

Nawsiddiaw, v. a. (nawsaidd) To render genial, kind, or tender; to fill with tenderness; to become genial or tender; to become soft.

Caried perffafth a lŵa, ac a naw-siddia y galon.

Charity doth refresh, and doth soften the heart.

Merchion Cwydded.

Nawsiddiawl, a. (nawsaidd) Temperamental.

Nawsiddrwydd, s. m. (nawsaidd) Temperateness.

Nawsiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (naws) A forming the nature, disposition, or quality; a tempering; a pervading; a filtration.

Nawsiannawl, a. (nawsiant) Temperamental.

Nawsiannu, v. a. (nawsiant) To render temperamental; to cause a pervasion.

Nawsiant, s. m. (naws) Temperament; pervasion.

Nawsiaw, v. a. (naws) To form the nature, disposition, or quality; to temper; to pervade, to ooze, to filtrate.

Nawsiill, s. f. (naw—siill) That consists of nine syllables; nine syllables. *a.* Of nine syllables.

Nawsiillawg, a. (nawsiill) Of nine syllables.

Nawsineb, s. m. (naws) Temperament; pervasion.

Nawsoldeb, s. m. (nawsawl) Temperature.

Nawsolled, s. m. (nawsawl) Temperature.

3 A

Nawsoli, v. a. (nawsawli) To temper; to soften.
Nawsolrwydd, s. m. (nawsawli) Temperateness.
Nawsyllt, a. (naws—gwyllt) Of a wild disposition, of a furious nature; passionate.
Nawter, s. f. (nawd) Nature, quality; habit, or custom. *Hae ynol ryw nawter ddreg*, thou hast got some bad habit. *Sil.*
Nawtur, s. f. (nawd) Efficient principle; nature.
NE, s. m. r. A state of going or passing, a hne.
Ne, conj. (ne, s.) Or, otherwise, else, either.

Ne i affaith tan uffern.

Or to the influence of the fire of hell.

H. Daff.

Nëad, s. m. (ne) An opening to let out.
Neb, pron. (ne—eb) Whatever, any, any one, none, somebody, any body, nobody. *a. Any, some, none.—Y neb u elo*, whosoever that goes.

Dyn ni wnaid ddaol i neb

Ydyw un i dda wneid.

A man that would not do good to any is the one with a double face.

Ni roe neb, ac ni rown i

Seren bren er ei sori.

There would not be given by any body, and I would not give a chip, though he were affronted.

Gr. Grwg.

Nebawd, s. m. (neb) Any body, nobody.
Nebdyn, s. m. (neb—dyn) Any person, any one.
Nebie, s. m. (neb—lie) Any place, no place. *adv.* No place, no where.
Nebpell, s. m. (neb—pell) Any distance. *adv.* At no distance, not far.
Nebryhw, s. m. (neb—rhyw) Any kind. *adv.* Of any sort; not any sort.
Nebun, s. m. (neb—un) Any one, somebody; nobody.

Nid mdr ddarhob nebun

I'n gwind ni a hie hun.

Not so famous any one in our country as she herself.

D. ab Gwilym.

Hwen ffyn, da ddreg, nid oedd un,

Huan wylwr, a hi nebun.

Sprightly bloom of health, of good instruction, there were not one, luminary of the sky, and she nobody.

D. ab Gwilym, i Angharad.

Nedd, s. f.—pl. nydd (nv—edd) That forms a whirl or turn; a small dingle or hollow; a place where any thing rests; also nits on the hair.
Neddai, s. f. (nadd) That works into form.
Neddair, s. f. (nedd) The hollow of the hand, the grasp of the hand; the hand.

Pen a borthaf i'm neddair,

Eryr echwyd, oedd ni gair!

A head I bear in my hand of the eagle of the country, who was and will not again be had!

Llywarch Hen.

A'i neddair, f'awyl-grair fawn

Y nyntodd fiedw yn addwyl.

With her hand my kind dear jewel has elegantly entwined the birch.

D. ab Gwilym.

Neddawg, a. (nedd) Abounding with smalls, whirls, turns, or rests; abounding with nits.
Nedden, s. f. dim (nedd) A single nit.
Neddy, s. f. (nadd) A tool for cutting or working into form, and adze.

Tydd heb naddiat neddyf,

Ty, ar an piler y tyf.

A growth having not the operation of the adze; a house, upon one pillar it rises up.

D. ab Gwilym.

Nef, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ny—ef) A limit of a course, a turn, place of rest, a hollow, heaven.
Ty yn y nef, the house in the hollow; there are places so called.

A rannod nef a gafas.

He that has distributed has obtained heaven.

Adage.

Pump twarchen y cydd: ac, dalar, dwfr, tan, awyr, a nef; ac o'r pedair cyntaf pob defnydd difwyd; ac o'r nef (Dau), a phob bywyd, a bywydau; ac o'r ymgyd y pomp hyn pob peth, al bywydau, al amwygyddwyl y bo.

Five elements there are; that is to say, earth, water, fire, air, and the heavens: and out of the four first come every inanimate matter; and of the Aether, God, and all of life, and true; and from the conjunction of these five come all things, or things, or inanimate they be.

Bertha

Pan ddysfo Trindad—

Lig nef amlan,

Llywyl llydau ato,

Cyrd a cherddorion,

A ch-thlas awyrlon,

Dyrchafant o fiddan—y nefw.

When the Trinity shall come, surrounded by the host of hosts, pressing to him an extensive throng, with the songs of all the and the hymns of angels, out of the graves the dead shall rise.

Tel—

Nefair, s. f. (nef) An epithet for the opening or grasp of the hand; a hand.

Nefawl, a. (nef) Heavenly, celestial.

Nefawr, a. (nef) Of a celestial nature.

Nefed, s. m. (nef) An expansion.

Nefliw, s. m. (nef—liw) A cerulean. *a. Of a cerulean hue.*

Nefoedd, s. pl. aggr. (nef) The heavens.

Ar ffwrst mawr gawr ddigoniant

Nifer o'r nefoedd a sythiant.

At the great force of the shout of triumph numbers I—o to heroes shall fall.

D. Henar

Nefolaidd, a. (nefawl) Heaven-like, heavenly.

Nefoldeb, s. m. (nefawl) Heavenliness.

Nefolder, s. m. (nefawl) Heavenliness.

Nefoledd, s. m. (nefawl) A heavenly state.

Nefoleiddrwydd, s. m. (nefoliaidd) Heavenliness.

Nefolfryd, a. (nefawl—bryd) Heavenly-minded.

Nefolfrydded, s. m. (nefolfryd) Heavenly-mindedness, a heavenly state of mind.

Nefoli, v. a. (nefawl) To render heavenly; to canonize; to become heavenly.

Nefoliaeth, s. m. (nefawl) A heavenly state.

Archeff i ti

Dwyfawl nefoliaeth

A diwedd perffath

Perffath pob rhad.

I crave of thee a heavenly state divine, and a perfect end, the sovereignty of every grace!

D. ab Gwilym

Nefoliannu, v. a. (nefoliant) To render heavenly; to celestify; to become heavenly.

Nefoliannus, a. (nefoliant) Of a tendency to render celestial.

Nefoliant, s. m. (nefawl) Celestification.

Nefolrwydd, s. m. (nefawl) Heavenliness.

Nefolus, a. (nefawl) Of a celestial nature.

Nefwy, s. m. (nef) A heavenly state.

Nid wy a'm noddwy

Amgylch bala nefwy;

Ysidi rin y sydd fwr,

Gwawr gwyr Gorowwy.

They shall not be protecting me around the high towers, nor in a virtue that is more excellent, the light of the men of G—

ffenn

Nefyd, s. m. (naf) A performance, what is wrought or formed.

Safid wrth nefyd gwrthom

Yn dy hawl, dy farn dy hen.

Thou wouldst stand by an absurd performance, in the most alone, thy own judgement.

Edm. 177

Neg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—eg) That is not open that is not possible.

Neges, s. m.—pl. t. au (neg—es) An errand, a message; business.

A eiliys heb neges ddaed a'i neges gada.

He that goes to court without an errand let him wear up errand in his possession.

Adage

Cread hwyf drwg ei neges.

A lath messenger is upon a bad errand.

Adage

Negesa, v. a. (neges) To go on errands.

Negesai, s. c.—pl. negeseion (neges) One who goes on errands; a messenger.

Negesan, s. pl. aggr. (neges) Errands, messengers.

egesawg, a. (neges) Having an errand. *s. m.*
One that carries a message; a messenger.

*Elwath ydd euthym yn negeswrg
O leufer llyw cammaw, lawa dywysawg.*

A second time I went as an ambassador from the splendor of the
leader of conflict, the righteous prince. *Misyr.*

egesawl, a. (neges, Missionary. Negesolion,
missionaries.

egesena, v. a. (negesau) To go on messages; to
transact business; to negotiate.

egesengar, a. (negesau) Officious.

egesengarwch, s. m. (negesengar) Officiousness.

egesewr, s. m.—pl. negesewyr (negesau—
gwr) An errand-man, a messenger.

egeswraig, s. f.—pl. negeswreigedd (ne-
gesau—gwraig) A woman-messenger.

egesgar, a. (neges) Fond of errands, officious.

egesgarwch, s. m. (negesgar) Officiousness.

egesiad, s. m. (neges) A carrying an errand.

egesiaeth, s. m. (neges) A commission.

egesianawl, a. (negesiant) Appertaining to a
commission.

egesianus, v. a. (negesiant) To commissionate.

egesiant, s. m. (neges) A commission.

egeswas, s. m.—pl. negesweision (neges—gwas)
An errand-boy.

egeswr, s. m.—pl. negeswyr (neges—gwr) An
errand-man, a messenger.

negeswraig, s. f.—pl. negeswreigedd (neges—
gwraig) An errand-woman.

negeswriaeth, s. m. (negeswr) The business of
a man who transacts for another.

Negesydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (neges) A messenger.

Negesyddawl, a. (negesydd) Appertaining to a
messenger, missionary, missive.

Negesyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (negesydd) The
business of a messenger.

Negiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (neg) A disabling.

Negiant, s. m. (neg) A disabling.

Negiau, v. a. (neg) To disable, to render impos-
sible. *Mac arnaf eisien ei nego fe, I am in want
of disabling him. Sil.*

Negawl, a. (neg) Tending to disable.

Negwr, s. m.—pl. negwyr (neg—gwr) A disabler.

Negydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nag) A denier.

Ni bo Rodri, nai Beredur.

Negydd o'i win, nag o'i ddar.

Rodri, the nephew of Peredur, has not been a denier of his wine,
nor of his steel. *Guto y Glynn.*

Negydlaw, a. (negydd) Negative, refusing.

Negyddiad, s. m. (negydd) A denying, a refusing.

Negyddiaeth, s. m. (negydd) A denial, a refusal.

Negyf, s. m. (nag) A negation, a denial.

Negyfaeth, s. m. (negyf) A refusal, a denial.

Codol aragonawl ar wyned Prydain,

Ni fagat fyw i ateb;

Ni fagat negyfaeth i neb.

The beseeching violent one, over the face of Britain the poets
are answerable; he would not conceive a stern answer; he will
not become a denier to any one. *Lt. P. Moeh.*

Nehedd, s. m. (ne—hedd) Entreaty, prayer.

Neidiad, s. m. (naid) A leaping, or springing.

Neidiaw, v. a. (naid) To leap, to jump; to pulse.

Neidiawl, a. (naid) Leaping, springing, throbbing.

Neidiwr, s. m.—pl. neidwyr (naid—wr) A leaper.

Neidraidd, a. (naidr) Snake-like, snaky.

Neidrillys, s. m. (neidr—llys) Snakewort.

Neidrydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (naid) The temples;
also called *arlais* and *arlaisian*.

Brath y lleidr dray ei neidrydd;

Beth dder ei ludd byth, gwr gwydd.

Such the thief through his temples: who would ever mind his
death, the good of a man. *P. ab Gwilym.*

Neidr, s. f.—pl. t. edd (nad) A snake. *Neidr*
ddu, a viper; *neidr fraith*, *neidr y tomenydd*,
the common snake, or adder.

Cyfrithed a neidr.

As variegated as an adder.

Adage.

Chwefrawr chwyth neidr o'i nyth.

February will blow the snake out of her nest.

Adage.

Neifion, s. m. (naf) The comprehending one;
the creator; also the name of a person in the
British mythology, probably the same with
Neptune.

*Dadwraia i Frythion
A oren Gwilion;
Gefwraia ar Neifion;
Ar Grist o achwynon,
Hyd pan y gwaertal.*

A resurrection to the Britons was accomplished by Gwilion;
there was a calling upon the Creator; upon Christ for rescue un-
til when he should deliver. *Taliesin, Cad Godden.*

El a yr nifer i for Neifion.

He will send a number to the sea of Neifion.

L. G. Colki.

Y nofod a weath Neifion

O Drois fawr draw i Fon.

The swimming which Neifion performed from great Troy after
to Mons. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Neillawr, s. f. (naill—awr) The other hour, the
next hour. *adv.* At another time.

Eu bachedd boen-wedd baham, y neillawr,

Ni wellant rhag drylam.

Their lives of spiritibly mood why, the next hour, they do not
wound for fear of an evil day. *W. M. M. M.*

Neilldu, s. m. (naill—tu) One of two sides, one
side. *O'r neilldu*, from one side; *ar neilldu*, on
one side, or aside.

Neilldnad, s. m. (neilldu) A going aside; a put-
ting aside; a separating; separation.

Neillduath, s. m.—pl. t. au (neilldu) A separa-
tion, dissociation. *Tir neillduath*, the land of
reservation.

Neillduathu, v. a. (neillduath) To make a sepa-
ration; to reserve, to put aside.

Neillduaw, v. a. (neilldu) To go on one side; to
go aside, to retire, to recede; to dissociate; to
separate, to put asunder, to set apart.

Yan ill dan ni neillduath

I roi y gwyl i yrr gyl.

Then they two would not separate in giving battle to men for-
merly. *L. G. Colki.*

Neillduawl, a. (neilldu) Separate, retired, soli-
tary; particular, distinct; discriptive.

Neillduedig, a. (neillduad) Separated, abstracted.

*Arthwl—yn myned i ofal y gwyr rylawr o'r cydnyddidion neilldu-
edig iddu gylt; ac yu credied trwy y codd lawu y cyfaris ag
Eilir ei fraidd yn ddilawybod.*

Arthwl, going to terrify the men who formerly had been his per-
turbative companions; and in walking through that wood he met
with Eilir his brother unexpectedly. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Neillduediggaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (neillduedig)
The state of being put aside or separated; se-
questration.

Neillduedigaw, v. a. (neillduedig) To render se-
parated or sequestered; to become separated.

Neillduedd, s. m. (neilldu) Separateness, retired-
ness; distinctness, discriminateness.

Neilldolaeth, s. m. (neillduawl) The state of be-
ing separated; discrimination.

Neillduoldeb, s. m. (neillduawl) Separability;
distinctness, discriminateness.

Neillduoli, v. a. (neillduawl) To render separate,
or distinct; to particularize.

Neillduolrwydd, s. m. (neillduawl) Separateness,
distinctness; particularity.

Neillduwr, s. m.—pl. neillduwyr (neilldu—gwr)
One who goes aside; one who puts aside.

Neilliad, s. m. (naill) A varying, a diversifying.
Neillaw, v. a. (naill) To vary, to diversify.
Neilliawg, a. (naill) Diversified, varied.
Neilliedig, a. (neilliad) Being diversified.
Neilliedigaeth, s. m. (neilliedig) The being diversified or varied.
Neilliogaeth, s. m. (neilliawg) A variation.

Cofir cyfnall y cyfryw neilliogaeth yn yr un banau ym mboob un arall o'r penullion.

Be it remembered that such diversity is to be maintained in the same verses in every other one of the stanzas. *Barddas.*

Neilliogi, v. a. (neilliawg) To diversify.

Oo o golofu allaw y daw y dyfiri, a rhai o'i banau o byny yn neilliogi ar ereili, cofir cyfnall y cyfryw neilliogaeth.

If the song is derived from a secondary canon, and some of those verses varying from others, it is to be remembered that such diversity is to be maintained. *Barddas.*

Neina, s. f. dim. (nain) A grandmammy.

Neirhiad, s. m. (nerth) A strengthener.

Fy Naw, fy neirhiad, fad rad rannu.

My God, my support, freely dispensing grace. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Gwas wyf, ym nerthwy fy neirhiad.

Feeble am I, may my supporter support me. *Y Bradd Madawg.*

Neisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nais) A kerchief.

Neisiaw, v. a. (nais) To wrap with a band; to deck, to dress up; to trim up nicely.

Neithiad, s. m. (naith) A passing, completing.

Neithiaw, v. a. (naith) To pass, to complete.

Neithiawl, a. (naith) Tending to perfect.

Neithiawr, s. m.—pl. neithiorau (naith) A state that is completed or confirmed; complete-ment; a wedding; a wedding feast, in some parts, which is kept on a fixt day after the wedding, generally the following Sunday, when the guests bring presents to the newly married couple: The term *Neithiorau* has been used for the Characteristics of Theophrastus.

Neithiora, v. a. (neithiawr) To bring to completion; to keep a marriage festival.

Neithiorawg, a. (neithiawr) Having a marriage or wedding feast.

Neithiorawl, a. (neithiawr) Tending to complete; relating to marriage solemnity.

Neithiori, v. a. (neithiawr) To render complete; to consummate a marriage solemnity.

Neithiorwr, s. m.—pl. neithiorwyr (neithiawr—gwr) One who consummates.

Neithiwr, s. m. (naith—hwyr) The evening past, or last night. *adv.* Last night, yesterday evening.

Neithyr, prep. (eithyr) Except, unless.

Nemawr, s. m. (nam) A few in number. *adv.* Not many; scarcely, hardly.

Nemol, pronom. prep. (nam) Except of me. *nemol*, except of thee; *nemo*, except of him; or it; *nemi*, except of her; *nemom*, except of us; *nemoch*, except of you; *nemont*, except of them.

El drosedd ni dreisir nemoch.

His transgression will not be curbed except of you.

Cydddyll.

Nemor, s. m. (nam—or) An exception of extent, of quantity, or number. *adv.* Not many; scarcely.

Nen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ny—en) The inside top of a vault or canopy; the ceiling, roof, or top; a roof; a vault, or canopy; the heavens.

Ysawell Cydddyllan, ys twyll ei nen,

Gwedy gwen gyweithydd:

Gwas ni was da al dyddi.

The hall of Cydddyllan, its roof is dark, after Gwen the support-
 at; Woe that what shall come to it will produce no good!

Llywarch Hen.

Nenawl, a. (nen) Appertaining to a vault, roof or ceiling.

Nenawr, s. f.—pl. nenorau (nen) An upper story, or garret.

Nenbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (nen—pren) The upper roof beam in a building.

Nenfw, s. f. (nen—mwd) A ceiling arch.

Nenfydu, v. a. (nenfw) To make an arched ceiling.

Neniad, s. m. (nen) A vaulting, a ceiling.

Neniar, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (nen—iar) The upper roof-beam; also, called *nenbren*.

Nenorydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nenawr) A garretter.

Nenu, v. a. (nen) To vault, to roof, to ceil.

Nenwawl, s. m. (nen—gwawl) Cereless light.

El ydoedd Owain hir, bywyd beddrod,
 Ac andaw o fun nenwawl deffindd,
 A ddylwys a mi maith garennydd.

He was the stately Owain, the ready pledge of hope, so surrounded with a zone of heavenly light, who formed all his lasting union. *Uwarch.*

Ner, s. m.—pl. t. edd (ny—er) That is without impulse from another; that has self energy. an epithet of God; the Lord.

Cadfan ner ener anaw, cerddorion.

Cerddorion ar eiddaw;

Arwyr trydar tris ogan;

Eyr gwr brawd dyabyr braw.

Cadfan the sovereign of the energy of song, the minstrel who sojourned under thy protection; the director of the music of the bearing conduct; the eagle of the tolling men of a pleasant crew. *L. P. H.*

Nerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ner) Might, power, strength, force; aid, help, or succour.

Ei nerth yw nwerth diried.

The strength of the machivorous is his ability. *Amr.*

Tri achaw bywedigion: cariad Daw, gan eiddi doli eiddi; deall Daw, yn gwybod eiddi moddion; a nerth Daw, gan eiddi mudi, cariad a deall.

The three causes of animated beings: the love of God, the plenitude of perfect knowledge; the knowledge of God, the plenitude of means; and the power of God with a plenitude of will, love, and knowledge. *L. P. H.*

Am bob trion ddioloni
 A'i nerth, a'i gynghor i ni,
 —Nerth enaid!

For every tender blessing, and his power, and his counsel to a heaven to his soul. *Icu. Thomas, a. I.*

Nerthai, s. c.—pl. nertheion (nerth) Strengthen-
Nerthawg, a. (nerth) Mighty, powerful, potent.

Wrth gadarn nerthawg ydoedd;
 Ac o'r gwan trugurawg oedd.

With the mighty he was powerful; and to the weak was he. *Gala y bap.*

Nerthawl, a. (nerth) Powerful or strong.

Nerthedig, a. (nerth) Being strengthened.

Nerthedigaeth, s. m. (nerthedig) A strengthening.

Nerthedd, s. m. (nerth) Potency, or strength.

Nerthfawr, a. (nerth) Of great strength, powerful.

Nerthfawrawg, a. (nerthfawr) Of great power.

Nerthfawrogi, v. a. (nerthfawrawg) To endow with great strength.

Nerthfawrogiad, s. m. (nerthfawrawg) An endowing with great power.

Nerthfawrus, a. (nerthfawr) Of a potent nature.

Rhaid i'tl ymwrthard & gwyddan, ac arfer o'r campau mudi i'tl union.

Thou must refrain from vice, and practise the laws that are strength-creating ones. *Cyngorion Idu.*

Nerthfawrusaw, v. a. (nerthfawrus) To render strengthening; to become strengthening.

Nerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nerth) A strengthening; a supporting, or assisting.

Nerthiannawl, a. (nerthiad) Of a strengthening quality; empowering.

Nerthannu, v. a. (nerthiant) To render strengthening; to become strengthening.
Nerthianus, a. (nerthiant) Of a strengthening nature; tending to empower.
Nerthiannusaw, v. a. (nerthiannus) To render of a strengthening nature.
Nerthiant, s. m. (nerth) A strengthening.
Nerthiator, ger. (nerthiad) In strengthening.
Nerthieib, s. m. (nerth) Efficaciousness, potency.
Nerthitor, sup. (nerth) To be strengthening.
Nerthocad, s. m. (nerthawg) A rendering powerful, strong, or potent.
Nerthocân, v. a. (nerthawg) To render potent.
Nerthogi, s. a. (nerthawg) To make powerful.
Nerthogiad, s. m. (nerthawg) A making potent.
Nerthogrwydd, s. m. (nerthawg) Powerfulness.
Nertholdeb, s. m. (nerthawl) Potency, ability.
Nertholedd, s. m. (nerthawl) Powerfulness.
Nertholi, s. a. (nerthawl) To render powerful.
Nertholrwydd, s. m. (nerthawl) Powerfulness.
Nerthrwydd, s. m. (nerth) Potency, energy.
Nerthu, v. a. (nerth) To strengthen; to help.
Nerthus, a. (nerth) Efficacious, potent.
Nerthasaw, v. a. (nerthus) To render efficacious, to become efficacious.
Nerthasedd, s. m. (nerthus) Efficaciousness.
Nerthusrwydd, s. m. (nerthus) Efficaciousness.
Nerthwech, s. m. (nerth) Potency, energy, strength.
Nerthwr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nerth—gwr) A strengthener; a supporter.
Nerthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nerth) A strengthener.
Neryn, s. m. dim. (nar) The child of old age; a child born when the father is absent.
Nes, s. m. (ny—es) The state of being without distance, close, or proximate. *a.* Divested of distance: It is also used for the comparative *nesach*, nearer, closer, of less distance. *Ni byddi nes er agny*, thou wilt not be the nearer for that.

Nes an choel.

Nearer than belief.

Adapt.

Nes, adv. (ny—es) Until. *Ni chei glod nes marw*, thou shalt not have fame until thou art dead.
Nesâd, s. m. (nesân) Approximation; approach.
Nesâwl, a. (nesân) Approximating.
Nesach, a. (nes) Nearer, or more near.
Nesaf, a. (nes) Nearest, next, most near. *s. m.* The next, the nearest.

Melymf y gwellt nesaf i'r ddalar.

Sweetest the grass next to the ground.

Adapt.

Nesân, v. a. (nes) To draw near, to approach.
Nesâwr, s. m.—pl. nesâwyr (nesân—gwr) One who draws near or approximates.
Nesedig, a. (nes) Being approximated.
Nesedigaeth, s. m. (nesedig) Approximation.
Nesefin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nesaf) A neighbour.
Nesefiad, s. m.—pl. nesefiaid (nesaf) One who is nearest of kin; a relative.
Nesiad, s. m. (nes) A drawing near, or approaching; approximation.
Nesiannawl, a. (nesiant) Tending to approximate.
Nesianna, v. a. (nesiant) To approximate.
Nesiant, s. m. (nes) Approximation.
Nesiator, ger. (nesiad) In approximating.
Nesitor, sup. (nes) To be approximating.
Nesnes, a. (nes repeated) Nearer and nearer.

Nesnes y llefar i'r dref.

Nearer and nearer the shouting to the town.

Adapt.

*Nesnes yw cerdd Taliesin,
A'i lawl boucelrddaldd u'i fân*

*Closer and closer still in Taliesin's song, and his mastery praised
from his lips.* *S. Cent.*

Nesrwydd, s. m. (nes) Nearness, proximity.
Nest, s. m. (nes) That is compact or close.
Nester, s. m.—pl. t. i (nest) A cupboard.
Nestig, a. (nest) Of a compact nature.

*—Nestig mieldrath
Meldraier llafar pob llawnsech.*

*Compact the structure of the accomplisher of the labour of
every fulfilment.* *Edith Nes.*

Nesu, v. a. (nes) To draw near, to approximate.
Nesta, v. a. (nest) To appropriate.

*O rhoddâ genedl wrag diawl i alltâ,—ni chaff yr un o blant
houo ei oeddfa arbenig hyd y drydedd sch; ac o'r rhyw gymweddul
houo y nestir gwartheg ddech i eu teulu.*

*If a tribe betray a poor woman to an alien, none of the chil-
dren of such a one shall obtain a special station, until the third
descent; and, from that sort of connection, cattle not available as
society shall be appropriated to their family.*

Neu, v. a. (ne) To pant; to wish earnestly.
Neu, conj. (ne) Or. *Tydi neu arall*, thou or an-
other; *dyred neu buid*, come or let it alone.
Neu, adv. (ne) Truly so; will not, is there not;
otherwise, else. *Neu ym, neu'm*, will not of me;
neu yth, neu'ith, will not of thee.

*Breuddwydiaw er ban balchilw arien dos;
Ys oddiawg hon, neu ym hebgyr rawdd!*

*Dreaming about the nymph of the superb hae of the hoar drop;
excellent be the night, does it bid save me from grief!* *Gwylchmai.*

*Neu'm cynnwys draig Bony's trwy borch;
Neu'm arwpr, neu'm car, neu'm cyfarch!*
*Me will not the leader of Ponys receive with respect; will he
not me solace, will he not me love, will he not me greet!* *Cynullew.*

Neu'm be dydd cer elfydd Elwy.

To me truly there was a day by the stream of Elwy. *L. P. Moch.*

Neuad, s. m. (neu) A panting; a longing.
Neuadd, s. f.—pl. t. au (neu—add) A hall.

Neuadd pob diddos.

Every shelter is a hall.

Adapt.

*Wyl bardd neuadd, wyl cyff cadair;
Digonaf i leidd llafar llawdar.*

*I am bard of the hall, I am butt of the chair; I shall be able to
frustrate the talkative bards.*

Neuaddawg, a. (neuadd) Having a hall.
Neuaddawl, a. (neuadd) Belonging to a hall.
Neuaddwys, s. f. (neuadd—gwys) A hall-full.

Addwyn enwydd yn neuaddwys.

Pleasing the minstrel in the hall.

Taliesin.

Neuant, s. m. (neu) A panting; longing; regret.
Neuaw, v. a. (neu) To pant; to wish earnestly.

Eryr gliw g'leuaf, neuaf na ddaw!

*As an eagle the most gallant chief, I regret that he does not
come!* *Cynullew.*

Er pan llas llyw red neud neued nes?

Neuaf nae gwelaf fal ym gwleis.

*Since the leader of generosity has been slain, is not regret come
near? I regret that I see him not as he has been.* *Cynullew, m. Cudwotton.*

Neuawd, s. m. (neu) A panting; a longing.
Neuawl, a. (neu) Panting; longing; regretting.

I'r gwir Ddow ydd wyl yn erchi,

Er geyr nef o'm neuawl weddi

—Tori gins clym.

*To the true God I am praying, for heaven knows my earnest
request, that the blue shackles may be broken.* *Hywel Fard.*

Neud, adv. (neu) Is it not, is it not that, does
not; verily it is.

Neud amser gausf gwleuaf gweligi,

Gweligiug moratar hwyfar bell;

Neud arien ar'au Eryri writhou;

Neud uchel gwendon gwyn-dir Enill.

*Is it not the time of winter the ocean is most pale, the bed of
the sea fowls in the raging course of the brine: does not the hour
envelop Eryri now; is not the white wave loud round the sacred
land of Enill.* *Blodwyn Fard.*

Neued, s. f. (neu) A panting; longing; regret.

Yn y mae yfed, heb neued, heb nag,
Heb newid eiddad.

Where there is drinking, without regret, without refusal, without any kind of want.

Nenedd, s. m. (neu) A panting, or palpitation; a panting after, or longing.

Neufedd, s. m. (neu—medd) Wealth, riches.

Neur, adv. (neu—yr) Is it not; verily so.

Nens, adv. (neu—ys) Is it not; verily it is.

New, s. m. (ne) That is proceeding or going off.

Newid, s. m.—pl. t. iau (new) A change; a cheap rate, small value, or cheapness.

Nid erchis yr hen Gyrys onid a fal rhwng y newidiau.

Old Cyrys asked for no more than what might be between the bargains.

Angus'r newidiau fy nodi a was

Yn un o'r nerthiari:

Angel a'k at Eli.

A'u un Duw, a'm enaid i.

The death of changes will mark me as one of the martyrs: may an angel go to Eli, and my only God, with my soul!

L. G. Cuth.

Clywn dyngw, a rhegi, a chabla, onid roeswn i newid ar fy agludiau rhag gwaudaw.

I could hear swearing, cursing and blaspheming, so that I would have set a bargain upon my ears rather than listen.

Ella Wyn, B. Cwg.

Newid, v. a. (new) To change, to exchange.

Newid y gwewyr.

To change the pain.

Adage.

Newidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (newid) A changing.

Newidiadwy, a. (newidiad) Changeable.

Newidiannawl, a. (newidiad) Tending to change.

Newidiannu, v. a. (newidiad) To produce a change or alteration; to transform.

Newidiant, s. m. (newid) The act or state of changing; alteration; transformation.

Newidiaw, v. a. (newid) To change; to transform.

Tri pheth nis gall namn Daw: dyddodf bythoed y cengant; cychid a phob eiddwr heb newidaw; a rhoi gwell a newydd ar bob peth heb ei roi ar goll.

Three things which none but God can accomplish: endure the periods of eternity; converse with every state without changing; and confer improvement and renovation upon every thing without consigning it to annihilation.

Barddas.

Mae'n ei bryd fy newidiaw;

Mawr wall oddi fy mwrw o'i llaw.

It is in her mind to change me; great were the rashness to cast me off her hand.

Newidiawg, a. (newid) Having a change.

Newidiawl, a. (newid) Changeable, mutable.

Newidiedig, a. (newidiad) Being changed.

Newidioldeb, s. m. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidiolder, s. m. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidioli, v. (newidiawl) To be changeable.

Newidiolrwydd, s. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidiwr, s. m.—pl. newidwyr (newid—gwr) A changer; one who barter.

Newidrwydd, s. m. (newid) A changed state.

Newidwriaeth, s. m. (newidiwr) Exchange, commerce, or traffick; a bartering of wares.

Gwladddyn wyd: gwaeddan idwyf:

Wachwraeth newidwriaeth idwyf.

Thou art an excellent person; a miserable wight am I: Worse and worse the commerce of love.

D. ab Gwilym.

Newidwriaethawl, a. (newidwriaeth) Appertaining to exchange or commerce.

Newydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (new) What is new. *Papur Newydd*, a news paper; *newyddion da*, good news; *dywed imi ryw newydd*, tell me some news.

Na ro gori i newyddion oni hont yn hen.

Give no credit to news until they are grown old.

Adage.

Newydd, a. (new) New; fresh. *Newydd gra*, *newydd tanllw*, brand new.

Newydddaidd, a. (newydd) Somewhat new.

Newyddawl, a. (newydd) Of a new quality.

Newyddban, a. (newydd—pan) Newly dressed.

Newyddbeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (newydd—beth) A new thing, a novelty.

Newydddeb, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newyddder, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newydddra, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newydddedd, s. m. (newydd) Novelness, newness.

Newyddgrëad, s. m. (newydd—crëad) A new creation. *a. Newly created.*

Newyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (newydd) The act of making new; a becoming new; innovation.

Newyddian, s. c.—pl. t. od (newydd) A novice.

Nid yn newyddian, rhag lldo ymnewyddaw, a syrthiaw i farol iageth y diabol.

Not a novice, lest, being lifted up with pride, he fall into the condemnation of the devil.

1 Timothy 3. 6.

Newyddianaeth, s. m. (newyddian) Noviciate.

Newyddiannawl, a. (newyddian) Appertaining to a new state; of a new condition.

Newyddiannu, v. a. (newyddian) To render of a new state; to become novel.

Newyddiannus, a. (newyddian) Tending to a new state; in a state of newness.

Newyddiant, s. m. (newydd) A state of newness.

Newyddiaw, v. a. (newydd) To make new.

Newyddiedig, a. (newyddiad) Being made new.

Newyddrwydd, s. m. (newydd) Recentness.

Newyddu, v. a. (newydd) To make new; to modernize, to innovate, to become new.

Newyddus, a. (newydd) Tending to innovation.

Newyddwr, s. m.—pl. newyddwyr (newydd—gwr) One who makes new; an innovator.

Newyn, s. m. (ne—gwyn) Hunger; famine.

Gloddest awr a newyn blwyddyn.

Excess for an hour and famine for a year.

Adage.

Ni ddwg newyn mam weision.

Boys will not bear the hunger of a mother.

Adage.

Pwybyng a gwallfawr ag Arthur, ag un dyddodf y lladdu, ac o'n'i farw; ac wrth hwy pawb a foynt rheddy, merys hwynt a safellid rhag lleu dywal, pan fal newyn mawr araw.

Whoever happened to meet with Arthur, with one stroke was to slay him and his horse; and therefore every body fled from him, as the beasts might flee from a furious lion, when he is suffering great hunger.

Gr. ab Arrian.

Newynawg, a. (newyn) Having hunger, famished.

Hwareldu mab noeth, ni hwery mab newynawg.

A naked child may play, a hungry child will not play.

Adage.

Newynawl, a. (newyn) Famishing; hungry.

Newyndawd, s. m. (newyn) Hungriness.

Newyndra, s. m. (newyn) A hungry state.

Newynedig, a. (newyn) Being famished.

Newyniad, s. m. (newyn) A famishing.

Newynllyd, a. (newyn) Hungry, half starved.

Newynllydrwydd, s. m. (newynllyd) Hungriness.

Newynogaeth, s. m. (newynawg) Famishment.

Newynu, v. a. (newyn) To starve one, to famish;

to be starved, to be famished.

Lladd gloddest yw newynu y meddyg.

To destroy intemperance is to starve the doctor.

Adage.

Mai cellawg y rhedyn yu canu yr haf a newynu y gzanf.

Like the grasshopper slugs in summer and famishes in winter.

Adage.

Newynwr, s. m.—pl. newynwyr (newyn—gwr) One who hungers; a famisher.

Nhw, pron. (hwy) They, or them.

Nhwy, pron. (nhw) They, or them.

Nhwythau, pron. (nhwy—tau) They also.

NI, s. m. r. A Number separate or apart.

Ni, pron. (ni, s.) We, us. *Dyma ni*, here we are; *ni saw*, we will go; *ni sydd yma*, it is we who are here.

Gwell gwae fi na gwae ni.

Better woe me than woe us.

Adage.

Ni, adv. Not; used mostly before words with consonant initials. *Ni ddasant*, they will not come; *ni waeth er hynny*, no matter for that; *ni ym, ni yth, ni yn, ni ych*, by syncope become *ni'm, ni'th, ni'n, ni'ch*.

Ni bydd doeth ni llo.

He will not be wise that will not read.

Adage.

Ni bydd dirind heb hawl.

The uncharitable will not be without a claim.

Adage.

Gwr ni'th gar ni'th gyddydd.

A person who loves them not will not bear with thee.

Adage.

Ar ni odddefo gwas bid was lldo ei hun.

He that will not bear with a servant let him be a servant to himself.

Adage.

Enillu ni char ei enillbu.

Scandal loves not to be scandalized.

Adage.

Diwedd ni bydd i'th, na dechre ni bu.

An end there will not be to thee, nor beginning has there been.

Eia. ab Gwalchmai.

Nid, s. m. (ni—id) A stop of progress; that is impending or in a state of rest.

Nid, adv. (ni—yd) Not; used mostly before words with vowel initials. *Nid yw da*, it is not good; *nid yf ond y fo*, not me but him; *nid oes ed er doe er pan aeth*, it is only since yesterday that he is gone; *nid angen*, not otherwise, to wit; *nid awyrach*, perhaps.

A Duw nid da ymdaraw.

With God it is not good to strive.

Adage.

Nid bod ond angen, nid angen ond Duw.

There is no being but necessity, there is not a necessity but God.

Adage.

Nidr, s. m. (nid) A let, impediment, or hinderance; an entanglement; a delay, or lingering.

Nidrad, s. m. (nidr) An entangling; perplexity.

Nidraw, v. a. (nidr) To entangle; to be entangled; to embarrass; to perplex.

Y haren—

Nidredd awgylech fy neddredd.

The bramble is entangled about my two feet.

D. ab Gwilym.

Nidrawl, a. (nidr) Entangling; dilatory.

Nidredd, s. m. (nidr) Entanglement; perplexity.

Nidri, s. m. (nidr) Entanglement; perplexity; obstruction, hinderance.

O nidri nid ai un adref.

From perplexity not one would reach home.

M. ab Grithin, fr. Saron.

Nidriad, s. m.—pl. nidriaid (nidr) An entangler.

Nidrwyr, s. m.—pl. nidrwyrr (nidr—gwr) One who entangles; a delayer.

Nif, s. m. (ni) A specific number or tale.

Nifer, s. m.—pl. s. oedd (nif) A number; a number collected together, a multitude, a host, a company; a retinue.

Niferai, s. c.—pl. niferelon (nifer) Numerator.

Niferawg, a. (nifer) Consisting of many.

Beirdd newid niferawg orsedd.

The wish of bards a numerous congress.

Cyddfela.

Niferawl, a. (nifer) Relating to number; numerical, numeral.

Niferedig, a. (nifer) Being numbered, or told.

Niferedd, s. m. (nifer) Numerousness.

Niferiad, s. m. (nifer) A numbering.

Niferiaeth, s. m. (nifer) Numeration.

Niferiarnawl, a. (niferiant) Numerary.

Niferiannu, v. a. (niferiant) To enumerate; to make out a number.

Niferiant, s. m. (nifer) Numeration.

Niferogl, v. a. (niferawg) To render numerous; to become numerous or multitudinous.

Niferogrwydd, s. m. (niferawg) Numerousness.

Niferu, v. a. (nifer) To number, to count.

Niferydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nifer) A numerist.

Nifwl, s. m. (nif—gwl) A mist; a cloud.

Nifwlawg, a. (nifwl) Misty, hazy, cloudy.

Nig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—lg) That is strait.

Nigrad, s. m. (nig) A straitening, a narrowing.

Nigrlaw, v. a. (nig) To straiten, to narrow.

Nigus, a. (nig) Strait, narrow, confined.

Ni wlegr fong nigus

O groen iollu.—

I will not wear any strait gloves of the skin of sheep.

D. ab Gwilym.

Nill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—ill) What tends to gain upon or to encroach; a poppy.

Nilla, v. a. (nill) To be over-reaching, to augment

Nillai, s. c.—pl. nilleion (nill) A sickle.

Ninnau, pron. (ni—tau) We also, and us.

Ebal Arawn ab Cynfarch, cyrchu yr banner-gwyr; a safon yn eu cyrchu, llyd pen orlous ni aruddant by, can ddwyn eu ar- rhydded, yd arferom ninnau o lawen fodd; goliaeth.

Said Arawn son of Cynfarch, let us fall on those half men; and let us persevere in attacking them, until we overcome them, so by taking away their honour, that we then may enjoy a glad triumph.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Nis, adv. (ni—ys) Not. It is synonymous with *Ni*, and used before words with consonant initials, and preserving them in their radical form; as *nis doi*, for *ni ddoi*, thou wilt not come; or *nis gweli*, for *ni weli*, thou wilt not see, and the like.

Eddewid nis gwneir nid yw.

A promise that shall not be performed doth not exist.

Adage.

Ni cheifl byyll nis prynn.

He shall not obtain wit who buys it not.

Adage.

Nith, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ny—ith) That is pure, or clear; a niece.

Nithiad, s. m. (nith) A winnowing, a cleaning.

Nithiannawl, a. (nithiant) Tending to purify.

Nithiannu, v. a. (nithiant) To make clean.

Nithiant, s. m. (nith) A purifying; a winnowing.

Nithiaw, v. a. (nith) To purify; to winnow.

Also Troelli and dioldi.

Nithia o'm bron gr-wlon gredd;

Nwetha yn war nyth awelredd.

Purge from my breast a cruel disposition; gently lay open the nest of iniquity.

H. D. ab Ifan.

Nithiawl, a. (nith) Tending to clear; relating to winnowing.

Nithiedig, a. (nithiad) Being winnowed.

Nithiwr, s. m.—pl. nithwyr (nith—gwr) A win- nower.

Nithlen, s. f. (nith—llen) A winnowing sheet.

Nithlen, pedair celulawg a dai.

A winnowing sheet, its value is four pence.

Welsh Laws.

Niw, s. m. (ny—lw) That is violent or sharp.

Niw, adv. (ni) Of what not, of that not.

Ni chyll niw dyfydd.

There will be no loss of what will not be.

Adage.

Niwed, s. m.—pl. niweidian (niw) Harm, hurt, damage, prejudice, disadvantage.

Na chwyr hyd niwed,

Na cheliwyr hyd niwed.

Play not till harm comes, lest not till it becomes calamity.

Adage.

Niwedu, v. a. (niwed) To hurt, or to injure.

Nad i'r cythrel, y gelyn,
Nodau dig niwedu dyn.

Prevent the devil, the foe, of wrathful impulses, to injure man.
T. Gruffydd.

Niweidiad, s. m. (niwaid) A hurting a damaging.

Niweidiannawl, a. (niweidiant) Of a noxious or hurtful quality; injurious.

Niweidiannu, v. a. (niweidiant) To create a hurt, or injury; to become an injury.

Niweidiant, s. m. (niwed) A harming, a hurting.

Niweidiaw, v. a. (niwed) To hurt, to harm, to injure, to damage, to annoy.

Niweidiawg, a. (niwaid) Hurtful, injurious.

Niweidiawl, a. (niwed) Noceut, mischievous.

Niweidiedig, a. (niwed) Hurt, or injured.

Niweidioldeb, s. m. (niweidiawl) Noxiousness.

Niweidiolled, s. m. (niweidiawl) Noxiousness.

Niweidioll, v. a. (niweidiawl) To render noxious; to become noxious or hurtful.

Niweidiolrwydd, s. m. (niweidiawl) Noxiousness.

Niweidiwr, s. m.—pl. niweidiwyr (niwaid—gwr) One who hurts or injures.

Niweidrwydd, s. m. (niwed) Hurtfulness.

Niwl, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ni—gwl) Mist, fog.

Niwl y gwaswyn, gwasarn gwyn;
Niwl yr haf, gwasarn lla;
Niwl y cynhaesi, gwasarn gwlaw;
Niwl y gwasf, gwasarn eira.

Mist in spring is the source of wind;
Mist in summer is the source of heat;
Mist in autumn is the source of rain;
Mist in winter is the source of snow.

Adage.

Niwlenn, s. f. dim. (niwl) A small mist; a small detached cloud.

Niwlach, s. pl. aggr. (niwl) Scattered clouds of mist; flying clouds.

Ni welaif oidd allwllach;
Nid yfai win; nid wyf iach.

I see nought but misty clouds: I will not drink wine; I am not well.
D. ab Gwilym.

Niwlid, s. m. (niwl) A becoming misty or cloudy.

Niwlaw, v. a. (niwl) To become misty or cloudy.

Niwlawg, a. (niwl) Covered with mist, misty.

Niwllogrwydd, s. m. (niwlawg) Mistiness.

NO, s. m. r. That stops, confines, or keeps in.

No, adv. (no, s.) Than, compared with. It is used before words, with consonant initials.

Llai no dim, less than nothing; mwy no dim, more than any thing.

Gwell ceiniog na brawd.

A penny is better than a brother.

Adage.

Nod, s. m.—pl. t. au (no—od) A characteristic, a token, a mark, a butt, a brand. Gwr nod, a man of note; haint y nodau, the plague; nod y dwfr yw gwlybuniadaeth, the characteristic of water is liquidity.

Llae haelion o ddynon tra fuan,
Triwyr nod mawr eu ciol, gan Elgan.

Stain were men generous whilst they were, three men of note great of fame, by Elgan.

Ni chwynwn aychu ennvd,
Nod bach, a newidlo byd.

I would not complain to suffer awhile, as a small stain, and to change condition.
D. Jones, o Lanfair.

Nod, adv. (no—od) Marking, to, even, likewise.

Car hwb, nod dy elyn.

Love every body, even thy enemy.

Adage.

Nodach, s. pl. aggr. (nod) Sundry articles.

Nodalwy, a. (nod) Remarkable, observable.

Nodal, s. c.—pl. nodelon (nod) A noter.

Nodawg, a. (nod) Having a mark or sign, noted.

Nodawl, a. (nod) Tending to characterize, or to mark; marked, notable, eminent, considerable.

Nodeb, s. m. (nod) A characteristic.

Nodedig, a. (nod) Characterized, noted, marked, eminent, considerable.

Noden, s. f.—pl. t. i (nawd) Thread, yarn.

Nodi, v. a. (nod) To characterize, to note, to mark, to point out; to appoint.

Ebal Arthur yna, eho na thngi di yna, nodon, d a gull; eho w a noto dy ben.

Thereupon Arthur said since thou wilt not tarry here, pray thou shalt have the request, which thy tongue may motion.
H. Cuthbert—Helsing.

Well iddynt nodi diwrnod iddo, llawer a ddech ato ei, fo iwr.
I'r rhai y tystiolaethodd—am yr lla.

After they had appointed a day for him, many came to him into his lodgings, to whom he testified concerning Jesus.
Act. xiv. 2.

Nodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nod) A characterizing; a noting, a pointing out; an appointing.

Nodiadawl, a. (nodiad) Characteristical.

Nodiadn, v. a. (nodiad) To characterize.

Nodiadur, s. m. (nodiad) An annotator.

Nodiannawl, a. (nodiad) Characteristic.

Nodiannu, v. c. (nodiad) To characterize.

Nodiannus, a. (nodiad) Characteristical.

Nodiannusrwydd, s. m. (nodiannus) Characteristicalness; that is of a marked condition.

Nodiant, s. m. (nod) A notation, a noting.

Nodidwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nodiad) One who characterizes; one who remarks; a notary.

Nodlyfr, s. m.—pl. t. au (nod—lyfr) Note book.

Nodoldeb, s. m. (nodawl) Characteristicalness.

Nodolled, s. m. (nodawl) Characteristicalness.

Nodoli, v. a. (nodawl) To characterize.

Nodolrwydd, s. m. (nodawl) Characteristicalness; notableness, notability.

Nodrwydd, s. m. (nôd) A notable condition.

Nodwedd, s. m. (nôd—gwedd) A characteristic.

Nodweddlaw, a. (nodwedd) Characteristical.

Nodweddedig, a. (nodwedd) Characterized.

Nodweddiad, s. m. (nodwedd) A characterizing.

Nodweddu, v. a. (nodwedd) To characterize.

Istith yw yn meddu dyfala—pob dydymwg or a ddifiafwr a awen dyn o nodweddu.

Language is adequate to describe every idea, which the soul and genius of man may be able to characterize.

Llywelyn o Langryth.

Nodweddu, a. (nodwedd) Characteristical.

Nodweddwyr, s. m.—pl. nodweddwyr (nodweddwyr) A characterizer.

Nodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nod) A noter, a marker.

Nodyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nodydd) A notation.

Nodyn, s. m. dim. (nod) A note, a mark, a sign.

Nodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—odd) The moisture or fluid pervading bodies; the juice, or sap of vegetation.

Noddadwy, a. (nawdd) Capable of affording refuge.

Noddawl, a. (nawdd) Tending to protect.

Nodded, s. f. (nawdd) Refuge, protection.

Noddfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (nawdd—ma) A place of refuge, a sanctuary.

Noddflau newydd fawr.

New sanctuaries they were.

E. G. Codd.

Mae hec groen mai earg noddflau yn mynydd Dwrth.

There is an old cross, like a stone of refuge, in the mountain of Dwrth.

A. Lewis.

Noddi, v. a. (nawdd) To give refuge, to protect.

A noddo Daw rhy noddi.

That will be protected by God, will be protected completely.

Adage.

Ffyniaf gadw Mao:

Daw Tad, am ei ddedd hi,

A noddo pob man iddi.

I will pray for the preservation of Mao: May God the Father for his excellency, protect every part of it.

Dr. E. G. Codd.

ioddiaid, *s. m.* (nawdd) A giving refuge, a protecting, a making an asylum.
 ioddianawl, *a.* (noddiant) As to protection.
 ioddianwn, *v. a.* (noddiant) To make a refuge.
 ioddiant, *s. m.* (nawdd) Protection, refuge.
 ioddlyd, *a.* (nodd) Of a juicy nature, sappy.
 ioddlydiad, *s. m.* (noddlyd) A rendering juicy; a becoming juicy or sappy.
 ioddlydrwydd, *s. m.* (noddlyd) Juiciness.
 ioddlydu, *v. a.* (noddlyd) To render juicy; to become juicy or sappy.
 ioddus, *a.* (nawdd) Affording a refuge or asylum.
 ioddusaw, *v. a.* (noddus) To render protective; to become protective.
 ioddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* noddwyr (nawdd—gwr) One who gives refuge; a protector.
 ioddwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* noddwreigedd (nawdd—gwaig) A protectress.
 ioddyn, *s. m.* (nawdd) That envelopes, an abys.

Eior y gwyr a elwir Gwyn
 Ab Nudd wrach ben y noddyn—
 And ag af.

May the bier of him who is called Gwyn ab Nudd take him
 above the abyss. *R. Nanmor, 17r long.*

Noc, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. an* (no) Any shallow vessel; a platter, or flat wooden dish; a tray. *Noc bobî, cys tylinaw*, a kneading vessel or trough.

North—or pan anner and fo ddodddag mlyydd a ddylly fod wrth
 noc et thad.

A girl, from the time when she is born until she shall be twelve
 years old ought to be at her father's dish. *Welsh Laws.*

Noead, *s. m.* (noe) A putting in a platter or dish.
 Noeaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* noeaidian (noe) A platter-full.
 Noeaw, *v. a.* (noe) To put in a platter, to dish.
 Noeth, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (ny—oeth) A naked one.

Dod feathyg i noeth, nis cal dranoeth.

Give a loan to the naked one, thou wilt not have it the next day.
Adage.

Noeth, *a.* (ny—oeth) Naked, bare, exposed.

Cariddwch arglwydd a chledd noeth ys enbyd.

The familiarity of a lord with a naked sword is dangerous.
Adage.

Noethadwy, *a.* (noeth) That may be made naked.
 Noethawg, *a.* (noeth) Being naked or bare.
 Noethawl, *a.* (noeth) Tending to make bare.
 Noethedig, *a.* (noeth) Being made bare.
 Noethedd, *s. m.* (noeth) Nakedness, nudity.
 Noethi, *v. a.* (noeth) To make bare, to strip.

Triangenwrthun baidd Ynys Prydain: oel gŵn orfod, or hedd-
 wrth a lie; cwyr anafwl, gan ridd cyflawder; a noethi cledd ar
 ddraed ac arfauith.

The three repulsive obligations of the bards of the Isle of Britain:
 survey by compulsion, for the sake of peace and of good; the
 complaint of disrepair, for the sake of justice; and to washeneth
 the sword against evil and devastation. *Harlequin.*

Noethiad, *s. m.* (noeth) A making naked.
 Noethiadawl, *a.* (noethiad) Apt to make bare.
 Noethiadu, *v. a.* (noethiad) To denudate.
 Noethianawl, *a.* (noethiant) Apt to denudate.
 Noethianu, *v. a.* (noethiant) To denudate.
 Noethiant, *s. m.* (noeth) A denudation.
 Noethlwm, *a.* (noeth—lwm) Nakedly bare.
 Noethlyman, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. od* (noeth—llyman) One
 that is stark naked. *a.* Stark naked.
 Noethni, *s. m.* (noeth) Nakedness, bareness.
 Nof, *s. m.* (ny—of) That is moving or flowing.
 Nofant, *s. m.* (nof) A state of motion; a fluid.
 Nofant, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (nawf) A swimming.

Ac yn noethach ym gwanthant
 Na glustiaid yn nofod nant.

And more naked they made me than the salmon in the swim-
 ming course of the brook. *L. G. Ceithi, 1 supr. Cartillon.*

Nofadaeth, *s. m.* (nofiad) The art of swimming.
 Vol. II.

Nofiadawl, *a.* (nofiad) Relating to swimming.
 Nofiadokdeb, *s. m.* (nofiadawl) Buoyancy.
 Nofiadoledd, *s. m.* (nofiadawl) Buoyancy.
 Nofiadur, *s. m.* (nofiad) That causes to swim.
Nofiadur pysgodyn, nawf pysgodyn, the swim or
 wind bladder of a fish.
 Nofiadwy, *a.* (nofiad) Capable of swimming.
 Nofiannawl, *a.* (nofiant) Buoyant, swimming.
 Nofiannu, *v. a.* (nofiant) To render buoyant;
 to become buoyant.
 Nofiant, *s. m.* (nawf) A swimming; a swim.
 Noflaw, *v. a.* (nawf) To swim; to cause to swim.
A eili di noflaw dros yr afon? Canst thou swim
 over the river? *Dwyf a nofla long*, water that
 will swim a ship.

Ni nofla mewn un afon
 Y deuth yn erbyn y doc.

The wise will not swim in a river against the stream of the wave.
Adage.

Nofiedig, *a.* (nofiad) Being swimmied.
 Nofiedigaeth, *s. m.* (nofiedig) The art of swim-
 ming; a swimming condition.
 Nofiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (nofiad) A swimmer.

Niwl wybren—
 Nofiedydd y nef ydwyf:
 Gwasgarnu f'ia gwng orof;
 Dy lo: hea yw monwes mor.

Vapour of the atmosphere, thou art the swimmer of the sky: dis-
 perse to thy region of repose; thy retreat is the bosom of the sea.
D. Richard.

Noflwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* nofwyr (nawf—gwr) A swimmer
 Nofle, *s. m.* (nawf—lle) A swimming place.
 Nofwg, *s. m.* (nawf) Buoyancy, a swimming state
 Nog, *adv.* (no) Than, compared with. It is used
 before words with vowel initials.

Gwell crofti nog arllawd arglwydd.

Better is a trade than the profession of a prince. *Adage.*

Nag eirfach un nog arall.

Spare not one more than another.
H. Llwyd Cyfal, 17r llwyngog.

Nol, *v. a.* (ny—ol) To fetch, or to bring.
 Noll, *v. a.* (nol) To fetch, or to bring.
 Non, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. au* (ny—on) A stream, a brook.

Dy flynawn lydan, dyleinw nonau;
 Dyddaw, dyhebyr, dybrys dybrau;
 Marwnad Corol a'm cyffroes!

Thy ample fountain, it will replenish the streams; sad omens
 come, dispensing with the path of haste: the death-cry of Corol
 hath agitated me! *Tallies.*

Nos, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. an* (ny—os) Night. *Min nos*,
min y nos, the twilight of evening; *hanner nos*,
canol nos, midnight; *perfeddion y nos*, *dyfnder y*
nos, the middle of the night, or the dead of the
 night; *o'r nos y ganer of*, from the night when
 he shall be born.

Nos yw mam y cyrwiau.

Night is the mother of plots. *Adage.*

Gwaith y nos y dydd a'l dengys.

The work of the night the day will disclose. *Adage.*

Nosawl, *a.* (nos) Relating to night, nocturnal.

Mawrhae yr hollyfnoethawg Ddau ei dregareidd yn mhilith y
 Prydeleidd, rhag ei lywyllaw hwynt o nosawl dywyllwg angho.

The omnipotent God hath magnified his mercy amongst the Brit-
 tons, in preventing their being darkened by the night-like dark-
 ness of death. *Or. ab Arthur.*

Nosgrwydr, *s. m.*—*pl.* nosgrwydrau (nos—crwydr)
 A night ramble.

Nosgrwydrad, *s. m.* (nosgrwydr) A night ramble.

Nosgrwydrai, *s. m.*—*pl.* nosgrwydroion (nos-
 grwydr) A night Rambler.

Nosgrwydrydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* nosgrwydryddion (nos-
 grwydr) A night Rambler.

Nosi, v. n. (nos) To become night, to draw towards night, to grow late.

*Er nosl dygeleirdeb eich gweld,
O'ch llygad dan gwawr y'ngbudd—
Ein e wawr.*

Though the brightness of your countenance is become night,
from your eye being hidden under a cloud, again it shall shine.
Ro. Edwards Offriad.

Nosi, s. f. (nos) A night-time, darkness of night.

*Fenaid dios, ni ddaw nosl
I adall haf y del hi.*

My pretty soul, night will not come to the summer's day where
she comes. *Ll. ab Gwilym.*

Nosiad, s. m. (nos) A becoming night.

Nosig, s. f. dim. (nos) A night time, a night.

Mabon fab Modron a ddysid yn nhair nosig twrth ei fam.

Mabon the son of Modron was taken in three nights from his
mother. *M. Culhwch—Malinogion.*

Noson, s. f. (nos) A night time, a night; a certain night.

Jacob—a llettyl y noson hono yn y gwersyll.

Jacob lodged for that night in the camp. *Genesis 32. 21.*

Noswaith, s. f.—pl. nosweithiau (nos—gwaith) A certain night, a night.

Noswyl, s. f.—pl. t. iau (nos—gwyl) The evening, the nightfall, the time of leaving off work at eve; a vigil.

Noswyl iŵr, gwae at rŵr.

The hen's night-time, woe to such as loves it. *Adage.*

Noswyliaid, s. m. (noswyl) A leaving off work at eve; a keeping vigils.

Noswyliair, v. a. (noswyl) To give over work at eve; to keep a vigil.

Noswyliair, a. (noswyl) Resting for the night.

Noswylidig, a. (noswyliaid) Being laid by at night

Noswyliair, s. m.—pl. noswyliair (noswyl—gwr) One who leaves off for the night; one who keeps vigils.

Notur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nawd) Nature.

Noturiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (notur) Nature.

Noturiair, a. (notur) Natural, or genial.

Nudd, s. m. (ny—udd) A fog, haze, or mist.

Nug, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—ug) A shake, a quiver, a ripple. *a. Shaking; quivering.*

*Metech—
Meth, mynngan, hirlam, haerlur,
Na byrnt gyt na rhywynt uch rydug.*

Stead, swift, white-maned, of long stride, and impatient, may
they not be more fleet than the stormy wind above the rippling
ford. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Nugiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (nug) A shaking; a rippling; or broken motion.

Nugiair, v. a. (nug) To shake; to quiver; to ripple; to wrinkle.

Nugiair gŵn y cwn.

To be shaken by the dogs. *Adage.*

Nugiair, a. (nug) Tending to shake or ripple.

Nur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—ur) A pure body or being; essence.

*Am Fadawg deifnawg dofn awen;
Am nur par fal pair Ceridwen—
Y prydair.*

For the accomplished Madawg of profound genius; for a pure
essence like the cauldron of Ceridwen I am and. *Sefyn.*

NW, s. m. r. That is of a pervading nature.

Nwd, s. m. (ny—wd) That is sharp or pointed.

Nwdd, s. m. (nw) That is pervasive or oozing.

Nwf, s. m. (nw) That is subtil; that is pure, or hallowed. *a. Holy, or pure.*

Nwn, s. m. (nw) That is of an intense nature.

Nwth, s. m. (nw) That draws in or pulls.

Nwy, s. m. (nw) That is pervasive; spirit, or vivacity; spiritliness.

Nwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwy) Drift, or scope; bent of the mind, or passion; a whim, or trick; a way, or manner. *Nwydas drwg, bad tricks; anhwedd tyngs nwyd o hen geffyl, it is difficult to break an old horse of a trick.*

*O bent i bent bont tebyg
Hwylong lwyd i nwyd acida!*

From bottom to bottom is not the den roving ship of the sea
course as a snake! *R. Nann.*

Nwydaw, v. n. (nwyd) To have a particular bent of mind; to have a whim or trick.

Nwydawg, a. (nwyd) Having a particular passion; having a whim or trick.

Nwydawl, a. (nwyd) Of a peculiar bent of mind; whimsical; apt to have tricks.

Nwydedd, s. m. (nwyd) The state of being of a peculiar turn of mind; whimsicalness; a habit of freaks or tricks.

Nwydiad, s. m. (nwyd) A filling with whims or freaks; a becoming whimsical.

Nwydiant, s. m. (nwyd) A whimsical disposition.

Nwydus, a. (nwyd) Freaky, or whimsical.

Nwydusaw, v. a. (nwydus) To render whimsical; to become whimsical or full of freaks.

Nwyduswydd, s. m. (nwydus) Whimsicalness.

Nwydyllt, a. (nwyd—gwyllt) Abounding with wild freaks; halfbrained.

Nwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwy) Essence; stuff, substance, or materials; commodity; effect; wealth, riches. *Mae nwydd da yn yr ceginiau
Ayn, there is good stuff in these shoes. Sil.*

Nwyddaw, v. a. (nwydd) To endue with matter or substance; a becoming substantial.

Nwyddawg, a. (nwydd) Material, or substantial.

Nwyddawl, a. (nwydd) Material, or substantial.

Nwyddiad, s. m. (nwydd) A rendering material or substantial; a becoming substantial.

Nwyddus, a. (nwydd) Material, or substantial.

Nwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwy) A subtil pervading element; a fine ethereal fluid; animal spirits, liveliness, or vivacity; energy.

Tri bonedd awen, nwyf, pryll, a gwybodaeth.

The three foundations of genius, vision, judgment, and knowledge. *Id. 1. 2.*

Nwyfaw, v. a. (nwyf) To cheer up the spirits, to enliven; to become sprightly or wanton.

Nwyfawg, a. (nwyf) Full of vivacity, sprightly; wanton, amorous.

*Golygus wilged
Yn serchawg nwyfawg os mair.*

Slightly mares of amorous and wanton leap. *I. P. 1.*

Nwyfawl, a. (nwyf) Full of vivacity, sprightly; wanton, amorous.

Nwyfedig, a. (nwyf) Being made sprightly or wanton; being become lively or wanton.

Nwyfedigaeth, s. m. (nwyfedig) A rendering or becoming full of spirits.

Nwyfiad, s. m. (nwyf) An enlivening; a becoming sprightly or lively; a becoming wanton.

Nwyfiadawl, a. (nwyfiad) Of an enlivening tendency; of an amorous tendency.

Nwyfiadu, v. a. (nwyfiad) To render sprightly or vivacious; to become sprightly or wanton.

Nwyfiadu, a. (nwyfiad) Enlivening, cheering.

Nwyfiannawl, a. (nwyfiant) Enlivening.

Nwyfiannu, v. a. (nwyfiant) To render sprightly or wanton; to become full of spirits.

*El arogl o'i lwyd yn fays a'm nwyfiannawl;
Hwyliad'n rai arfeth.*

His fragrance from his grove kindly cheered me; a perfume
brilliant design. *E. D.*

Nwyfiannus, a. (nwyfiant) Animating.

Nwyfannusaw, v. a. (nwyfannus) To render sprightly; to become full of vivacity.
Nwyfiant, s. m. (nwyf) Vivacity, sprightliness; wantonness.

—Brodyr a'm blant
Ac o bob gorwyf nwyfiant
Ni wyf Tŷn perchen cyngant!

Brothers to me there were, and each of these princely heirs possessed vigour: but Tŷn knows no congenial owner.

Llywarch Hen.

Nwyfator, ger. (nwyfiad) In enlivening.
Nwyfator, sup. (nwyf) To be enlivening.
Nwyfoed, s. m. (nwyf—oed) A love meeting.

Adwaen of o'i fedw nwyfoed,
Awdur cawd adar y coed.

I know him from his birchen recess of love, the author of song for the birds of the grove. *D. ab Gwilym, t'r ffonfruth.*

Nwyfre, s. f. (nwyf—rhe) The ethereal sphere; the firmament, the atmosphere.

Addwyn heul ya cywyb ya nwyfre.

Glafus is the sun moving in the firmament.

Taliesin.

Gorddyr acar, gwyb brach,
Egwr awyfre, chelach tŷn:
Gwyw canol rhag hirach!

Chambers are the birds, the strand is wet, clear is the welkin, sample the wave: the heart is pained with longing!

Llywarch Hen.

Nwyserch, s. m. (nwyf—serch) Wanton love.
Nwyfus, a. (nwyf) Full of spirits, sprightly, lively, cheerful; wanton.
Nwyfusaw, v. a. (nwyfus) To render sprightly; to become lively; to become wanton.

Nwyfusedd, s. m. (nwyfus) Sprightliness, vivacity; wantonness.

Nwyfusrwydd, s. m. (nwyfus) Sprightliness, vivacity; wantonness.

Nwyth, s. m.—pl. t. an (nwy) A drift, a course, whim, an oddity, a prank; impertinence. *Mae nwythau rhyfedd yn y dyn yma, there are odd freaks in that man. Sil.*

Nwythad, s. m. (nwyth) A rendering eccentric; a becoming eccentric or whimsical.

Nwythas, s. f. (nwyth) Eccentricity, oddity.

Drygmer pob oer, pob nwythas deyrn;

Daw o nef a'th swynae;

Wyl prifardd yr Ffynid a'i chlas.

Be thou taking every chieftain, every prince of arrogance; God of heaven hath doomed thee; to thou superlative the land of Britain and its church.

Ll. F. Moeh, i Llywelyn II.

Nwythaw, v. a. (nwyth) To render whimsical; to become full of freaks or whimsical.

Nwythawg, a. (nwyth) Having oddities.

Nwythawl, a. (nwyth) Eccentric, whimsical.

Nwythedig, a. (nwythad) Rendered eccentric; become eccentric or whimsical.

Nwythiad, s. m. (nwyth) A rendering eccentric; a becoming eccentric or whimsical.

Nwythig, a. (nwyth) Eccentric, whimsical.

Nwythus, a. (nwyth) Full of whims, freaks, or oddities; whimsical, freaky; impertinent. *Dyn nwythus, a whimsical and impertinent person.*

Nwythusaw, v. a. (nwythus) To render whimsical; to become whimsical.

Nwythusrwydd, s. m. (nwythus) Eccentricity.

Ny, s. m. r. That is spreading, pervasive, or universal; that is whole or in continuity. It is used as a prefix, implying augmentation, and certitude.

Nych, s. m. (ny—ych) A state of pain, a languishing, a pining away.

Hir nych i angen.

Long pining to death.

Adage.

Bld nych cwyn claf.

Languishing be the complaint of the sick.

Adage.

Nycha, interj. (ny—ycha) Behold! lo! see here!

Nychawl, a. (nych) Languishing; tormenting.
Nychdawd, s. m. (nych) A state of languishment or pain; a lingering disorder; a languishment.

Gwell marw na hir nychdawd.

Better is death than long languishment.

Adage.

Nychedig, a. (nych) Tortured, or afflicted.

Nychiad, s. m. (nych) A languishing; a causing pain, a tormenting.

Nychial, v. a. (nych) To be languishing or in pain.

Nychiant, s. m. (nych) Languishment; pain.

Nychlyd, a. (nych) Languishing, pining; painful.

Nychlydrwydd, s. m. (nychlyd) A state of anguish.

Nychlydu, v. a. (nychlyd) To become languishing.

Nychu, v. a. (nych) To inflict pain, to torment, to consume with pain; to languish, to pine, to waste away. *Paid a'i nychu hi, do not torture her.*

Wylaf—

Nychwyd, anafwyd aifer.

Na chawn ragor-ddawu gerdder.

I weep, afflicted, wounded are many, that we shall not enjoy the minstrel of superior talent.

Sfyn.

Nychwaew, s. m. (nych—gwaew) A languishing pain.

Nychwedd, s. f. (nych—gwedd) A countenance of anguish.

Nyddell, s. f.—pl. t. i (nwd) A needle.

Nydwydd, s. f.—pl. t. an (nwd—gwydd) A brooch, or pin; a needle. *Nydwydd ddur, a stitching needle; cei y cwd a'r nydwydd ar ei ol, thou shalt have the bag and the brooch after him: Nydwydd y bygel, shepherd's needle.*

Nydwyddai, s. c. (nydwydd) Worker at a needle.

Nydwyddaw, v. a. (nydwydd) To needle.

Nydwyddes, s. f.—pl. t. an (nydwydd) A needle-woman, a seamstress.

Nydwyddwr, s. m.—pl. nydwyddwyr (nydwydd—gwr) A needleman, or seamster.

Nydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—ydd) A spin, a turn, or twist; a perversion; equivocation, evasion.

Nyddawl, a. (nydd) Spinning; turning, twisting.

Nyddedig, a. (nydd) Being spun or twisted.

Nyddfa, s. f.—pl. nyddffeydd (nydd) A spinning place.

Nyddiad, s. m. (nydd) A spinning; a twisting.

Nyddoes, s. m. (nydd—oes) Spinach.

Nyddu, v. a. (nydd) To spin; to turn, to twist; to pervert, to equivocate, to evade.

Nyddwedd, s. f. (nydd—gwedd) The size of yarn in spinning.

Nyddwr, s. m.—pl. nyddwyr (nydd—gwr) A spinner.

Nyddwraig, s. f.—pl. nyddwreigedd (nydd—gwraig) A spinning-woman, a spinster.

Nyf, s. pl. aggr. (nwf) Snow. It is more generally called *ciry, cira, and od.*

Gwynbryd nyf cyn daddawdd.

A white countenance of snow before it dissolves.

Ior. Gylfar.

Nyfed, s. f. (nwf) A pure or holy nature.

Dyphorthes mewn nyfed nyfed.

The slender maid bore the praise for sanctity.

Anwyn.

Gorthwys nefoedd nyfed eglur,

Gwrthwyf na bo trist Crist creador!

Supreme of the heavens of splendid purity, at me may Christ the creator not be grieved!

Cynddelu.

Y gwr a oedd awyrawl adolant,

Ac adolant ddaerawl,

Egryw h. arglwydd canmawrwl;

Egryw gwyr nyfed nefawl;

Tu y bwyf y bo dy xanawl,

Tad yspryd, a'n Tad ysprydawl.

The Being who caused the mortal creatures of wing, and earthly abodes, hear me, thou universal Lord; let the gentle sovereignty of heaven listen; the side I am of be thou praised there, Father of spirit, and our spiritual Father.

Ididr Seb.

S B 2

Nyfel, *s. m.* (nwf—el) A subtil element.

*Uch swen uchel;
Uch no pob nyfel.*

Above the high; flowing; higher than every subtil element.
Talliesin, com y Meirch.

Nyfiad, *s. m.* (nyf) A snowing, a falling of snow.
Nyfiaw, *v. n.* (nyf) To snow: but *dyrio ciry*,
dyrio cira, and *odi*, are the popular words.

Nyni, *pron.* (ny—ni) We all; we, us.

*Dew Tad, o'rh rad a'rh sawryd mawr,
Ymorol a' nynt.*

God the Father, of thy grace and thy awful majesty, have regard
of us. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Nyninnau, *pron.* (ny—ninnau) We also; us too.

Nyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (ny—yth) A nest. *Nyth*
aderyn, or *moron y maes*, wild carrot.

Y penhebogedd— a ddyly nythod yr hebogau, a'r llemystnod,
a fo ar dir y brwnin.

The head falconer ought to have the nests of the falcons, and
the sparrow-hawks, which shall be on the land of the king.
Welsh Laws.

Nythai, *s. c.*—*pl.* nytheion (nyth) A nestling.

Nythaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* nytheldiau (nyth) A nestful.

Nythawd, *s. m.* (nyth) The act of nestling.

Nythdrig, *s. m.* (nyth—drig) The period of stay-
ing in the nest.

Nythdrigiad, *s. m.* (nythdrig) Nidulation.

Nythdrigiant, *s. m.* (nythdrig) The time of keep-
ing the nest, nidulation.

Nythfa, *s. f.* (nyth—ma) A nestling place.

Nythgyw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (nyth—cyw) A nestling

Nythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (nyth) Nidification.

Nythlwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (nyth—llwyth) A nest-
ful, the young ones in the nest.

Nythu, *v. a.* (nyth) To build a nest; to nestle.

Nythyn, *s. m.* dim. (nyth) A little nest.

Nyw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (ny) Sprightliness, vivaci-
ty; ardour; vigour.

Nywiad, *s. m.* (nyw) A rendering lively; a be-
coming sprightly or wanton.

Nywus, *a.* (nyw) Of a sprightly nature.

Nywusaw, *v. a.* (nywus) To render sprightly; to
become lively, brisk, or wanton.

Nywusedd, *s. m.* (nywus) Sprightliness.

Nywusarwydd, *s. m.* (nywus) Sprightliness.

O.

O, *s. m. r.* That goes out or proceeds. It is a
termination of some nouns; and of the third
person future tense of the subjunctive mood.

O, *prep.* From, of, out of; by. O'm, from my;
o'rh, from thy; o'i, from his, her, or its; o'n,
from our; o'ch, from your; o'u, from their; o'r,
from the; being contractions of o ym, o yth, o
ei, o ein, o eich, o eu, o yr. O le i le, from place
to place; o'r gorau, of the best, very well.

Godritor bruch o'i phen.

The milking of a cow must be from her head. *Adage.*

O, *conj.* If, used before words with consonant
initials, in common with *os*, except that the
mutable ones suffer no change with the latter;
but with *o* the change is optional, in certain
cases. O ceri ff, o cheri ff, os ceri ff, if thou
wilt love me.

O cheffr dyn yn llosgi yn lleddrad, bid eneidfadden.

If a man shall be found burning privily, let him be condemned
to death. *Welsh Laws.*

*Bal mawr, y' Nghymru o bydd
Dyu bydaul ar d'ennu beidd.*

A great fault, in Wales if there shall be a mortal man of thy
christian name. *D. ab Iwan Ddu.*

O, *pron.* The third person neuter and masculine;
it, he. Difai oedd o, faultless was he. This
pronoun is also used idiomatically for persons,
like it in English. O ddwyedd imi farw, it
was said by him that I had died.

O, *interj.* Oh, alas. O druan oedd! Oh poor
thing that he was! O dyn! Oh dear!

*O ai a dwywan nef a dalar, a ddaw amey y gallwyf i dalu
chwyf yn y gorthwylch i'r gwy hyn, y rhai ry orag i minnau
ddyfod yn yr angenocyd hwn!*

Oh me! ye gods of heaven and earth, will there come a time
when I shall be able to retaliate against those men, who have
caused me also to be in this adversity! *Gr. ab Arthur.*

OB, *s. m. r.* A going out, a going from.

Oblaid, *conj.* (o—plaid) Because, for this reason.

Obliged, *conj.* (o—plegid) Because, on that ac-
count, for, on this account that.

Obobtu, *prep.* (o—pobtu) On every side, on each
side; about; from every side.

Obraidd, *adv.* (o—braidd) Hardly, or scarcely.

Obry, *prep.* (o—bry) Below, beneath, under.

*Addaf rhu a'i bil ddaw fry:
Dadodant o dud obry.*

Adam the sire with his offspring will come above; they will
live and rise from the region below. *H. D.*

Obry, *adv.* (o—bry) Beneath, in a lower place.

O chyrrhaedd fry ni ddaw obry.

If he gets above he will not come below. *Adg.*

OC, *s. m. r.* An outward or opposite position.

Oc, *prep.* (oc, s.) From; of; out of; at a dis-
tance from; before, in front, or opposite to.
Oa ei wyneb, from his face; ac eu lle, o's ll.
out of their place.

Y Trofnywylon o wnaist aerth ddiffrw ei mabwl ac eiddw.

The Trojans made a slaughter of immense magnitude of the
enemies. *Gr. ab Iwan.*

Oco, *adv.* (oc) Yonder, there, at a distance.

Ci'n bynod a barid, oco'n horewad i'u hyst;

Ci'n oen i daerion, mwy cygnar na ddwy-ryd.

A dog notable and handsome, yonder with upright cry as a
course; a dog that is the dread of importunate men, over as
than the impetuous wind. *B. Dafydd, i ffridd.*

Y cnewydd oco'n horew,

Irlia frig ar nel y ffon.

The nut tree's powder lively seem, with fresh-coloured brow, as
on the brow of the hill. *Marg. Gwynedd.*

Ocr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ocran (oc—yr) Usury.

Oeraeth, *s. m.* (ocr) Usury, profit, gain.

Ocrawl, *s.* (ocr) Relating to usury.

Ocredd, *s. m.* (ocr) Usuriousness; profit.

Ocri, *s. m.* (ocr) Usury, profit, gain.

Ocriad, *s. m.* (ocr) A dealing in usury.

Ocrn, *v. a.* (ocr) To practise usury.

Ocrwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ocrwyr (ocr—gwr) An usurer.

Ocrydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ocr) An usurer.

Octid, *s. m.* (og) The time of youth; youth.

Cof can octid yn dir.

Memory with youth is certain. *Adg.*

CH, s. m. r. A forcible utterance; a moan, a groan. *Och yn dy berfedd!* May there be a grumbling in thy guts!

Oh, interj. (och, s.) Oh! Alas! Woe!

*Och sawy! o'r oer eagar,
Gwell dy fod yn drydar
Gan sbect dŵr diarchar,
Dy olo di y dan ddalar!*

Alas thou dear one! that a sad separation should come, after thou wert joyous with a gallant ruthless chief, that thou shouldst be covered under earth!
Cyfoesi Myrddin.

Oh, interj. (och) Oh, Ah. *Ocha druan!* Ah, poor thing! *Ocha ft! ocha ffnau!* Ah me!

Ohain, s. m. (och) A groaning often, a groaning.

Ohain, v. a. (och) To be uttering groans.

Ohan, s. m. (och) A groan, a moan; a woe.

Ohan, interj. (och) Oh! Alas! Woe!

Ochan! add pell y gull.

Alas! not much canst thou do.

Ochenaid, s. f.—pl. ochenaidian (och—enaid) A sigh.

*Mae dan fy maron yu croni
Ochenaid oer na chawn di.*

There is within my breast collecting a heavy sigh that I do not have thee.
R. Ddu.

Ochenaidiad, s. m. (ochenaid) A sighing.

Ochenaidiaw, v. a. (ochenaid) To utter sighs.

Ochenaidiaw, a. (ochenaid) Sighing, sobbing.

Ochenaidiwr, s. m. (ochenaid—gwr) A sigher.

Ochi, s. m. (och) A groaning, a moaning; a sighing.

*A mill o' eneidias man,
Ochi anferth, a chwyntan,
—A gylwed.*

And a thousand of minute sobb, dreadful groaning, and complaint, were heard.
Dr. J. Cunt.

Ochi, v. a. (och) To utter groans, to groan, to sigh.

Rhag trymfryd ochid achennawg.

Because of an oppressed mind let the needy utter groans.
Adage.

Ochiad, s. m. (och) The uttering of sighs.

Ochr, s. m.—pl. t. an (och—yr) A side, an edge.

Ochraw, s. (ochr) Having sides, lateral.

Ochrawl, a. (ochr) Belonging to the side, lateral.

Ochredd, s. m. (ochr) The state of having sides.

Ochren, s. f. dim. (ochr) A side or shelving region.

Ochri, v. a. (ochr) To make a sharp side, ledge, edge, or rim; to side, to take a side. *Mae o yn ochri am y fron*, he is turning on one side for the breast.

Ochriad, s. m. (ochr) A siding, a forming a side.

Ochrrwr, s. m.—pl. ochrrwyr (ochr—gwr) A sider.

OD, s. m. r. that is out, clear or bright; the falling snow, snow.

Od, a. (od, s.) Notable; excellent; singular, odd.

Nid edwyn; mór od ydyw.

She does not recognise; so odd is she.
D. ab Gwilym.

Od, conj. (o—yd) If; used before words with vowel initials. *Od awn*, if we go; *od arosi*, if thou wilt stay.

*Od ydyw yn dawedog,
Is y chwared nos a chog.*

If she is become silent, lower will the nightingale and the cuckoo sing.
D. ab Edmund.

Odi, v. n. (od) To snow; for which *buwio eira*, is commonly used.

*Oid eiry; told ystrad;
Dyfrwynt cedwyr i gad;
Mi nid af; anaf ni'm gad!*

Let there be snowing of snow; let it cover the vale; let the warriors hasten to battle: I shall not go; infirmity will not let me!
Llywarch Hen.

Odiad, s. m. (od) A falling of snow, a snowing.

Odiaeth, s. m. (od) A peculiarity; that is notable, rare, or precious.

*Haerai rai—cich myn'd yn Saie,
A gado'ch gwyr ac odiaeth,
Ar dranc, megys llong ar draeth.*

Some would assert that you are become an Englishman, and leave your men and peculiarity to perish, like a ship on the strand.
W. Llwyn, i E. Llwyd, o lat.

Odiaethawl, a. (odiaeth) Peculiar, particular.

Odiaethu, v. a. (odiaeth) A rendering peculiar.

Odidi, s. m. (od) A peculiarity, a rarity. *Od odid*, peradventure.

Odidi, adv. (od) Perhaps, probably; rarely.

Odidi nad odidi yw.

It is probably only a probability.

Adage.

Odidi addewid a ddol.

A rarity is the promise that comes.

Adage.

Odidi a galwio wyneb o ciniwed.

A phenomenon is he that keeps his countenance out of necessity.
Adage.

Odidiawg, a. (odidi) Peculiar, or remarkable.

Odidiawg a fo didiwyll.

He is remarkable that is without deceit.

Adage.

Odiadd, a. (awdl) Of the nature of rhyme.

Odlawg, a. (awdl) Rhythmical; having rhyme.

Odledd, s. m. (awdl) The state of being rhythmical; the state of having rhyme.

Odlu, v. a. (awdl) To make rhyme; to rhyme, to have terminations of the same sound.

Odluad, s. m. (awdl) A rhyming.

Odlig, s. f. dim. (awdl) A little ode.

Odlud, a. (ôd) Niveous, or snowy.

Odludrwydd, s. m. (odlud) Snowiness.

Odlwaw, s. m. (od—glaw) Sleet; also called *ciwrlaw*.

Odlwawd, s. m. (odlud) A sleeting.

Odlwaww, v. n. (odlud) To sleet.

Odlwaww, a. (odlud) Abounding with sleet.

Odyn, s. f.—pl. t. an (od) That reduces to a calx; a kiln. *Odyn galch, cylyn calch*, a lime kiln; *odyn frag*, a malt kiln; *odyn faes*, a field kiln.

Pobodyn ni bo odyn biben, tralan ei gwerth a ddwygwydd.

Every kiln that is not a pipe kiln, the third of its value shall fall.
Welsh Laws.

Odynaid, s. f. (odyn) A kiln-full.

Odyndy, s. m.—pl. t. an (odyn—ty) A kiln-house.

ODD, s. m. r. That tends out or from.

Odd, prep. (o—ydd) From, of, out of; by.

Oddeutu, prep. (o—dentu) On both sides; about; round about. *Oddeutu y ty*, about the house; *oddeutu mil*, about a thousand. **adv.** From both sides.

Oddf, s. m.—pl. oddfau (odd) A knob, an excrescence; a wen; a corn; a botch.

*Wyr Farchudd arfan erchyll
A ddifa calth fal oddf cyll.*

The grandson of Marchudd of terrible weapons will destroy the slaves like knobs of hazel.
R. Ddu.

Oddfawg, a. (odd) Protuberant, bossed.

Oddfawl, a. (odd) Tending to be knobbed.

Oddfi, v. n. (odd) To become bossed or knobbed.

Oddfiad, s. m. (odd) A becoming knobbed.

Oddfogi, v. n. (oddfawg) To become knobbed.

Oddfogrwydd, s. m. (oddfawg) Knobbiness.

Oddfu, v. n. (odd) To bump out, to boss.

Oddfyn, s. m. dim. (odd) A knob, a knur; a bunch; a wen; a little swelling, a botch.

Oddi, prep. (odd) Out of, from; off, from off.

*Digrifon, doethlon fa'r do
A aned oddi yao.*

Merry and wise was the generation that was born from thence.
L. G. Collet.

Oddicw, adv. (oddi—acw) From yonder.
Oddiallan, prep. (oddi—allan) From the outside.
Oddiallan, adv. (oddi—allan) From without; on the outside, outwardly.
Oddiam, prep. (oddi—am) From the circumference, from round. *adv.* From about.
Oddiamdanaf, pronom. prep. (oddiam—tanaf) From about me, from off me. *Oddiamdanaf*, from about thee; *oddiamdani*, from about her; *oddiamdano*, from about him; *oddiamdanom*, from about us; *oddiamdanoch*, from about you; *oddiamdanynf*, from about them.
Oddiamgylch, adv. (oddiam—cylch) From round about, from about; in circumference. *prep.* About.

Oddiar, prep. (oddi—ar) From, or off; above.

Mal llyfu mei oddiar ddraiu.

Like licking honey off thorns.

Adage.

Oddiar, adv. (oddi—ar) From off; from, off.

Oddiarffordd, adv. (oddia—ffordd) From off the way.

Oddiarffordd, a. (oddia—ffordd) Out of the way.

Oddiarffordd grybwyll, an out of the way thought

Oddiarnadd, prep. (oddia—arnadd) From the possession of. *Oddiarnaddynf*, from the possession of them.

Oddiarnaf, pronom. prep. (oddi—arnaf) From me; from off me; from above me; above me.

Oddiarnad, oddiarnat, from over thee; oddiarno, oddiarnodd, from off him; oddiarni, oddiarni, from off her; oddiarnom, oddiarnon, from off us; oddiarnoch, from off you; oddiarnynf, from off them, above them.

*Lloeddai y gwr cyn ei wled ebbi Gwgan. Paham yr ae yntan
 a fy march cyn fy nlegyn oddiarno.*

*Thou hast killed the man before seeing him, said Gwgan. Why
 should he take away my horse before I had sighted from off him.*
Arach Gwgan.

Oddicartref, adv. (oddi—cartref) From home.

Oddidraw, adv. (oddi—traw) From yonder.

Oddidref, adv. (oddi—tref) From home.

Oddidros, adv. (oddi—tros) From beyond.

Oddiethr, conj. (oddi—ethr) Except, unless.

Oddiethr, prep. (oddi—ethr) On the exterior, on the outside. *adv.* From the external.

*Aethant allan oddiethr y ddinas, i heri dangaws amryfollon
 gwadau.*

*They went out on the exterior of the city, in order to show
 various sorts of games.*
Gr. ab Arthur.

Oddifae, adv. (oddi—maes) From without.

Oddifewn, adv. (oddi—mewn) From within.

Oddifry, adv. (oddi—bry) From above.

Oddifyny, adv. (oddi—myny) From above.

Oddifynydd, adv. (oddifyny) From above.

Oddigan, adv. (oddi—can) From the possession of; from being with. It is compounded thus with pronouns: *Oddigenyf, oddiganryf, oddigandwyf, oddigenyf, oddigenyf, oddiganot, oddiganddot, oddigano, oddiganddo, oddiganto, oddigantho; oddigani, oddiganddi, oddiganti, oddiganthi, oddigenddi, oddigenti, oddigenth; oddiganom, oddiganddom, oddigantom, oddiganthom, oddigenym; oddiganoch, oddiganddoch, oddiganloch, oddiganthoch, oddigenych; oddiganynf, oddiganddynt, oddigantynf, oddiganthynf, oddigenynf.*

Oddiger, adv. (oddi—cer) From by, from being close to.

Oddigerth, conj. (oddi—certh) Except, unless.

Oddigerth, prep. (oddi—certh) Except; beside. *adv.* From close to. *Trwy ei hun, ac oddigerth ei hun*, through herself, and besides herself.

Oddigyda, adv. (oddi—cyda) From along with.

Oddigylch, prep. (oddi—cylch) From about, of about; about. *adv.* From about.

Oddigylchen, adv. (oddigylch) From round about.

Golchodd Taf oddigylchen

Dau ei bala—

The Tav did wash from round about under his coat.

Long Lex.

Oddihwnt, adv. (oddi—hwnt) From far, from the farther side; from beyond; from yonder.

Oddilawr, adv. (oddi—llawr) From below.

Oddimewn, adv. (oddi—mewn) From within.

Oddiobry, adv. (oddi—obry) From below.

Oddirhwng, adv. (oddi—rhwng) From between, from the intermediate space. *Oddirhwng, oddirhwngdom, oddirhwngtom, oddirhwngtuo, from between us; oddirhwngoch, oddirhwngdoch, oddirhwngtoch, oddirhwngthoch, from between you; oddirhwngynf, oddirhwngddynf, oddirhwngthynf, oddirhwngthynf, from between them.*

Oddiso, adv. (oddi—iso) From below, or beneath.

Oddisod, adv. (oddi—sod) From below, from beneath.

Odditan, adv. (oddi—tan) From under; from below. *prep.* Below, underneath. *Odditan, odditanaf, from under me; odditanad, odditanot, odditanof, from under thee; odditano, odditanod, from under him; odditani, from under her; odditanom, odditanon, from under us; odditanoch, from under you; odditanynf, from under them.*

*Gwelwn y ddalar—megs pellen fechan groo yabell okano a
 I could see the earth, like a small round ball far below us.*
Ellis W. p. 5. l. 109

Odditros, adv. (oddi—tros) From over, or beyond

Odditrwy, adv. (oddi—trwy) From through.

Oddinchod, adv. (oddi—uchod) From above.

Oddiuch, adv. (oddi—uch) From above.

Oddiuchdo, pron. prep. (oddich) From above him.

Oddiwaered, adv. (oddi—waered) From below.

Oddiwrth, prep. (oddi—wrth) From by, from

adv. From being in contact, from off. *(un wrthof, oddiwrthof, from me; oddiwrthot, oddiwrthot, from thee; oddiwrtho, from him; oddiwrthi, from her; oddiwrthom, oddiwrthyn, from us; oddiwrthoch, oddiwrthych, from you. oddiwrthont, oddiwrthynf, from them.)*

Ni ddof oddiwrth nri Ddafydd

Oni ddeci y nos yn ddydd.

I will not come away from the nephew of David, at night shall become day.

Oddiyma, adv. (oddi—yma) From here, or hence

Oddiyma, adv. (oddi—yma) From hence.

Oddiyna, adv. (oddi—yna) From there, from thence; from thenceforth; thence; then.

Oddiynaeth, adv. (oddi—ynaeth) From there from thence; from thenceforth.

Oddiyno, adv. (oddi—yno) From there, or from thence, speaking of a distant place or time.

*Y freniiaeth hon a raiid yn ddu, ac Ddaif a Brynach
 sydd o afor Humber; hyd yn afor Ddaif; ac oddiynf a
 Ygodald yn Brynach.*

*This kingdom was divided into two, namely Ddaif and Brynach
 Ddaif is from the river Humber to the river Trent; Brynach
 thence to the Scottish sea in Brynach.*

Oddobry, adv. (oddi—obry) From beneath.

Odduch, adv. (oddi—uch) From above, from above

Odduchof, from above me; odduchod, from above thee; odducho, odduchto, from over him; odduchi, odduchti, from over her; odduchom, odduchon, from above us; odduchoch, odduchoch, from above you; odduchynf, odduchynf, from above them.

Odducho, adv. (odd—uch) From above.
Oddyma, adv. (odd—yma) From here, or hence.
Oddyman, adv. (odd—yman) From hence.

Pell oddyman Aber Llyw,
 Follach an ddy gyweddyw;
 Talan, teulu dy ddeigr heddyw.

Far from hence is Aber Llyw, farther our two kindred chiefs:
 Talan, I have repaid thy tears this day. *Llywarch Hen.*

Oddyna, adv. (odd—yna) From there, from thence; from thenceforth; thence; then.
Oddynaeth, adv. (odd—ynaeth) From there; from thence; from thenceforth.

Pwy a wledych oddynaeth?

Who will govern from thenceforth? *Cyffwrdd Myrddin.*

Oddyno, adv. (odd—yno) From there, or from thence, speaking of a distant place or time.

Oed, s. m.—pl. t. au (o—ed) Process of time; time to come; age; a set time, appointed time, a set day to come; a day of assignation; a delay, or put off of time. *Yn oed un dydd*, in the space of one day; also, delaying or excepting one day; *oed dydd*, a day of appointment; *gwerthu ar oed*, to sell upon credit; *oed wrth borth*, time granted in the process of a suit at law; *y mas yn oed*, it is high time. *Sil.—Dyn mewn oed*, a person of age; *taw oed*, under age.

Fob path a ymdaith a gynnwll of borthiant,
 Ond cler, ac oedion, a llacron difwyniant.

Every thing that moves doth collect its food, except ministers
 and rulers and worthless thieves. *Taliesin.*

Oedawg, a. (oed) Full of delay; dilatory.

Oedawl, a. (oed) Tending to delay, procrastinating.

Oedfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (oed—ma) A time or place of meeting; a meeting; convenient time, opportunity.

Nid oes i ai ddwygwyl ond gwradydd a goll oddiwrth esgwlenn
 oedion i ddwyn i henn amcanion dalonnes.

We are not to expect any thing but disgrace and affliction from
 neglecting opportunities for accomplishing good designs. *Ior. Owain.*

Oedi, v. a. (oed) To set a time; to procrastinate, to protract, to put off time; to postpone.

Ni henn hawl er ei boedi.

A claim will not grow obsolete though it be delayed. *Adage.*

Oeda'r drel, aed ar ei dro:
 Y llw eiddot ei haddo.

Put off the drel, let him go about his business: that complexion
 of thine may it kill him. *Raf. ab Robert.*

Oediad, s. m.—pl. t. an (oed) A setting or assigning a time, a making an appointment; a delaying; procrastination; a postponing.

Oediawg, a. (oed) Having a long process of time, of a long time; stricken in years, aged.

Oediedig, a. (oediad) Being settled as of time; being procrastinated or delayed.

Oedran, s. m. (oed—rhan) Time of life, duration of life; full age; age. *Mae hi o oedran priodi*, she is of age for marrying; *dyn mewn oedran*, a man in years.

Oedraniad, s. m. (oedran) A growing in years.

Oedranu, v. m. (oedran) To grow in years.

Oedranus, a. (oedran) Of a period of life; being in years, stricken in years; aged, elderly.

Oedwr, s. m.—pl. oedwyr (oed—gwr) One who appoints a time; a procrastinator, a delayer.

Oedd, v. m. (o—edd) Was, did exist; it, he, or she was. *A oedd hi yno? Oedd.* Was she there? She was.

Oedd gwr fy mab, oedd dysgywan hawl,
 Ac oedd mai i Urien;
 Ar ryd Fortes y llus Owen.

A man was my son, he was of illustrious inheritance, and he
 was the nephew of Urien; at the ford of Morles Owen was slain.
Llywarch Hen.

Oeg, s. m. (o—eg) That is opened out.

Oel, s. m. (o—el) Of a protruding tendency.

Oen, s. m.—pl. wyn (o—en) A state of motion, briskness, or agitation; a lamb.

A waelo ei hun yn oep a lyngcir gan y blaidd.

He that will make himself a lamb will be swallowed by the wolf.
Adage.

Oen tagnafodd iis gweddad,
 A llew'a y dris, llawen drad.

The lamb of peace where it seemed meet, and a lion in the con-
 flict, sprightly and bold. *W. Alaw.*

Oens, v. (oen) To lamb, to yean.

Oenaidd, a. (oen) Like a lamb, lamb-like.

Oenan, s. c. (oen) A lambkin, a little lamb.

Oenawl, a. (oen) Belonging to a lamb.

Oenban, s. m. (oen—pan) A lamb's fur.

Oenes, s. f. (oen) An ewe lamb, a young ewe.

Oengen, s. m. (oen—cen) A lamb's skin.

Oenig, s. f. dim. (oen) A little ewe-lamb.

Oenyn, s. m. dim. (oen) A little lamb, a lambkin.
Wyniach, wynos, dyn bach, lambkins.

Oer, s. m.—pl. t. ion (o—er) That is of a repulsive quality; a frigidity, a cold nature; severity. *a.* Cold; repulsive.

Mai oer a yna ysgubwr gybas.

A cold May will make a warm baro. *Adage.*

Oer gwely pygod yn nghyngawd ion.

Cold is the bed of fishes under the shelling of ice. *Adage.*

Oeraidd, a. (oer) Somewhat cold, inclement.

Oerawl, a. (oer) Tending to frigidity; cooling.

Oerchwdl, s. m.—pl. t. au (oer—chwdl) A sad story, bad tidings, ill news.

Oerdeu, s. m. (oer) Coldness, frigidity.

Oerder, s. m. (oer) Coldness, or frigidity.

Oedra, s. m. (oer) Coldness, or frigidity.

Oeredig, a. (oer) Being cooled, or made frigid.

Oerdd, s. m. (oer) Coldness, or frigidity.

Oeren, s. f. dim. (oer) A cold female.

Oerfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (oer—ma) A cool place.

Oerfel, s. f.—pl. t. on (oer—bel) Cold air; cold weather.

Yr oerfel annyoddefedig—pai bwrdd mynydd o dan yddo ydd
 ael yn un isen.

The insuperable cold, if a mountain of fire were thrown thereon
 it would become a perfect body of ice. *Eticidarius.*

Oerfelawg, a. (oerfel) Of cold temperament.

O lath Llywelyn—

Oerfelawg calon dan fron o fraw.

For the death of Llywelyn, cold is the heart in the bosom through
 regret. *Gr. ab yr Ynad Goch.*

Oerferw, a. (oer—berw) Coldly bubbling.

Gorwynn bren derw, oerferw dwfr;

Cyrchid blw bren derw;

Gwneidd seith seith y syberw.

Glistening the tops of the oak, coldly-bubbling the water; the
 knee will resort to the skirt of the birch copse; the bolt of the
 hoaster is soon made to fly. *Llywarch Hen.*

Oergled, a. (oer—cled) Cool-sheltered.

Araf haf, hwar gwellt,
 Eirion oed, oergled cail.

Gentle the summer, calm the ocean, splendour the woods, of a
 cooling shade the grove. *Gwalchmai.*

Oerglyd, a. (oer—clyd) Cool-sheltered.

Oergrai, a. (oer—crai) Harshly-cold.

Ystafell Cynddylan yn oergrai heno,

Gwedi y parhau a'm baid;

Heb y'r, heb wreidded ai cadwal.

The hall of Cynddylan is harshly-cold this night, after the ho-
 nour upon me bestowed; Without the men, without the women
 who kept it. *Llywarch Hen.*

Oergri, s. f. (oer—gri) A dismal cry.

Oergriad, s. m. (oergri) A crying dismally.

Oergriaw, v. a. (oergri) To cry dismally.

Oergwmp, s. m. (oer—cwmp) A dismal fall.
Oergwmp galanus, the sad lapse of slaughter compensation. It is an ancient law term, otherwise called *Dynggoll cenedl*, and *Dynggolled cenedl*.

Oergwmp galanus yw: pan laddo dyn ddyn arall, dodi oed dydd i wneuthur lawr drosto, a'i ladd ynysu o ddyn o gunedl arall na dylio. Oergwmp galanus y geirwir byny, rhag trymed ei gollid ef, a gadaw y gyfahan a wneithal ar ei genedi, a gorfod ei thala.

This is the *dismal event* of murder compensation: when a person kills another, appointing a day to make satisfaction for it, and he being killed by a person of another family, to whom he owes nothing. It is called the *dismal event* of murder, by reason of the grievousness of losing him, and leaving the weight of the heinous deed, committed by him, upon his family, and being obliged to make amends for it. *Welsh Laws.*

Oeri, v. a. (oer) To make cold, to cool; to become cold; to grow cool.

*Gwas chwær deg, o chwærwed oedd,
Gan hiraeth gwn, a'i hoerodd!*

It is woeful to the fair sister, so bitter was it, through regret, which I know, did make her cold! *Ed. Dafydd.*

Oeriad, s. m. (oer) A cooling, or a chilling.

Oerialn, v. a. (oer) To keep cooling; to seek cooling shades; to cool liquids by pouring from one vessel to another.

Oerials, s. m.—pl. oerleisau (oer—llais) A cold voice, a repulsive or grating voice.

Oerlef, s. m. (oer—llef) A dismal moan.

Oerleisau, v. a. (oerlef) To moan dismally.

Oerleisad, s. m. (oerials) A shrieking dismally.

Oerleisiaw, v. a. (oerials) To shriek dismally.

Oerilyd, a. (oer) Of a cold quality; chilly.

Oerilydrwydd, s. m. (oerilyd) Frigidness.

Oernad, s. f.—pl. & au (oer—nâd) A dismal howl, a lamentable or doleful cry.

Oernadu, v. a. (oernad) To howl dolefully.

Oerni, s. m. (oer) Coldness, chilliness; cold weather.

Oersych, a. (oer—sych) Being cold and dry.

Oerwaedd, s. f. (oer—gwaedd) A dismal cry.

Oerwedd, s. f. (oer—gwaedd) A chilling aspect.
a. Of a chilling aspect.

Oerweiddi, v. a. (oerwaedd) To cry dismally.

Oerwern, s. f. (oer—gwaern) A cold slough; a bar-dic epithet for the seat of lowest existence; and, under the christian system, often used for hell.

*Rhag oerwern geithu offern a'fha,
A'fha anoddes, lle anoddyn,
Lleu a. Dafydd buenydd byn:
Llawer a wna Daw er dyniaden!*

From the fends of the cold slough of the hell of uproar, the insuperable hold, the place profound, assign me a station, thou Creator comprehending eternity: Much doth God do for mankind! *Eldr Sais.*

Oerwlyb, a. (oer—gwyb) Being cold and wet.

Oerwr, s. m.—pl. oerwyr (oer—gwr) A cold man.

Oerwynt, s. m. (oer—gwynt) A chilling wind.

Oeryn, s. m. dim. (oer) A cold person.

Oes, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (o—es) A period of time; a duration of life, an age; life. *Er cyn yr oesoedd*, from before the ages, from eternity; *oes oesoedd, pyth bythoedd*, age of ages, world of worlds.

Hwchedd oes oes Iesu, a hyd frawd y para.

The sixth age the age of Jesus, and till judgment it will last. *Talesin.*

*Dawl i ydd ddwy oes hoddw;
Un fry fyth, un fer i fry.*

God! there are two existences this day; one above for ever, one short to live. *T. Aled.*

Oes, adv. (o—es) There is; is there. *A oes neb yn y ty?* Is there any body in the house? *Oes*, there is.

Nid oes cywilydd rhag goll.

There is no shame against affliction. *Adap.*

Nid oes neb heb ei fal.

There is not any body without his fault. *Adap.*

Oesawg, a. (oes) Aged, in years, olden.

Oesawl, a. (oes) Relating to a period of existence.

Y bryniau oesawl a grymmod.

The earriest hills did bow down. *Hobart & L.*

Oesbarth, s. m. (oes—parth) A period of existence.

Oesbell, a. (oes—pell) Of extended existence.

Oesbell gariad, long existing love.

Oesboen, s. m. (oes—poen) The pain of life. a. Life-tormenting.

*—Oesboen ddagrus rwy
Rhyddyr llw fy ngreddas!*

Excess of life-tormenting tears takes away the colour of my cheeks! *Bloddyr Park.*

Oesbraff, a. (oes—praff) Of ample existence.

Oesdailth, s. f. (oes—taith) A course of life.

*Menawd molaidd gwaed gne lla waddgryg
Mawr wieg llaar ufar ofeg.
Nid a'i mawr, heb dawl, ddiadef chwyg frysiall,
Mawr-ddawna ganyndith oesdailth o'eg.*

Impressive be the praise of her whose skin is of the hue of hoarse-sounding wave, the nymph of the narrow vent of pearls: A thousand praise her, without ceasing, in sweet comprises speech unabated, a greatly gifted society of a life of study. *Carmar.*

Oesdlawd, a. (oes—tlawd) Of necessities life.

Oesdrais, s. m. (oes—trais) Oppression of life.
a. Life-oppressing.

Oesdraul, s. f. (oes—traul) The consumption of life. a. Life-consuming.

Oesdrawd, s. m. (oes—trawd) A course of life.

Oesdru, s. m. (oes—tru) Misery of life.

Oesdrwch, s. m. (oes—trwch) A cutting of life.
a. Life-breaking; life-destroying.

*Py fudd cerdd o'wch, oesdrwch estraw;
Py fudd oed wallaw fai Cadwallaw.*

Who will be the theme of song, the life destruction of art: who will be scattering gifts like Cadwallaw. *Cydwil.*

Oesdrwydden, s. f. (oes—trwydd) The barrenness

Oesfoddawg, a. (oes—boddawg) Having respect to life; leading a contented life.

Ni bydd penderoddi y mab gweyd ei dad yn aml lla, o' oesfoddawg y penderoddiath.

The son shall not be the patron of the family after his father's succession, for a headship of family in during life. *W. d. Llew.*

Oesfriw, s. m. (oes—briw) A lapse of life.

*Gorllechdel eisiau o'i oesfriw anedra;
O'i augeu arglennar.*

I have harboured regret from his brittle-childhood away a from his melancholy death. *Gwyn. Iar.*

Oesfyr, a. (oes—byr) Of short life, short-lived.

Oesfyr dy alon, aedriw Fawdard.

Short-lived thy love, Marred with the hastened death. *L. P. M.*

Oesgaeth, a. (oes—caeth) Leading a captive life.

Oesgawdd, a. (oes—cawdd) Of a vexatious life.

*Bro annawdd, oesgawdd, oesgawdd ei gwynnau
El gynnal nid hawdd-waith.*

The protection of the country, of vexatious vexation to the good life of his opponent: to support him in no ease with. *(Ymddiried, i O. d. Llew.)*

Oesgur, s. m. (oes—cur) The throb of life, the anguish of life. a. Life-afflicting.

Oesgwyn, s. f. (oes—cwyn) The complaint of life. a. Complaining of life.

Oesi, v. a. (oes) To pass through life, to live; to give life. *Nid Daw i'w oesi*, be God to grant him life.

*T'wya, er d'ow, at oest
Owrius fodd.—*

Conduct, for the sake of thy name, towards crying to a cent way. *W. d. Llew.*

Y gwr a'n rhai i'w oed,
Gyw da doeth, a'n hignadw di.

him that placed thee to exist preserve thee, thou black discreet
bird. *T. Prye, Tr. fcythchen.*

Oesiad, s. m. (oes) A passing through life.

Oesran, s. f. (oes—rhan) An assigned portion of existence, a duration of life.

Oesred, s. f. (oes—rhed) A course of existence.

Oeswr, s. m.—pl. oeswyr (oes—gwr) One who passes through life; a liver.

A'm bod gannoes yn oeswr.

And my being a liver during a hundred ages. *T. Prye.*

Oeth, s. m. (o—eth) That is intense, pungent or harsh. **a. Intense, pungent, harsh.**

Ac yn llys afonod ym siddanr:

Fy oeth oeth dybyddaf, o dybyddaf rydd.

And in the hall of hospitality I shall be wished for: if asked I shall be harsh, if I shall be free. *Gwalchmai.*

Er mawr-gwymr Madawg, modur plymawyd;

Am bost cad, cad goeth, oeth yn uirwyd!

For the end full of Madog, the leader of conflict; for the pillar of battle, of precious gift, sorely have I been dismayed! *Gwalchmai.*

Oethi, v. a. (oeth) To render intense, pungent, sharp, harsh, or severe.

OF, s. m. r. The elementary state of a thing; an atomical state; atoms; particles, motes; fine; that is uncombined or crude.

Of, s. (of, s.) Elementary, or in an uncombined state; crude; raw; frail, mouldering.

Huewys a Histrum—pau alyt i'wast, nid eddywyt na thew na
Denes, na thwys nac oer, na sur na chroew, nac yr na hallt, na
lred nac of.

Long-mill and Long-trail, if they went on a visit, they would
have not fat nor lean, nor cold nor hot, nor ever nor sweet, nor
fresh nor salt, nor boiled nor raw. *H. Culhwch—Mabinigion.*

Byd of ar furd;—

Byd tost, mae'n fyr bywyd dyn.

A frail world for a bard; a cruel world, the life of man is short. *D. Brwynn.*

Ofaid, a. (of) Elementary; of a crude or raw quality; frail; mouldering.

Mohad Daw molaf a'i dywald;

Ac molwy, yw molaf ofaid,

Am obryw, am obrid fy rhaid.

I will praise each as express the praise of God; and if I praise,
I shall not praise the frail, for a reward, for the satisfying of my
necesity. *Cynddelw.*

Ofaid, a. (of) Of an elementary nature; of a crude or raw tendency; crumbling, mouldering.

Ofawd, s. m. (of) A reducing to an elementary state; a making crude, a mouldering.

Ofawg, a. (of) In an elementary state; having a crude or raw quality; crumbly.

Ofawl, a. (of) Elementary; of a crude nature, of a raw quality; mouldering.

Ofedd, s. m. (of) An elementary or atomical state; rawness; a crumbling or mouldering state.

Ofer, a. (of—er) Waste, vain, useless, idle, frivolous. It is prefixed in composition.

Ryd tra fuch na fydd ofer.

As long as thou shalt exist be not useless. *Adage.*

Ofers, v. d. (ofer) To waste, to squander; to act vainly or idly; to pass time frivolously.

Oferchwedl, s. m.—pl. t. au (oferchwedl) A vain or empty report.

Oferdaith, s. f.—pl. overdeithian (talith) A fruitless journey.

Oferdawd, s. m. (ofer) Vanity; frivolity.

Hwft e'r wael awen a gais bob overdawd.

Any with the subject matter that seeks for every frivolity. *Adage.*

Oferdlws, s. m.—pl. overdlysau (ofer—tlws) A vain toy, ornament, or jewel; a jewel merely ornamental.

VOL. II.

Y brawdwr llys a ddylly oferdlwsau, pan wyltel ei swydd iddo,
nid amgys, farhwerdd o awgrym mordi i'w gwa y brawdwr, a modur y
aer i'w gwa y frawdwr, ac arall i'w gwa y bardd teulu; ac yr oferdlwsau
hyny, ni ddylly efe nac eu rhoddi nac eu gwerthu tra byddo byw.

The Judge of the palace claims ornamental jewels, when his office is pledged to him; namely, a chessboard of the house of a scion of the king, and a gold ring from the queen, and another from the domestic bard; and these ornamental jewels he ought neither to give, nor to sell whilst he lives. *Welsh Laws.*

Oferdraul, s. f. (traul) Useless expenditure.

Oferdreuliad, s. m. (overdraul) A using needlessly, a spending uselessly.

Overdreuliaw, v. a. (oferdraul) To use in vain.

Overdreuliwr, s. m.—pl. overdreuliwyr (overdraul—gwr) One who wastes uselessly.

Oferdyb, s. f.—pl. t. iau (over—tyb) Idle conceit.

Oferdybiaw, v. n. (overdyb) To have idle notion.

Overddadl, s. f.—pl. t. au (dadl) A vain dispute.

Oferddadlu, v. (oferddadl) To dispute vainly.

Oferddawr, s. m.—pl. oferddoniau (dawn) An useless talent, gift, or quality.

Oferddefawd, s. f. (defawd) An idle custom.

Oferddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ofer—dyn) A vain idle person; a squanderer, or a dissipated man.

Oferedd, s. m. (ofer) Vanity, frivolity, idleness, worthlessness, dissipation.

Oferelw, s. m. (elw) Useless wealth or riches.

Oferelwa, v. a. (oferelw) To heap useless wealth.

Oferfardd, s. m.—pl. oferfeirdd (ofer—bardd) A person who assumes the bardic order irregularly.

Tri rhyw beirdd Ynys Prydain: prif-feirdd o' cyn cred; a gwrd
crea beirdd holl, ac yr oferfeirdd.

The three distinctions of bards of the Isle of Britain: the primitive bards from before christianity; and after conversion the bards of warfare, and the bards by assumption. *Barddas.*

Tri overfeirdd Ynys Prydain: Arthur, Cadwallawn mab Cadfan, a Rhyawd all Morgant.

The three assumptive bards of the Isle of Britain: Arthur, Cadwallawn son of Cadfan, and Rhyawd son of Morgant. *Triedd.*

Oferfawl, s. f. (mawl) Empty or vain praise.

Oferfoll, v. a. (oferfawl) To praise vainly.

Oferfost, s. f. (boast) An empty boasting.

Oferfostiaw, v. a. (oferfost) To boast vainly.

Oferfostiwr, s. m.—pl. oferfostwyr (oferfost—gwr) A vain boaster.

Oferfrait, s. m.—pl. offerfreintian (braint) An useless privilege.

Oferfudd, s. f. (budd) A vain or useless benefit.

Ofergadiw, v. a. (cadw) To keep uselessly.

Ofergais, s. f. (cais) A vain attempt.

Ofergall, a. (call) Uselessly cunning.

Oferganlyn, v. (canlyn) To follow uselessly.

Oergaru, v. a. (caru) To love fruitlessly.

Ofergeisiaw, v. a. (ofergais) To make a vain attempt, to try uselessly.

Ofergoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (coel) Vain belief.

Ofergoelaidd, a. (ofergoel) Superstitious.

Ofergoeidd, s. m. (ofergoel) Superstitiousness.

Ofergoellad, s. m. (ofergoel) A vainly crediting.

Ofergoeliwr, s. m.—pl. ofergoeliwyr (ofergoel—gwr) A superstitious man.

Ofergoelus, a. (ofergoel) Superstitious.

Ofergred, s. f. (cred) Vain belief; superstition.

Ofergredu, v. n. (ofergred) To believe vainly.

Oferhela, s. m. (hela) Fruitless hunting.

Gwerth gellgi y brenin yn ei oferhela chweugaint.

The value of the king's buck-hound in his training is six score pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Oferhela, v. a. (hela) To hunt fruitlessly.

Oferiaith, s. f. (iaith) Useless idle talk.

Oferieithus, a. (oferiaith) Full of idle talk.

Oferiaeth, s. m. (llaeth) Useless or over milk.

Tri oferiaeth y sydd: llaeth cath, llaeth gast, a llaeth casog,
can ni ddwygwr dim am danaddyn.

There are three waste milks: the milk of a cat, and the milk of a bitch, and the milk of a mare; for no satisfaction is made for them. *Welsh Laws.*

Oferorchest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gorchest) A vain exploit.

Oferorchwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ofer—gorchwyl) A frivolous piece of business.

Oferwaith, s. m. (gwaith) Useless or vain work.

Oferwas, s. m.—pl. oferweision (gwas) A worthless chap.

Oferwawd, s. m. (gwawd) Empty praise.

Oferweithiaw, v. a. (oferwaith) To work vainly.

Oferwr, s. m.—pl. oferwyr (ofer—gwr) An useless idle man; an idler.

Gwas oferwr yn nghynau.

Woe to the idler during harvest.

Adage.

Oferymadrawdd, s. m.—pl. oferymadroddion (ymadrawdd) Vain discourse; fruitless discussion.

Tri oferymadrawdd, a ddywiedir yn llyu, ac ni fyddant: gwad cyn deddfryd, a llyu cyn amser, a chof a chynghaws wedi hrawd.

The three fruitless discussions, which are uttered in court, and which shall not avail: a denial before restoration, and objection before the time, and record and pleading after sentence.

Welsh Laws.

Oferymadrawdd, v. a. (ymadrawdd) To discourse vainly, to talk uselessly.

Oferymboeni, v. a. (ymboeni) To toil vainly.

Oferymgals, s. m. (ymgals) An idle attempt.

Oferymryson, s. m. (ymryson) Vain strife.

Oferymryson, v. a. (ymryson) To strive vainly.

Ofi, v. a. (of) To decompose; to become decomposed, to fall into an atomical state; to moulder, to crumble. *Mae y gareg hon yn dechreu off, this stone is beginning to crumble.*

Ofiad, s. m. (of) A reducing to an elementary state; a falling to atoms; a becoming crude; a mouldering, a decomposing.

Ofiannawl, a. (ofiant) Tending to decompose, tending to fall to atoms; mouldering.

Ofiannu, v. a. (ofiant) To reduce to an atomical state; to render friable.

Ofiannus, a. (ofiant) Relating to an elementary or atomical state.

Ofiannusaw, v. a. (ofiannus) To reduce to an elementary or atomical state.

Ofiannusedd, s. m. (ofiannus) An elementary or atomical state.

Ofiant, s. m. (of) A reducing to atoms.

Ofyd, a. (of) Apt to decompose, apt to fall to atoms; apt to moulder.

*Diflas ganddo dy ofyd
Eiriau, heb eu cysylltu cyd.*

Disgusting to him thy jumbled words, without their being connected together.

E. Efen, o Aberdar.

Ofyddedd, s. m. (ofyd) A state of decomposition.

Ofydrwydd, s. m. (ofyd) A state of decomposition; a mouldering state; friableness.

Ofydu, v. a. (ofyd) To become decomposed; to crumble, to moulder.

Ofn, s. m.—pl. t. au (of—yn) Fear, or dread.

Gwell rhan ofn na rhan cariad.

Better the share of fear than the share of love.

Adage.

Ofnad, s. m. (ofnau) A terrifying, a frightening; intimidation; a becoming frightened.

Ofnadwy, a. (ofn) Terrible, frightful, awful.

Ofnau, v. a. (ofn) To become fearful; to render fearful or awful.

Ofnawg, a. (ofn) Fearful, timorous, timid.

Ofnawl, a. (ofn) Tending to frighten.

Ofnedig, a. (ofn) Being made timid.

Ofnedd, s. m. (ofn) Fearfulness, timidity.

Ofnl, v. a. (ofn) To fear, to dread, to be afraid; to frighten, to terrify, to put in fear.

Cala ddow yn gar, ac nae ofn far.

Seek God for thy friend, and fear no ill.

Adage.

A bed of law—

*Ar gloddau, er ei giaddu,
A llyu gwaith yn gorwedd,
Ef a wnaith bellach ofn'r bodd.*

Should his hand be on his sword, though he were buried, and 's manly form laid down, the proud beauty would be made to rue the grave.

L. G. Cuth.

Ofniad, s. m. (ofn) A dreading, a fearing.

Ofnid, s. m. (ofn) Terror, dread, or fear.

*Llyu tariau penneth, a llyu seiclon,
Llyu y pen ofnau yn llyu penna.*

The figure of a chieftain's shield, and the figure of arrows, to figure, of a goryon head full of pain.

L. G. Cuth, i hysgwrn.

Ofnoclan, a. (ofnawg) To stand in fear or awe.

Rhaid yw iai frodyr, care digrifect paradyr, ac ofnau paradyr.

It is necessary for us, brethren, to love the like of paradyr, and fear the pains of hell.

Brunddylf Part. 120.

Ofnogi, v. a. (ofnawg) To become timid.

Ofnogrydd, s. m. (ofnawg) Fearfulness.

Ofnu, v. a. (ofn) To fear; to frighten.

Ofnus, a. (ofn) Fearful, timorous.

Ofnusaw, v. a. (ofnus) To become timid.

Ofnusedd, s. m. (ofnus) Timorousness.

Ofnusrydd, s. m. (ofnus) Fearfulness.

Ofnwr, s. m.—pl. ofnwyr (ofn—gwr) One who dreads or fears.

Ofnus, a. (of) Atomical; being decomposed.

Ofnusedd, s. m. (ofnus) An atomical state.

Ofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (of—ydd) One who is initiated into first principles or elements; a scientific person, a natural philosopher, a teacher of science, an artist; the name for a member of the scientific class, in the bardic system; an ovate. *Cad ofydd, the regulator of battle; ofydd, the regulator of hostility, whose pen was sacred.*

*Bodd Gwrgi gwydd—
A bodd Llaur, ff ofydd,
Yn ngwathaf Gwasa.*

The grave of Gwrgi the hero, and the grave of Llaur, the yr later of the host, in the height of Gwasa.

Engl. Bodin 1107

*Hi yn wryr, heb wld;
Hi yn hollawl rad,
Yn rhag ofydd.*

She a virgin, without denial; she of perfect grace, the bloom of the great artificer.

Gwathm, i Par

*Od ach hyl-furdd ofydd o wld Ddu ofydd,
Dydwedech 'ch brein hyl ofydd ei drwgrydd.*

If ye are primary buds of faith of the work of God the god artist, declare to your king what will be his midwint.

Tellm, iad y llyd.

Ofyddaid, a. (ofydd) Ovatic, scientific.

Ofyddawl, a. (ofydd) Relating to the function of an ovate; scientific.

Ofydddeb, s. f. (ofydd) A discourse upon ovatic, a treatise upon science.

Ofyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (ofydd) A female member of the scientific class of bards.

Ofyddfardd, s. m.—pl. ofyddfeirdd (ofydd-bardd) A bard of science, a bard of art, his office was analogous to that of a lay graduate now in the universities.

Ofyddiaeth, s. m. (ofydd) What is taught by an ovate, ovatic, philosophy.

*Llawer o beth gwybyddus ydych, ofydd yn namber i oer-
ogrydd,—gwyddmab sech, a llyuwr ofyddmab, yn namber
cynau.*

Many contrary things, also, there are subversive to us a faction,—the frenzy of love, and the man of philosophy learning sleep.

Llyuwr Brydd 10

Ofyddiannawl, a. (ofyddiant) Belonging to ovaticism, philosophical.

Ofyddiannu, v. a. (ofyddiant) To exercise ovaticism; to philosophise.

Ofyddiant, s. m. (ofydd) Ovaticism; philosophy.

Ofyddu, v. a. (afydd) To exercise oration; to philosophise.

OFF, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion. That is essential or tending to a beginning.

Offeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (offer) A minister.

Offeiriad leulu, efe a ddyfod fod yn wastad ygyd a'r bronie, canys trydydd rhanbeger yw.

The domestic priest, he ought to be continually with the king, for he is the third indispensable one. *Welsh Laws.*

Offeiriadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (offeiriad) A priesthood, the function of a priest.

Dydd eu hennedid iddynt yn offeiriadaeth trugwyddawl drwy eu renediddeithan.

Their anointment shall be to them for an everlasting priesthood through their generations. *Rhodri 40. 15.*

Offeiriadald, a. (offeiriad) Of a clerical quality.

Offeiriadawl, a. (offeiriad) Belonging to a priest.

Offeiriadu, v. a. (offeiriad) To perform priestly functions, to minister as a priest.

Eusebia ffeilion Aaron, megys yr eusebiaist eu Tad hwynt, i offeiriadu i mi.

Anoint the children of Aaron, as thou hast anointed their father, in minister before me. *Rhodri 40. 15.*

Offeriant, s. m.—pl. offeriant (offer) Ministration, the act of sacrificing.

Offeriant—
A'i haelch offeriant, a'i hofferiant,
A pharawd offeren hoffiant.

Metred with its stately priest, and its sacrifice, and the ready men of love. *Cynulleid.*

Offeriadyn, s. m. dim. (offeiriad) A bit of a priest, in cant language.

Offer, s. pl. aggr. (off—er) That has power to effect; an instrument; implements; gear, traces, or harness.

Gwell tyng, cynnyddu nerth,
Na thor offer na threfneth.

Better to pull on, exerting strength, than the breaking of gear or harness. *Math. ab Llywelyn Goch.*

Offerawl, a. (offer) Instrumental, serving.

Offeren, s. f.—pl. t. au (offer) Instrumentality; the service of the church of Rome, the mass.

Offeren pawb yn ei galon.

Every body's religion in his heart. *Adage.*

Offerena, v. a. (offeren) To do the duty of the church in general; to celebrate mass.

Offerenawl, a. (offeren) Belonging to divine service; belonging to the mass.

Offerendor, s. f. (offeren—tor) The vestment worn at mass; a cope.

Offereniad, s. m. (offeren) A performing of divine service; a saying mass.

Offerennu, v. a. (offeren) To perform divine service; to say mass.

Or gwneir agiwyd mewn taiogdref gan ganiad y henein, a'i bod yn gorffas, ac offeiriad yn offeren ynddi, rhydd fydd y dref hono o byny siliad.

If a church shall be built in a villain town, with the permission of the king, and it should be a place of interment, and a priest doing duty in it, that town shall be free from that time forward. *Welsh Laws.*

Offerenwr, s. m.—pl. offerenwyr (offeren—gwr) One who celebrates mass, a mass-priest.

Offerenwag, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (offeren—gwig) A vestment worn in celebrating mass.

Offeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (offer) An acting as an instrument; a becoming an agent.

Offeriannawl, a. (offeriant) Instrumental.

Offerianniad, s. m. (offeriant) A rendering instrumental; a becoming instrumental.

Offeriannu, v. a. (offeriant) To be instrumental.

Offeriannus, a. (offeriant) Instrumental.

Offerant, s. m. (offer) Instrumentality.

Offeru, v. a. (offer) To provide implements or tools; to equip; to furnish with gear or harness

Offerwr, s. m.—pl. offerwyr (offer—gwr) One who equips or furnishes.

Offeryn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (offer) An instrument, or agent; a tool.

Off-ryu gwastadawl yn llaw pob dyu yw ei ddeud, er byny nid oes neb a wyl ei arfer yn iawn.

A tool which is continually in the hand of every person is his understanding, and yet no one knows how to use it rightly. *Adage.*

Offerynawl, a. (offeryn) Instrumental, agent.

Offerynoideb, s. m. (offerynawl) Instrumentalness

Offerynu, v. a. (offeryn) To act as an instrument; to be instrumental.

Offr, s. m. (off) That has the power to effect.

Offrwm, s. m.—pl. offrymau (offr) An offering.

Offrwm, v. a. (offr) To offer, or to sacrifice.

Offrymawl, a. (offrwm) Offering up, sacrificial.

Offrymiad, s. m. (offrwm) The act of offering.

Offrymu, v. a. (offrwm) To offer, or to sacrifice.

Offrymwr, s. m.—pl. offrymwyr (offrwm—gwr) One who offers up, a sacrificer.

Offrymydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (offrwm) One who offers up, a sacrificer.

OG, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. That is full of motion; that is apt to open or expand; that is full of life, youth; that moves or stirs; a harrow.

Tra rhoi yr og rhedol y freann.

Whilst the harrow moves let the mill move. *Adage.*

Mai y llyffan dan yr og.

Like the frog under the harrow. *Adage.*

Og, a. (og, s.) Having aptitude for motion; apt to move or stir; apt to open or expand; young, youthful.

A'm gyrrys yn aghrog,
A wyddu yn og.

That sent me to the crow, I knew when young. *Tellies, wrth dyddbraud.*

Ogaid, s. f. (og) A stroke of the harrow.

Ogan, s. f. dim. (og) A little harrow.

Cael a wneuthum both arfan,
A phrynu aradr ac ogan.

I obtained some money and bought me a plough and a harrow. *S. Tudor.*

Oged, s. f.—pl. t. au (og) That stirs or opens; a harrow.

Ogedig, a. (oged) Being stirred or harrowed.

Ogedn, v. a. (oged) To stir; to use a harrow.

Ogfaen, s. f.—pl. ogfain (og—maen) Hip, or the fruit of the dog rose. It is also called *crawel y moch*, *bryd y moch*.

Mai y llwynog am yr ogfaen.

Like the fox after the hips. *Adage.*

Ogfaenawg, a. (ogfaen) Abounding with hips.

Ogfaenen, s. f. (ogfaen) A single hip.

Ogfaenen yn agenseu-wch.

A hip in the mouth of an old sow. *Adage.*

Ogfaenliw, s. m. (ogfaen—lliw) The colour of hips. a. Of the colour of the hip.

Ogfaenllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (ogfaen—llwyn) A bush of dog-rose thorns.

Ogl, v. a. (og) To use the harrow, to harrow. *Llynnu*, to smooth, is popularly used.

Ogliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (og) A harrowing.

Ogliadwr, s. m. (ogliad—gwr) A harrower.

Ogl, s. m. (og) That is full of motion or life; expansion; growth. a. Full of motion or life; expanding; growing; youthful.

Heddyw, dydd da i'r hoewdyd
Fain og o gerf, fawgl gyw.

This morning, good day to thee! smart maid, of slender growth in body, and while neck. *Sir Iwan Robert.*

Ogledd, s. m. (ogl) Fullness of activity or motion

Ognaw, *s. m.* (og—naw) Activity, ertness.
Ogof, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (og—of) A cave; a den.
Ogofawg, *a.* (ogof) Abounding with caves.
Ohan, *pronom. prep.* (o—han) Out of, from out of. *Ohanaf*, out of me, of me; *ohanot*, out of thee; *ohani*, out of her; *ohano*, out of him or it; *ohanom*, out of us; *ohanoch*, out of you; *ohanynt*, out of them.
Ohon, *pronom. prep.* (o—hon) Out of, from out of; of, from. *Ohonaf*, out of me; *ohonot*, of thee; *ohono*, of him or it; *ohoni*, of her; *ohonom*, out of us; *ohonoch*, of you; *ohonynt*, of them.
Oi, *v. a.* (aw) To proceed to; to come forward.
Oi, *interj.* (oi, v.) Expressive of applause. Well.

Oi, was da; canys buost yn fyddiawn yn ychydigyn, cymet feddiantar ddeg dinas.

Well, thou good servant; as thou hast been faithful in a very little, be thou ruler over ten cities. *W. Salisbury, Luke 19.*

Gyr y gwartheg o'r erin;
 Oi! Oi! tro y llai o'r llin.

Drive the cattle out of the corn; Come! Come! drive the calves out of the fax. *D. ol Gwilym.*

O'i, *prep. and pron.* (o—ei) Out of or from the third person; from its, from his, from her.

Drwg pawb o'i wybod.

Every one is bad from his being known.

Adage.

Gwell gwr o'i bercht.

A man is better from his being respected.

Adage.

Ni cheff chwedl i'w ei o'i dy.

He will get no news who does not go out of his house.

Adage.

Oiad, *s. m.* (oi) A listening, or hearkening.

Oian, *s. m.* (oi) A listening, a hearkening.

Oiana, parchellau! y parchell gwyn gwys,
 Na chysgi hun fore;
 Na chhaid yn mhrys, rhag dawed
 Rhydderch hael a'i gwn cyfrows;
 Gan gaffael ohonod y coed
 Rhedodd dy chrys.

Listen, little porkling! thou forward little white pig, that thou dost not sleep a morning nap; do not burrow on the open ridge; lest Rhydderch the generous should come with his cunning dogs: As thou hast been able to get to the woods, thy sweat has trickled.
Myrddin.

Oianu, *v. a.* (oian) To hearken, or to listen.

Oiaw, *v. a.* (oi) To hark, to listen, to attend.
Gurandaw is the expression popularly used.

Oia di yr Arglwydd dy Dduw.

Hear thou the Lord thy God.

Malinogi.

Aeth ulw dros frig wyth aelwyd;
 Oia, ryssu ddu, mau'dd wyd.

Fumbers have become spread over eight hearths; hark, sable sleeper, be to me.
D. ab Gwilym, yr anghunedd.

Oio, *interj.* (oi) Oh! dear! well! alack!

OL, *s. m. r.—pl. t. ion.* A mark, trace, or impression; a track, course, or path; a footstep; what is in course, the future and the past; the rear, the hinder part. *Mae arnaf ei ol*, I bear his marks; *ol buryall*, the mark of a hatchet; *ol troed*, the print of a foot: *Mae yr amser goreu yn ol eto*, the best time is yet in course (to come); *pa um sydd ar ol?* What one is on the rear? or, what one is behind? *Blaen ac ol*, foremost and hindmost; *bod yn ol*, to be wanting; *troi yn ol*, to turn back; *rhoi yn ol*, to give back; *ar ol bod yno*, after being there; *yn ol*, according to; *yr amser yn ol*, the time hereafter; *mynd ar ol*, to go after.

Ellid bryd yn ol breuddwyd.

Let the mind go after the dream.

Adage.

Ol, *a.* (ol, s.) Hindmost. *Y pen ol*, the posteriors
Olaf, *adv.* (ol) Farthest back, hindmost, last.
s. m. The last, the hindmost.

Gadu y nos waethaf yn olaf.

To leave the worst night till last.

Adage.

Olafedd, *s. m.* (olaf) Posteriority, ultimity.

Olafiad, *s. m.—pl.* olafiad (olaf) A successor.

Olafiaeth, *s. m.* (olaf) A successorship.

Olbrain, *s. m.* (ol—brain) Wart-cress, wine cress.

Olbre, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (ol—pre) The thumb on the end of a web; also called *eddi*.

Olddyddiad, *s. m.* (dyddiad) An after-dating.

Olddyddiaw, *v. a.* (ol—dyddiaw) To post date.

Ole, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (ol) A ribble; a ravine, such as is formed by the current of waters.

Cyfarfod, yn yr ole feyn,
 A wnaia s. lodes.

A meeting, in the pleasant dingle, I had with a maid.
Morgan Gwynedd.

Olew, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (ol—ew) Oil. *Dodi olew*, to administer extreme unction.

Olewyydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (olew—gwydd) Olive tree.
Olewyydden, *s. f.* (olewyydd) An olive tree.

Oli, *v. a.* (ol) To proceed lastly; to be last.

Oliad, *s. m.—pl.* oliad (ol) That is in course, or consequent; posterity; the hindmost. *Blac-iaid ac oliad*, leaders and followers; *cael ohad ar beth*, to get a scent of a thing.

Oliannawl, *a.* (oliant) Successive; tracing.

Oliannu, *v. a.* (oliant) To form a track; to come in succession.

Oliant, *s. m.* (ol) Succession; a tracing.

Olieddyd, *s. m.* (oliad) A pricker, in hunting.

Olion, *s. pl. aggr.* (ol) Things left behind, leavings, refuse.

Oliwr, *s. m.—pl.* oliwyr (ol—gwr) A pricker.

Olpi, *s. m.* (ol) A puncture; an oil-hole.

Olpai, *s. m.* (olp) A tag put into an oil-hole.

Olrhain, *s. m.* (ol—rhain) A searching after.

Olrhain, *v. a.* (ol—rhain) To follow by the trace; to trace, to search out, to seek by the print of the feet; to search carefully.

Gwell cadw nog olrhain.

Better to keep than to search after.

Adage.

Olrhe, *s. m.* (rhe) A following a track.

Olrhëad, *s. m.—pl.* olrhëaid (olrhe) A beagle.

Olrhëain, *v. a.* (olrhe) To trace after, to indagate.

Am ael rhw i'm olrhëwyd.

About the brow of the hill I have been traced. *O. ab Ll. Iud.*

Olrhëawd, *s. m.* (olrhe) A scrutiny, a tracing out.

Olrhëawl, *a.* (olrhe) Scrutinizing, searching.

Olrhëiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (olrhain) Indagation.

Olrhëiniadu, *v. a.* (olrhëiniad) To indagate.

Olrhëiniadwy, *a.* (olrhëiniad) Scrutable.

Olrhëiniaw, *v. a.* (olrhain) To indagate, to search out, to investigate, to scrutinize.

Olrhëiniedig, *a.* (olrhëiniad) Being traced out.

Olrhëiniedydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (olrhëiniad) An indagator, a scrutinizer, a tracer.

Olrhëiniwr, *s. m.—pl.* olrhëiniwyr (olrhëais—gwr) A scrutinizer, a finder out.

Olrhëwr, *s. m.—pl.* olrhëwyr (olrhë—gwr) A diligent seeker, a scrutinizer.

Olw, *s. m.* (ol) That makes track, or mark.

Olwen, *s. f.* (ol—gwen) Of a white or fair track:

the Venus of the Britons, or a poetical personage, representing the prolific principle of nature: Four white trefoils sprang up wherever she trod.

Olwr, *s. m.—pl.* olwyr (ol—gwr) One who is last; a follower; a tracer.

Olwydd, *s. m.* (ol—gwydd) Knowledge by scent.

Olwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (olw) What moves or turns to form a track; a wheel. *Olwyn ar*, the beam of a sledge or drag.

Pen a berthaf to mawddwyd,
Oedd ysgwyd ar ei wlad, oedd olwyn yn nghad.
A head I bear by the side of my thigh, that was a shield over
his country, that was a wheel in battle. *Llywarch Hen.*

Olwyn, a. (ol—gwyn) Having a white track.
Olwynad, s. m. (olwyn) A moving in a track; a
wheeling, a forming a wheel.
Olwynaw, v. a. (olwyn) To move in a track; to
wheel, to form a wheel.
Olwynawg, s. (olwyn) Having wheels, wheeled.
Olymadrawd, s. m.—pl. olymadroddion (ymad-
rawd) An after-discourse; an epilogue.
Olynol, adv. (ol—yn—ol) In succession, one after
another.

Diogystri, Hywla F'rildid olynol
Noli olynolion f'canad.
Destroy, send to the dust one after another all the enemies of
my soul. *H. D. ab Ifan, ps. 143.*

Olygrif, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ysgrif) A postscript.
Olygrifen, s. f. (olysgrif) A postscript.
OLL, s. m. r. That is separate, distinct, or com-
plete in itself; a whole, or all.
OLL, a. (oll, s.) All, the whole of, every one.

Oeren oli y goren a ellir.
The best of all is what is possible. *Adage.*

Ollallu, s. m. (gallu) All-power, omnipotence.
Ollalluawg, a. (ollallu) Almighty, omnipotent.
Ollallneodd, s. m. (ollallu) Almightyness.
Ollallneoddus, a. (ollallu) Omnipotential.
Ollallnogi, v. a. (ollalluawg) To render omni-
potent, to become omnipotent.
Ollallnogrwydd, s. m. (ollalluawg) Almightyness.
Ollarfawg, a. (arfawg) Completely armed.
Ollarfawg, s. m. (ollarfawg) A panoply.
Ollarfawg, a. (difaawg) All-consuming.
Ollardigawg, a. (digonawg) All-sufficient.
Ollardoeth, a. (doeth) All-wise, all-knowing.
Ollardoeth, s. m. (cyfoeth) All-power.
Ollardoethawg, a. (ollgyfoeth) All-powerful.
Oll, v. a. (oll) To render distinct or complete in
itself; to make up a whole or all.
Ollach, s. m. (ollach) An universal remedy; the
herb all-heal. a. Perfectly well.
Oll, s. m. (oll) An entireness, or a whole.
Ollawdd, s. m. (nawdd) Complete protection.
Ollnerth, s. m. (oll—nerth) All of power.
Ollnerthawg, a. (ollnerth) Omnipotent.

Ollnerthawg—
Yn ei wyrthion ollnerthawg.
I will praise him in his almighty wonders. *W. Middleton.*

Ollnerthedd, s. m. (ollnerth) Omnipotence.
Ollnoddawg, a. (ollnawdd) All-protecting.
Ollnoddawl, a. (ollnawdd) All-protecting.
Ollorod, s. m. (gorfod) Universal conquest.
Ollorodawg, a. (ollorod) All-conquering.
Ollrad, s. m. (oll—rhod) All of grace.
Ollradawg, a. (ollrad) All-gracious.
Ollryw, a. (rhyw) Omnigenious, of all kinds.
Ollrywad, s. m. (sylwad) Omnipercipency.
Ollryniad, s. m. (syniad) Omnipercipency.
Oll, a. (oll) Of a whole or entire form.
Ollwedd, s. f. (gwedd) A whole appearance. a.
Every way, all manner.

Bod yn addy, deddf y Don,
Cof ollwedd, f'ch cyfeillion.
To be humble, after the maxim of Don, remembering always,
to your friends. *Wat. ab Hywel.*

Ollweddawg, a. (ollwedd) Omniform, of all forms.
Ollwel, a. (gwel) All-seeing, seeing all things.
Ollwenthurawl, a. (gwenthurawl) Omnific.
Ollwybod, s. m. (gwybod) Omniscience.
Ollwybodawg, a. (ollwybod) Omniscious.

Ollwybodawl, a. (ollwybod) Omniscient.
Ollwybodus, a. (ollwybod) Omniscious.
Ollwydd, s. m. (gwydd) Omnipresence, ubiquity.
Ollysawl, a. (oll—ysawl) All-consuming.
Om, s. m. r. That stretches round, extends over,
or includes; that bulges or swells out.
O'm, pronom. prep. (o—ym) Out of my, from my.
O'm pen, out of my head.
ON, s. f. r. That rises up; that is over superior,
or beyond; that is in continuity; also an ash.
It is also a plural termination.
O'n, pronom. prep. (o—yn) Out or from our.
Onaddu, pronom. prep. (o—yn—addu) Of them.

Podwar melb ar agatol a'm bu—
Oedd Gwen goren gwr onaddu.
Four and twenty sons there were to me: Gwen was the best man
of them. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ni chefal—
Onaddu yr un arfod.
I obtained not of them ever a single one. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Onaddynt, pronom. prep. (onaddu) Of them.
Onaid, a. (on) Like the ash, ash-like, ashen.
Onawl, a. (on) Belonging to the ash.
Onc, s. m.—pl. t. od (on) That stretches out, or
that is headlong; an oak. *Rada.*
Onco, pron. (onc) That, speaking of what is near
or under observation. *Dyrol tmi onco, give me
that; a fyny di onco? Wilt thou have that. Dyfed.*
Onco, adv. (onc) There, or in that place.
Ond, conj. (on) But, only, except, save. *Ond
odid, nid hwygrach, peradventure; dim ond hyny,
no more than that! ond gweli iti beidiar, but
thou hadst better to be quiet.*

Nid derwydd eithr o enwad;
Nid derwydd ond Daw.
Only a druid from appellation; for there is no druid but God.
Adage.

Ni bu Arthur ond tra fu.
Arthur was not but whilst he was. *Adage.*
Onen, s. f. dim. (on) An ash, an ash tree; also by
metonymy, a spear. *Onen wyllt, a wild ash:
Rhwyd rudd ei onen, Rhyd with his crimson
spear.*

Oni, conj. (o—ni) If not, unless, except. It is
used before words with consonant initials.
Oni ddoi, if thou dost not come; oni'm gweli, if
thou dost not see me.

Oni byddi cyfarwydd cyfarth.
If thou art not acquainted enquire. *Adage.*

Oni, adv. (o—ni) Until, to the time that; be not;
will not. *Oni ddoi di yno? Wilt thou not come
there? Oni weli di fi? Dost thou not see me?*

Ni cheldw Cymro onl goilo.
A Welshman will not keep until he loses. *Adage.*

Onid, conj. (o—nid) If not, unless, except. It
precedes words with vowel initials. *Onid eff hi,
arosed; if she will not go, let her stay; onid e,
if not so.*

Onid, adv. (o—nid) Until, to the time that; be
not; will not. *Onid wyf yma? am I not here?
Onid elo hi yno, until she goes there.*

Onide, conj. (onid—e) Otherwise, else, or.

Rhaid i weinidawg—fod yn gadarn yn y gwirionedd, onide ni
wneir ag of ond collawg gwyni.
It is necessary for a minister to be firm in the truth, otherwise
nothing will be made of him but a weathercock. *Jer. Onian.*

Onide, adv. (onid—e) If not so; if not that,
otherwise; is it not so? how otherwise? *Onide
yn wir? is it not so indeed?*

Onis, conj. (o—nis) If not, unless. It is used be-
fore words with consonant initials, preserving
such as are mutable in their radical state. *Onis
tali, if thou dost not pay.*

Onis, adv. (o-nis) Until, to the time that; be not; will not. *Onis dolen*, until we come.
Onite, conj. (onide) Otherwise, else, or, if not.
Onite, adv. (onide) If not so, if not that, or else, otherwise; is it not so? how otherwise?
Onwaew, s. f. (on-gwaew) An ashen spear.
Onwydd, s. pl. aggr. (on-gwydd) Ash trees.
Onwydden, s. f. dim. (onwydd) An ash tree.
Onynt, pronoun. prep. (on-ynt) Of them.

*Lle dolen, weblion haid, pawb onynt,
 Pwy bysag o'r ddwy-blaid,
 Tris gwerin cethin y caid.*

Where they should come, the outcast rubble, every one of them, of whichever of the two parties, terribly they would be found to oppress the multitude. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Ong, s. f. (ou) A point of divergency.
Ongl, s. f.—pl. t. an (ong) A corner, an angle.
Yr ongl, the haw, a disorder in the eye so called.
Onglaidd, a. (ongl) Angular, angle-wise.
Onglawg, a. (ongl) Having angles, angular.
Ongli, v. a. (ongl) To make an angle; to make angular; to form a corner.
Ongliad, s. m. (ongl) A forming an angle.
Ongyr, s. f. aggr. (ou-gyr) A brunt or push of spears; an aggregate or throng of spears.

Tri cryr ongyr angerddawl.

Three angles of the vehement throng of spears. *Ll. P. Mech.*

*Aerddrad, aeth esgud wrth ongyll ongyr,
 Eryr rhodd bybyr mewn rhwydd bebyll.*

Bold in slaughter, the swift one went with the gleamings of the throng of spears, the eagle of magnificent gift in the moving tents. *Frydydd Branan.*

OR, s. f. r.—pl. t. oedd. That is outward, extreme, or bordering; a limit, a boundary; a coast, margin, brim, or edge.

*Oedd—
 Treu rhag llew, rhag llyw pedair or.*

There was a pressure before the lion, before the ruler of four borders. *Cynaddeu.*

Or, conj. (o-yr) If; but not so generally used as *o*, *od*, and *os*. *Or bydd*, if there shall be.
Or, prep. and art. (o-yr) Out of the, from the.

Gwneuthur deo-ddirwg o'r en.

Making two evils of the one.

Adage.

Oraw, v. a. (or) To utter, to send outward.
Orch, s. f. (or) That is an extreme; a rim; a limit, or border.
Ori, v. a. (awr) To make pauses; to breath at long intervals; to utter, to send out, to puff.
Oriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (awr) A puffing, a panting.
Oriadur, s. m. (oriad) What measures the hour; a watch.

Oriadur ya gofyn ei ddirwyn i fynydd bob dydd yw meddwl.

The mind of man is like a watch, which requires to be wound up every day. *Defydd y Nant.*

Oriain, v. a. (awr) To puff out, to pant for breath.
Mely byddai hi yn oriain ac yn methu cael ei goynt! how she used to be panting and failing to draw her breath.

Orian, s. f.—pl. t. an (awr) An utterance; a panting, or a puffing.

*Os cywair fy nghadair—
 Ys gwyr Maanwyd; a Phryderi,
 Tair orian, i am dan, a grau rhagddi:
 Ac am ei bawm ffyrilan gweligi,
 A'r fymaw ffwrthlawn ysedd o'ddechti;
 Ys chwaguch no'r gwia gwya y llyn yudi.*

If my chair is in order, it is known as Maanwyd; and Phryderi, three utterances, around the fire, will be sung before it; and about its bowls the streams of the torrent, and the fruitful spring is above it; more delicious than the white wine the liquor in it. *Taliesin.*

Orian, s. pl. aggr. (awr) Hours; periods; fits.
Dyn a rhyw orian drwg arno, a person with some bad fits upon him.

Oriawg, a. (awr) Having periods, changes, or fits; fickle, inconstant, changeable.

Oriawl, a. (awr) Belonging to the hour, hourly.

Oriawr, s. f.—pl. oriawr (awr) A watch.

Oriel, s. m.—pl. t. an (or) A porch; a gallery.

Orig, s. f. dim. (awr) A short hour, a little while.
adv. Now. *Awr ac orig*, continually. *SH.*

*Oer yw'r locs,—
 Sy orig yn Nremanen.*

Severe is the pang, which is now in Dremanen. *S. C. G.*

Origyn, s. m. dim. (orig) A short space.

Oriogl, v. a. (oriawg) To become capricious.

Oriogrwydd, s. m. (oriawg) Capriciousness.

Orials, s. m.—pl. orielsian (awr—llais) A clock.

Orielawr, s. m. (oriels—gwr) A clockmaker.

Orielaydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (oriels) A clockmaker.

Orn, s. m.—pl. t. an (or) A start, a push, a firm, a threat, a challenge, a stray.

Ornaidd, a. (orn) Tending to push out; apt to start; threatening.

Ornair, s. m.—pl. orneiriau (orn—gair) A war of challenge or threat.

*Clithle i'm corn gae ornair;
 Cael yagwyd, cethle y gair.*

I resorted into my shell at the threatening word, getting so I concealed the expression. *D. ab Gwyn.*

Ornawl, a. (orn) Repulsive; starting; threatening, challenging.

Ornedig, a. (orn) Threatened, challenged.

Ornedigaeth, s. m. (ornedig) A starting, threatening, a challenging.

Ornedd, s. m. (orn) A starting; a threatening state, a challenge.

*Mablaeth arfelloeth warodd,
 Mab Brochwel, brochwel, hawl ornedd.*

A picture of mildness the infancy of the son of Brochwel, generous heart, with scorn for claims. *Cynaddeu, i Iwan.*

Ornest, s. f.—pl. t. an (orn) A tilting match, or tournament; a single combat, a duel.

Ni ffordd ornest ar wr onni be di onni; ar o ddiwr ar hysgwr o'r cyfrith hido ornest.

A man shall not be judged capable to a combat until he be 21 years of age; and from thence and twenty onward the man shall fight him to combat. *Wald Llew.*

Ornestfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (ornest) A place of combat, a place for tournament.

Ornestiad, s. m. (ornest) The engaging in a tilting match; a fighting in single combat.

Ornestiaeth, s. m. (ornest) The practice of tournaments; the practice of single combat.

Ornestle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ornest—lle) A tiltyard, a place for tournaments.

Ornestu, v. a. (ornest) To engage in a tournament; to fight a single combat, to fight a duel.

Ornestwr, s. m.—pl. ornestwyr (ornest—rwr) One who engages in tournaments; a combatant.

Ornestydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ornest) Combatant.

Ornfoedd, s. f. (orn—bloedd) A shoot of threat.

Ornfoeddiad, s. m. (ornfoedd) A shooting in a threatening manner.

Ornfoeddiaw, v. a. (ornfoedd) To shoot threateningly; a shoot of defiance.

Orngri, s. f. (orn—cri) A threatening cry.

Orngriad, s. m. (orngri) A making a cry of threatening, or of defiance.

Orngriaw, v. a. (orngri) To cry threateningly.

Ornl, v. a. (orn) To push out or forward; to start, to threaten, to challenge.

Orniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (orn) A pushing out, starting, a threatening, a challenging.

Ornu, v. a. (orn) To push out or forward, to start, to threaten, to intimidate, to challenge.

*Gwelw afof—
A'i drydan fal thau Taf,
Ornu, yn curo arnaf.*

A pale river, with its torrents like the waves of Taf, heaving upon me, I started with fear. *D. ab Gwilym.*
Ornwyr, s. m.—pl. ornwyr (orn—gwr) One who pushes or starts out; a starter, a threatener.
Ornydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (orn) A starter, a threatener, one who intimidates.
Orôl, v. a. (oraw) To utter, to be uttering.
Orroian, s. f. (orôl) An exclamation, an expression of joy; jubilation, iö pëan.

*Hînho, fal orolan,
El chlod yn Ngwynedd achlan.*

I have spread, as a song of triumph, her fame entirely over Gwynedd. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Orroian, v. a. (orôl) To utter a shout of triumph.
OS, s. m. r. That tends from, out, or forward; that tends to increase; an increment. It is also a diminutive termination affixed to plural nouns, mostly used in tender language; as *plant*, children; *plantos*, dear little children.

Os, conj. (o—ys) If; used in common with *e*, *odd*, *ed*, and *or*, with verbs of the indicative mode. *Os dei yma*, if thou wilt come here. See PE.

*Os pyll canwyll rhag cynhen,
Goren canwyll yw pyll pen.*

If there is a lamp to guard against contention, the best lamp is common sense. *Hauk Cos Llwyd.*

Osi, s. m. (awa) A sweet juice; cyder.

Myrwa—dhwed, mewn mael arfist, o oael wedy el glawur ar dri o farter rhodderu.

I would have for drink, in a silver basin, cyder after it has been warmed on three roddy-glowing embers. *Arwel A Gugen.*

*Pe bai gan mlt. yn ddilya,
O eryd rhyf ar dir Rhye;
A thrichan gwmlan a gwia;
Ac ya mela gan molio;
Pe llyf'r dclawr ya fara!
Nan faw dwer fal oael dai;
Yn ei wled rhyfodd barna
Dwr a dclawr dri dlan.*

If there were a hundred thousand, to a certainty, of numbered people on the head of Rhye; and three hundred nine-hundred teams of oxen; and in grinding a hundred mills; if the earth were of bread; or the taste of water like fine cyder; in his feast, it could be a wonder if the water and the land were to last for three days. *D. Neesmer.*

Osh, s. f.—pl. t. ion (os) That is erratic, a guest.

Gawd oeb er mas gwahoddir.

A guest is wont to come though he may not be invited. *Adaga.*

Osbawl, a. (osb) Belonging to a guest.

Oshi, a. a. (osb) To come as a guest; to be a guest or visitor.

Osi, s. m. (os) That tends from or out.

Osiatfydd, adv. (osg—atfydd) Peradventure.

The same as *agatfydd* and *egatfydd*.

Osged, s. f.—pl. t. nu (osg) A laver, a basin.

Osgl, s. m.—pl. t. nu (osg) A bough or branch; a twig, a spray.

Ercis y gwr y bloedd y berllan i'r garddwr dori an neu dclaw o ogles y pren mawr.

The person who owned the orchard ordered the gardener to cut down one or two of the branches of the large tree. *Hauk Deothlan Rhafain.*

Osglawd, s. m. (osgl) A ramification.

Osglawg, a. (osgl) Having branches, branched, branching, full of branches.

Osglawg, mewn dera; chwerw chwerth o;
Heug oer; chwertholau ion i;
Ni chet y grawd gystudd calce.

Full of branches the top of the oak; bitter the taste of ash, less than the cow-parasit; breaking out the wave: the cheek will not conceal the affliction of the heart. *Llywarch Hen.*

Osgledig, a. (osgl) Branched, ramified.

Osgledd, s. m. (osgl) Fulness of branches.

Osglen, s. f. dim. (osgl) A branch, a twig.

Osgil, v. n. (osgl) To branch, to shoot out.

Osgliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (osgl) A branching.

Osgo, s. m. (osg) Obliquity, or slope; a digression. *Ar osgo*, obliquely, aside.

Osgöad, s. m. (osgo) A going aslant, a going aside, a digression, a starting aside.

Osgöawl, a. (osgo) Tending to go aside, starting.

Osgöedd, s. m. (osgo) Obliquity, a starting aside.

Osgoi, v. a. (osgo) To go aslant, to go obliquely, to digress, to start aside.

Osgoiyld, a. (osgoi) Apt to go aside, apt to start aside, apt to be shy or coy.

Osgoiydrwydd, s. m. (osgoiyl) Aptness to start aside, aptness to avoid.

Osgöwr, s. m.—pl. osgöwyr (osgo—gwr) A starter, one who starts aside.

Osgyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (osg) A laver, a basin.

Osi, v. a. (os) To offer to do, to attempt.

Osiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (os) A making an essay.

Osiaw, v. a. (os) To offer to do, to essay, to make an attempt, to dare.

Osiawl, a. (os) Tending to make an essay.

Osid, adv. (os—id) If it be, if so be, peradventure.

Ost, s. m. (os) That is out, that extends out, that is spread or displayed.

Ostid, s. f. (ost) That is outward; an epithet for a shield or buckler.

Ostl, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ost) An open place, an inn.

Ostler, s. m.—pl. t. i (ostl) One who receives guests or acts at an inn, an ostler.

Ostr, s. m. (ost) That is spread out, or displayed.

Ostri, s. m. (ostr) Display of hospitality. *Cadw ostrl*, to keep open house.

Ostlys, s. m. (ost) Openness of conduct, display of hospitality; complaisance.

Osw, s. m. (os) That runs onward; a steed.

Oswydd, s. pl. aggr. (osw) Those that run out; ravagers; an epithet for war-horses; or the cavalry.

Ni byddai diwyth i lwyth oswydd.

There would be no abatement of wrath to the tribe of ravagers. *Mediyr.*

Gwral daf ar dyria oswydd.

He beheld alight amongst a host of ravagers. *D. ab Llewelyn Hen.*

*A'i cadarnau, oed hylwydd, yn hir,
i ymddifyn i'r ring torth oswydd.*

And long to support her, a prosperous treasure, to defend the land against a host of ravagers. *Llywarch Hen.*

*Gwynydd gwrth lawr,
Gwynydd mawr,
Oswydd gwyddaw.*

The divider of opposing ground, the divider of shields, causing the fall of ravagers. *Relell Brif-fwrdd.*

Osyd, adv. (os—yd) If so; peradventure.

OTH, s. m. r. That is exterior or extreme.

O'th, pronom. prep. (o—yth) Out of thy.

OW, s. m. r. A breathing out; a moan.

Ow, interj. (ow, s.) Woe is me, alas, ah me!

Oyma, adv. (o—yma) From here, from hence.

Oyna, adv. (o—yna) From there, from thence; speaking of what is under observation.

Oyno, adv. (o—yno) From thence; speaking of what is distant, as to time or place.

P.

P A B

PA, *s. m. r.* What tends to proceed; what forms a continuity.

Pa, *pron.* (pa, *s.*) What, which. *Pa le?* which place? *pa beth?* what thing? *pa un?* which one? *pa beth bynag a fo*, what thing soever it shall be; *pa ddyn bynag*, what person soever.

Pa, *adv.* (pa, *s.*) To what, whither; what, which, how. *Pa ffordd y doi?* which way wilt thou come? *I baleyr af?* Where shall I go? *Pa fan y byddi?* Where wilt thou be? *Pa un?* Which one? *Pa rai?* Which ones? *Pa gwaith?* How often? *Pa sut sydd?* How is it with thee? *Pa beth sydd arnat?* What is the matter with thee? *Pa sawl?* How many? *Pa gan?* With what? *Pa faint?* How much? *Pa gymaint, pa drysg?* What quantity? *Pa hyd?* How long? *Pa rag?* From what? *Pa ryw?* What kind? *Pa am?* Wherefore? *Pa ffordd, pa ddull, pa wedd, pa ddelw, pa fodd?* in what way or form? *Pa gan gymaint?* About what quantity?

Pa anyberwyd, unben, a welcistl arnat?

What indecorum, prince, didst thou perceive in me?
li. Fywll—Mabinogion.

Abandd ba andaw.

What hearing can be of a tumult.

Adoffc.

Pab, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pa—ab) That produces motion; that produces life; a father; the pope.

Arglwydd Iesu Grist erglwy,
Un Mab Daw bab wyd a bydd.

Lord Jesus Christ hear me, the son of God the living Father art thou.
R. Lelaif.

Pabaeth, *s. m.* (pab) Paternity: the papacy.

Pabald, *a.* (pab) Papal, or like the pope.

Pabawg, *a.* (pab) Having a pope, papal.

Pabawl, *a.* (pab) Belonging to a father; papal.

Pabell, *s. f.—pl. pebyll* (pab—ell) A moving habitation; tent, a pavillion; a tabernacle.

Pau ddol milgi Llywelyn,
Pob llwyn a fydd pebyll yn.

When the grayhound of Llywelyn comes, every grove will be a haunt for me.
Huw Cae Llywyl.

Pabellawg, *a.* (pabell) Having a tent, tented.

Pabelliad, *s. m.* (pabell) A fixing a tent.

Pabellig, *s. f. dim.* (pabell) A little tent.

Pabellu, *v. a.* (pabell) To pitch or fix a tent.

Pabeth, *pron.* (pa—peth) What thing.

Pabi, *s. m.—pl. t. odd* (pab) That is productive of motion or life; a poppy.

Pabiaidd, *a.* (pabi) Papaverous, poppy-like.

Pabiawg, *a.* (pabi) Abounding with poppies.

Pabiawl, *a.* (pabi) Papaverous, of poppy.

Pabir, *s. pl.* (pab—ir) Rushes, rush-candles.

Yr selwyd hon neuas cudd myr?
Mwy gorddyfussal babir gloew,
A chyffedau cywir.

This hearth, is it not covered with ash? More congenial would have been the shining rushes, with festivals of good faith.
Llywarch Hen.

Pabiraidd, *a.* (pabir) Like rushes, or rush-like.

Pabirawg, *a.* (pabir) Abounding with rushes.

Pabi, *s. m.—pl. pabiau* (pab) Activity; vigour, energy, faculty. *Dwfn babi*, profound faculty

P A E

Pablaidd, *a.* (pabl) Active; nervous, or potent.

Pablaidd gorff, pablaidd a gun,
Post addwyn hael, pab deudder.

Vigorous of body, men he overcomes, a pillar sturdy and firm, clad in a coat of thick steel. Iolo Goch, i O. Glander.

Pabledd, *s. m.* (pabl) Activity; vigorousness.

Pabliad, *s. m.* (pabl) A rendering active; a rendering vigorous.

Pablu, *v. a.* (pabl) To render active; to render nervous or vigorous; to give a faculty.

Pablus, *a.* (pabl) Nervous, vigorous.

Pablusaw, *v. n.* (pablus) To render vigorous.

Pablusedd, *s. m.* (pablus) Vigorousness.

Pabogaeth, *s. m.* (pabawg) The papacy.

Pabwyr, *s. pl. aggr.* (pab—wyr) The large rushes; rushes used for burning; also called *lwyg*.

Pabwyrn, *v. a.* (pabwyr) To gather rushes.

Pabwyrdd, *a.* (pabwyr) Like rushes.

Pabwyrwag, *a.* (pabwyr) Abounding with rushes.

Pabwyrn, *s. f. dim.* (pabwyr) The soft rush.

Pabwyrn, *s. m. dim.* (pabwyr) A bulrush. *Yr wyf gan wlyped a'r pabwyrn*, thou art as wet as the bulrush.

Pabydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (pab) A papist.

Pabyddaid, *a.* (pabydd) Like a papist.

Pabyddawl, *a.* (pabydd) Papistical, popish.

Pabyddiaeth, *s. m.* (pabydd) Popery.

Pabynag, *pron.* (pa—bynag) Whatsoever.

Pad, *s. m.* (py—ad) That sustains, that keeps a continuity, that keeps together.

Padell, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (pad—ell) A pan. *Padell bridd*, an earthen pan; *padell cydd*, a brass pan; *padell doddion*, a dripping pan.

Fywll a ddylu padell.

The pan requires attention.

Aug.

Padellaid, *s. f.—pl. padelleidiau* (padell) A panful, or the contents of a pan.

Padellaid, *a.* (padell) Formed like a pan.

Padellau, *s. f. dim.* (padell) A little pan.

Padellawg, *a.* (padell) Having a pan.

Padelleig, *s. f. dim.* (padell) The kneecap; also called *padell y glia*.

Padellig, *s. f. dim.* (padell) A little pan.

Padellu, *v. a.* (padell) To form a pan.

Padellwr, *s. m.—pl. padellwyr* (padell—gur) A pan maker; a dealer in pans.

Padwysg, *adv.* (pa—twysg) What quantity.

Padyw, *adv.* (pa—yd—yw) What is it; why.

O Ddew! padyw yth reddir gwrnach,
Cyddylan, ar bedwar-deg-melch.

O God! why to thee are given the trappings of Gwynedd, four times ten stables.
Llywarch Hen.

Padd, *s. m.* (py—add) That causes to proceed; that keeps in a course.

Pae, *s. m.* (pa) That causes to go onward, that forms a continuity, that surrounds; a constraint; a panting, or constrained breathing; hesitation.

Paelled, *s. f.—pl. t. an* (pae—lled) A spread plaster; a skullcap.

A thrydyllu eu helmau, a briaw eu paelledu, ar yrru i faw a orgrug.

And perforate their helmets, and cut their skulls, and their weapons was what they did.
li. Gwynedd—Mabinogion.

'aedu, *v. a.* (paed) To lay on, to spread over, to plaster; to put on a skullcap.
'aen, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (pa—en) That spreads; a peacock.

Nid teg onid paen.

Nothing so fine as a peacock.

Adage.

'aenes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (paen) A peahen.
'aenos, *adv.* (pae—nos) Every night, nightly.
'aenydd, *adv.* (pae—dydd) Every day, daily.
'aeni, *s. m.* (paen) Any thing plastered on.
'aentiad, *s. m.* (paent) A painting, a daubing.
'aentiaw, *v. a.* (paent) To paint; to daub.
'aentiawl, *a.* (paent) Painting, painted.
'aentiedig, *a.* (paentiad) Painted, daubed.
'aentiwr, *s. m.* (paent—gwr) A painter.
'aeol, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pae—ol) A pail, a pot.
'aetu, *adv.* (pae—tu) On every side, round.
'aeth, *s. m.* (py—aeth) That forms a course, that keeps in a track; concurrence, agreement.
'afan, *adv.* (pa—man) What place, to what place, whither.
'aff, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (py—aff) A lump, a bulk.
'afiad, *s. m.* (paiff) A thumping, a buffeting.
'affiaw, *v. a.* (paiff) To thump, or to bang.
'affiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* paiffwyr (paiff—gwr) A thumper.
'agan, *adv.* (pa—can) What with, with what.
'agwaith, *adv.* (pa—gwaith) How many times.
'agymaint, *adv.* (pa—cymaint) What quantity, how much.
Paham, *adv.* (pa—ham) What about, wherefore, for what cause, what for, why.

Bid bonid weithian, a fynydd yw, ac anafw, paham y gelwir y lle hwn yn ydy, a phaham yn afallach.

Be it known therefore; and it is notable and manifest, wherefore that place is called an island, and wherefore orchard.
St. Dinodd Arthur.

Pahyd, *adv.* (pa—hyd) How long, what length.
Pal, *s. m.* (pa) That sends out or from; that is objective.
Paid, *s. m.* (py—aid) A cessation of motion; a cessation, a state of rest, quiet. *Paid, peidiu*, be quiet; used for the imperative *peidiu*.
Paill, *s. m.* aggr.—*pl.* peillion (pall) Farina, flour.
Pain, *s. m.* aggr. (pan) Bloom, fine powder, or dust; farina; the bloom on fruits, the farina on flowers. *Gwenith wedi bwrw y pain*.
Pair, *s. f.* aggr. (par) An union of causes, instrumentalities or energies; a cause; also a boiler, a cauldron. *Pair dadeni*, the instrumentality or the alembic of regeneration; *pair ceridwen*, the energy of the smile of love, or prolific nature.
Berdism.

Pair Prydain profa yn nhangnef.

The energy of Britain we shall enjoy in tranquillity.

Cynddelw.

Cred fy ngair, o'm pair perid staf.

Believe my word, from my command he was caused to come to me.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Iolañ bair, o bared arwar,

A heria amad ac adar.

I will praise the cause, from an impulse so pure, that caused the various beasts and fowls.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Pais, *s. f.*—*pl.* peislau (py—ais) A coat. *Pais arlau*, a coat of arms; *pais ddur*, a coat of mail.

Pawb a drals yn mhais ei dad.

Every one will oppress in his father's coat.

Adage.

Paig, *s. m.* (pais) That forms a coating; a pod.
Paith, *s. m.*—*pl.* peithion (py—aitb) An opening, a strait forward course; a glance; a prospect, a scene.

Diffwys balth odwys,
Brithyniad elud giwys,
Argoedwys argludrad.

Trailing over a steep arched, an explication of a beauteous pile,
A wander of the men of Argoed. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfyllwng.*

VOL. II.

Pal, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (pa—al) A spread, a ray, a flat body, a spade; the puffin, a bird so called.
Rhaw bal, rhaw balar, a shovel, a spade.

Palad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (pal) A spreading or shooting out, a beaming, a radiating, a paling.

Paladr, *s. m.*—*pl.* pelydr (palad) A ray, a beam, a shaft, a stem, a trunk, a stalk, axis; a pole, or perch. *Paladr melin*, the shaft of a mill wheel; *paladr gwaw*, the shaft of a spear; *paladr angor*, the shank of an anchor; *cyswyrn paladr*, spear charge, a payment so called: *pelydr hawl*, van-beams; *paladr englyn*, the stave of a stanza; *paladr hfr*, broom-rape; *paladr trwyddo*, the herb thorow-wax.

Ceinlwg baledr yw yr hon a dalai bob gwr o'r genedl tu ar at dala galadau:—Ni lhai gwraig geinlwg baledr, am nad oes ludi ond cogel.

The spear-penny is that which every man of a family used to pay towards arming a fine for homicide:—A woman does not pay a spear-penny, so she has but a distaff. *Welsh Laws.*

Paladrawg, *a.* (paladr) Having a stem or shaft.

Paladriad, *s. m.* (paladr) A forming a stem.

Paladru, *v. a.* (paladr) To form a beam or shaft; to shaft; to rise in a stalk, or to bole.

Paladrywim, *s. m.* (palad—rhwym) The fastening, which joins the two parts of a flail.

Paladu, *v. a.* (palad) To spread or shoot out; to beam, to radiate.

Palaiwyf, *s. f.* (pal—llwyf) A lime tree; also called *gwaglwyl*.

Palar, *s. f.* (pal—ar) Delving soil or ground.

I Addaf a'i symbar

Y rhodol rhaw balar

I dori dalar.

I gael bara.

To Adam and his partner there was given a spade for soil-delving, to break up the ground to obtain bread. *Audi Fraith.*

Palawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* palorion (pal) A deliver.

Paled, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (pal) A shaft, a javelin, a dart. *Guare paled*, a tilting match.

Gwedi cyflawni o bonam ni pob peth, or a berthmamt ar y deyrwau y damwainiws y rhwng dda nolaist cyffrydd am fuddugoliaeth gwarnae paled.

After we had completed every thing, which appertained to the Gods, there happened between two nephews a dispute about the victory at a tilting match. *Gr. ab Arthwr.*

Paledrydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (paladr) A maker of arrows, a fletcher.

Paledu, *v. a.* (paled) To throw a javelin, to tilt.

Paledwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* paledwyr (paled—gwr) A tilter, one who uses a javelin.

Palf, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (pal) The flat part or end of a shaft: a blade, as of an oar: a paw, the palm of a hand. *Palf y gath*, the herb cat's-foot: *palf y llew*, common ladies' mantle: *palf yr arth*, stinking hellebore: *palf y blaid*, common club-moss: *palf y gath bali*, ground pine.

Mai llygodyn dan balf y gath.

Like a mouse under the cat's paw.

Adage.

Palfaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* palfeidiau (palf) The stroke or motion of a palm.

Palfal, *s. m.* (palf) A moving the paws in all directions, a grope.

Palfaliad, *s. m.* (palfal) A groping about.

Palfalu, *v. a.* (palfal) To grope, to creep on the hands and feet.

Palfalwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* palfalwyr (palfal—gwr) One who gropes, a creeper on all-fours.

Palfawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* palfodau (palf) A stroke with the paw, a slap with the palm of the hand.

Palfawg, *a.* (palf) Having a palm, pawed.

Palfes, *s. f.*—*pl.* palfesiau (palf) A shoulder of a quadruped. *Palfes mollt*, *ysbard mollt*, a shoulder of mutton.

3 D

Palfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (palf) A pawing.
Palfodiad, s. m. (palfawd) A slapping with the paw, a slapping with the open hand.
Palfodiaw, v. u. (palfawd) To slap with the paw.
Palfodiwr, s. m.—pl. palfodwyr (palfawd—gwr) One who slaps, a slapper.
Palfre, s. f.—pl. t. od (palf—rhe) A palfrey.
Palfu, v. a. (palf) To paw, to grope gently with the hand.
Palfwr, s. m.—pl. palfwyr (palf—gwr) A pawner.
Pali, s. m. (pal) That is of a downy glossy surface, satin, velvet. *Cath bali*, the glossy fur cat, an epithet for some ferocious animal, probably a tiger. See *Palug*.

Pwy y rian oco,—a gwig o ball melyn amdeni!
 Who is yonder lady, with a robe of yellow satin on her?
Hanes O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

Nen'm rhoddes hil Rhun rudd a phall.
 Have I not been gifted by the race of Rhun with crimson and satin.
Rhwyf rhodas, biau beirdd i'n foli, Cynddelw.
A llen, a llyfran, a llen ball.

Lord of the virtues, it is incumbent upon her to do him honour, with learning, and books, and satin veil.
Gw. Brachylogus, i Ddewi.

Paliad, s. m. (pâl) A throwing out, a spreading, a delving, or digging.
Paliadd, a. (pali) Glossy like satin, or velvet.
Paliawg, a. (pali) Of satin, of velvet.
Palis, s. m.—pl. t. au (pal) A thin partition, as of boards, wattling, or laths: a wainscot; the steep of a rock.

O ballis llys nef, ef a gwymld, ac a fwrld i'r carchar laf.
 From the pale of the court of heaven, he was made to fall, and he was cast into the lowermost prison.
Bluddegarus.

Ni saif palis a oodir yn uchel yn erbyn y gwynt.
 A paling that is placed on high will not stand against the wind.
Eccliesiastes xxii. 18.

Palisaw, v. a. (palis) To make a partition of boards or laths, to wainscot.

Palisawg, a. (palis) Partitioned, wainscotted, paled, paly.

Dy ryw ballisawg darian—
Yw hon.

Thy appropriate paly shield is this. Gr. Hiraethawg.

Palisiad, s. m. (palis) A partitioning; a wainscotting; a paling.

Palm, s. m. (pal) A spread; a flag.

Palmant, s. m.—pl. t. au (palm) A pavement.

Palmantawg, a. (palmant) Having a pavement.

Palmantiad, s. m. (palmant) A paving.

Palmantu, v. a. (palmant) To make a pavement.

Palmantwr, s. m.—pl. palmantwyr (palmant—gwr) One who makes a pavement, a pavior.

Palmid, s. m. (palm) That is spreading or flat.

Palmidwydd, s. pl. (palmid—gwydd) Palm trees.

Palmidwydden, s. f. dim. (palmidwydd) Palm tree

Palmydd, s. pl. aggr. (palm—gwydd) Palm trees.

Palmyddden, s. f. dim. (palmydd) A palm tree.

Palores, s. f.—pl. t. au (palawr) A chongh.

Palu, v. a. (pal) To delve, or to dig.

Palug, s. m. (pâl) That is of a smooth glossy surface. *Cath palug*, the glossy coated cat, some fierce animal, probably a tiger, mentioned in the historical triads to have been one of three molestations of Mona, which were reared in it.

Palwr, s. m.—pl. palwyr (palu—gwr) A digger

Pall, s. m. (py—all) Loss of power, energy, or compactness; that is incompetent; a failing; neglect, omission, deficiency; a perishing state.

Yr holl wirionedd ar ball aeth
O biith hillogaeth dymion.

All righteousness is gone to naught from amongst the generation of men.
Edm. Frys.

Pall, s. m.—pl. t. au (pa—all) That encloses, is a loose hanging, or curtain; a mantle; also a tent, a pavillion; a throne.

Nid y mywn ty ydd oeddynt, namya y mywn pallu.

Not in houses were they, but in tents.
Ydori Ben. Ffyn—Mabinogion.

Pall, a. (py—all) Of a spreading or incompetent tendency; tending to fail or decay.

Ysgwyd ball gwall Gobeityn.

The spreading and tollsome shield of Gobeityn. Ll. F. Mack.

Palladwy, a. (pall) Fallible; perishable.

Palldawd, s. m. (pall) Failure; abortiveness.

Palldeg, a. (pall—teg) Spreadingly-fair.

Maengwr giod bell-daer, gwyd balldeg myrth.

A stone mansion of far-pervading fame, a warm spreading to spacious place.
Canwyb.

Pallder, s. m. (pall) Fallibleness; a perished state

Palledig, a. (pall) Being of a failed state.

Pallen, s. f.—pl. t. au (pall) A coverlid.

Palliad, s. m. (pall) A divesting of energy or compactness; a failing, a perishing.

Palliannawl, a. (palliant) Tending to fallibility.

Palliannu, v. a. (palliant) To render fallible, to render perishable, to become fallible.

Palliant, s. m. (pall) A failure, neglect, omission; a perishing, or a failing.

Pallu, v. a. (pall) To fail, to neglect, to omit; to be deficient, to cease; to perish, to mist.

Gawd eddwid gwraig ry phall.

A woman's promise naturally will fail. Alar.

Ye da felin a ballodd.

Good is the mill which has been worn out. Alar.

Pan roddal pob rhal, nid Rhys a ballid;

I'n ballid pob rhal, fo a roddal Rhys.

When every body would be giving, Rhys would not fail; the every body would fail, Rhys would give. D. Rasse.

Pallus, a. (pall) Apt to fail, fallacious.

Pallusaw, v. a. (pallus) To make fallible; to become fallible.

Pallusedd, s. m. (pallus) Aptness to fail.

Pallusrwydd, s. m. (pallus) A state of failing.

Pallwr, s. m.—pl. pallwyr (pall—gwr) One who fails, one who neglects or omits.

Pallydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pall) One who fails.

Pam, adv. (pa—am) What about, wherefore, for what cause, why.

Pan, s. m.—pl. t. au (py—an) A vessel of capacity; a pan; a bowl, a cup.

Gwirawd a ddygir o ddigawn stas;

Gwlu o ban, rhan rhadaw.

Liquor will be brought in plenty to me; wine from the pan, grateful portion.
Cynddelw.

Oni ddaw i mewn o'r madd gwynn all

Gwirawd o ban, dy ben fadden!

If there does not come of the mead the best of all liquor from the pan, thy head shall answer!
O. Cyfeir.

Pan, s. m. (pa—an) That is universal; pervasive, of spreading grain or texture; down; fur; nap; the milling, fulling, or thickening of cloth.

Gynau pan, fur gowns.

Pan, adv. (pa—yn) When, at which time; whence, from whence; since; for which cause.

Pan fo, when there shall be; *pan elo hys hysio*, when this shall pass away; *pan gw*, that is;

hyd pan, so that: *pan hyneddwyd?* Whence were they descended?

Pan ddwyco cyfrath anrhaith o farwty, nae o neb dull rhod-e

bydd un peth a dalio bunt, bwrain bieuwydd.

When the law takes an exchequer from a death house, or from any other claim, if there should be any one thing of the value of a pound, it shall belong to the king.
Wlad. Llew.

Pan fai lawen frain, pan fryddi wael,
Pan wyar waryd,
Pan ryddi, pan ruddi ei thal
Pan Rhodan pan ruddi-yn llogol,
Pan ruddan ruddion ffrwyddi hyd nef,
Yn addol ai noddol.

When the ravens rejoice, when blood hastens, when pure bubbles,
when there was war, when its houses were reddened, when
Rhodan of the time its red court burned, when we made the red-
dy fame to glow, it flamed up to heaven, no habitation would
yield shelter. *Hywel ab Owain.*

Dreodynt hwynebu wrtho : pan deul di wr! O'r gae'r a welwch
chwi rhawo.

They then said to him : Whence comest thou, man! From the
castle that you see yonder. *Hanes Cuthack—Mabynogion.*

Pannan, s. c. (pan) That involves together.

Pannas, s. f. (pan) A kind of straw hangings, or
plaited partition of straw; also called *plaid-
wellt*; *paranep*; *panes y dafwr*, water *paranep*.
Pannawg, a. (pan) Covered with down or nap;
furred; frized; thickened by fulling, or
milled. *Y dew bannawg*, the great mullein.

Panc, s. m.—pl. f. lau (pan) A blow; a spank.

Pand, adv. (pa—ond) What but; is it not.

Pandy, s. m.—pl. f. au (pan—ty) A fulling mill.

Paned, adv. (pan) When, at which time.

Panedig, a. (pan) Covered with down or fur;
thickened by fulling or milling.

Paneg, s. f.—pl. penyg (pan) A gut, or entrail.

Cyrryll hyl chwedryll, chwydrut penyg mawr.

The ugly trunk of six parts, with a tail discharging horse's entrails.
H. Ystern, i ddol Brynck.

Panel, s. m.—pl. f. i (pan) What is plaited or
worked together; the thick matting of straw,
or the cushion of a pack-saddle; it is also
called *panlle*; also the pannel, or pack-saddle,
otherwise called *ystrodyr*, and *pynioreg*.

Pancelawg, a. (panel) Involved, or blended to-
gether; consisting of plaited work; pannelled.

Panels, v. a. (panel) To involve, plait, to mat.

Panfa, s. f.—pl. panfydd (pan) The state of be-
ing covered with down, nap, or fur; the act of
fulling; a banging.

Panlad, s. m.—pl. f. au (pan) A covering with
down, nap, or fur; a fulling, or thickening by
beating; a banging.

Pannawl, a. (pan) Tending to involve; or to
hem in; forming a depression or hollow.

Pannedig, a. (pan) Hemmed in; depressed.

Pannel, s. m.—pl. f. au (pan) A little slope or
fall; a small dingle.

Pwy, yu all y pannellau,
A gan mor ber ei gennau
A'r enw!

What one, in the recesses of the dingles whose mouth so sweetly
deep as the nightingale! *Meirion Dafydd.*

Pannellawg, a. (pannell) Abounding with small
hollows, or falls in the ground.

Pannell, v. a. (pannell) To form a gentle depres-
sion in a surface; to form a small hollow.

Pannoli, v. a. (pannawl) To form a devexity; to
sink in, to slope down, to dimple.

Pannou, s. m. (mutation of panton) That com-
prehends universally; an epithet for the deity;
the originator, the creator.

E hunat Pannou,
Ar lawr glyn Ebron,
A'i ddwyllan geynion,
Gwrlwian Adon.
A naw can mlynedd,
Heb wawr ymgeidd,
Y be yn gorwedd,
Eich enaid.

The Creator formed, on the ground of Ebron vale, with his fair
loam, the superior frame of Adam. Nine hundred years, without
the dawn of self-supporting foresight he had been lying, before
he obtained a soul. *Audi Frith.*

Pannu, v. a. (pan) To involve, to include, to

hem in, to cause to sink in, to make a depres-
sion or hollow; to cause a panic.

Pannu a fydd dir rhag dewy gorllwg.

Pan fo dydd gorwedd, a chad yn wag.

A shrieking in will be certain before a hero sternly fierce, when
there shall be a day of depredation, and a battle rent. *Ein. ab Mad. Rhosod.*

Pannwl, s. m.—pl. pannylan (pan) A depression,

a hollow, a sinking in; a dimple, a dinge.

Pannylawg, a. (pannwl) Abounding with falls,
depressions, or hollows.

Pannyledd, s. m. (pannwl) Devexity of surface.

Pannyllad, s. m. (pannwl) A devexion; sinking
in, a forming a hollow.

Pannylu, v. a. (pannwl) To form a devexity; to
sink in, to slope down into a hollow.

Pant, s. m.—pl. pentydd (pan) That involves,
circumscribes or includes; a depression, or
sinking in, a hollow, a dinge, a low place, or
bottom hemmed in all round.

I'r pant y rhed y dwr.

To the hollow will the water run.

Adage.

Mae gyncwlw, yr eilir alaf gan ddraig,
A dragon medrydd!
Heb bant molaet mllodd naf,
Heb bannu gan y penaf.

After my example, there will be obtained riches from the chief
and the dragon of tents; without a sinking thousands will praise
the prince, without the sovereign's making any fall. *Ll. P. Mech, i R. ab H. ab Owain.*

Pant, a. (pan) Involving, hemming in; involved,
encompassed, included.

Mi a'i gyrfa o'm gorwedd,
Mor bant a'r mawr ar y bodd.

I will cause it to be by my lying down, so involving as the me-
mory on the grave. *Gm. Tru, i wily ph.*

Pant, prep. (pan) Down. *Af bant i Landain*, I
will go down to London. *Dydd.*

Pantawg, a. (pant) Having a depression, a sink-
ing in or hollow.

Pantawl, a. (pant) Depressing, apt to sink in.

Pantedd, s. m. (pant) The state of being depres-
sed, sunk in, or made hollow.

Pantiad, s. m. (pant) A depression, a sinking in,
a becoming hollow; a dimpling.

Panton, s. m. (pant) The all-comprehending one;
a bardic appellation for the deity.

Pantu, v. a. (pant) To involve, to compass: to
depress, to bulge in: to dimple: to sink in,
to become a hollow.

Pannu, v. a. (pan) To make universal or perva-
sive: to form a texture or grain: to cover with
down or nap, to full or to mill cloth, to thick-
en by beating, to bang, to beat. *Cei dy bannu*
yn dda, thou shalt be well beaten.

Awen gordd bannu.

The genius of a fulling beetle.

Adage.

Panwaen, s. f.—pl. panweunydd (pan—gwaen) A
wet meadow, a peat moss; also called *gwaen*
bon, and *mauwog*.

Panwlan, s. m. (pan—gwan) Down or fine wool.

Panwr, s. m.—pl. panwyr (panu—gwr) A fuller.
Cribau y panwr, the tennel.

Panwriaeth, s. m. (panwr) The fuller's trade.

Panyw, adv. (pan—yw) Whence it is; that it is;
that is.

O derfydd i'r amddiffynwr ddodi yn mhen yr argwydd ac yr yng-
nald panuw hwan yw y dydd.

If the defendant shall have declared to the lord and the judges
that it is that is the day. *Welsh Laws.*

Bid ddina i bawb, panuw yn mynwent y fynachlog yn Ynys
Afallach, gwedi gweill anghwyl ar afoe Camlan yn Nghornyr y
claddu Arthur.

Be it certain to every one, that it is in the monastery of the Isle
of Avalloch, after mortal wounds on the river of Camlan in Ceru-
yw, was Arthur buried. *Hanes Dinodd Arthur.*

Pang, s. m. (pang) A pang; a convulsion fit.
Pangaw, v. n. (pang) To have a convulsion fit.
Pangawl, a. (pang) Convulsive, giving a pang.
Pangiad, s. m. (pang) A convulsing; convulsion.
Pangu, v. a. (pang) To be convulsed.
Papyr, s. m.—pl. f. au (pab) Paper. *Papyr gwyn*, white paper; *papyr llwyd*, brown paper.
Papyraidd, a. (papyr) Like paper, papery.
Papyrawl, a. (papyr) Consisting of paper.
Papyrfrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (papyr—brwyn) Paper-reeds.
Papyriad, s. m. (papyr) A papering.
Papyrwr, s. m.—pl. papyrwr (papyr—gwr) A paperman, a papermaker.
Par, s. m. (py—ar) That is upon, or contiguous; that is in continuity; a state of readiness or preparedness; also a pair, fellow, match, or couple.

*Ac yno, yn medw Gwynedd,
 I ml ar bar y mae'r bodd.*

And there, in the birch groves of Gwynedd, for me in readiness is the grave. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Par, s. m.—pl. t. au (pa—ar) A cause; that is instrumental in causing or producing; the essence, germ or seed of a thing; also a spear.

Par, a. (pa—ar) Causing; causative; caused; in a state of energy or instrumentality.

Para, v. n. (par) To continue, to endure; to last; to persevere.

*Hir nis pery yr abwy lle bo llawer o frain.
 The carrion will not last long where there are many crows.* *Adage.*

*Nis pery glawder seren;
 Na'i phryd ond ennyd i wen.
 The splendor of a star will not endure; nor her continuance to the fair but for a while.* *Bede Brynlligs.*

Para, adv. (pa—rha) What sort, what kind.

*Para lesiad arbenig yr ydym ni yn ei dderbyn oddiwrth dderch-
 aeth Crist?
 What particular benefit are we receiving from the sacra-
 tion of Christ?* *The Williams, in T. a Kempis.*

*At para ymddadieu gynt y mae y rhyfel hwn, rhwng yr angel-
 ion da a drwg, debycaf yn burw!
 To what former contentions does this war, between the good
 angels and the bad, most probably refer?* *Ibid.*

Parâd, s. m. (parâ) Perseverance; continuance, duration.

*Diwyrrth yw dy gariad,
 Dau'r hedd, mewn rhyfedd barâd.
 Inexhaustible is thy love, God of peace, in wonderful duration.* *D. Richard, Glan y Morfa.*

Parâwl, a. (parâ) Continuing, continual.

Parab, s. m. (par—ab) Aptitude for utterance.

Parabl, s. m. (parab) The power of speech; speech, utterance; discourse.

Parablain, v. a. (parabl) To talk continually.

Parabledd, s. m. (parabl) Readiness of discourse

Parabliad, s. m. (parabl) A discoursing.

Parablu, v. a. (parabl) To hold a discourse.

Parablusaw, v. a. (parablus) To render fluent in discourse; to become eloquent.

Parablusedd, s. m. (parablus) Readiness in discourse or speech.

Parablwr, s. m.—pl. parablwr (parabl—gwr) A discourser; a preacher.

Parad, s. m. (par) Causation; a causing.

Paradwy, a. (parad) Causable, effectible.

Paradwyad, s. m. (paradwy) Effectuation.

Paradwyawl, a. (paradwy) Efficient, effective.

Paradwys, s. m. (para—twys) A continuity of increase or fructification; paradise.

Paradwysaidd, a. (paradwys) Paradisiacal.

Paradwysain, a. (paradwys) Paradisiacal.

Paradwysawl, a. (paradwys) Relating to paradise.
Paradwysoll, v. a. (paradwysawl) To render paradisiacal; to become like paradise.

Paraed, s. m. (para—ed) A partition.

Paraeth, s. m. (par) A causation, a cause.

Paraethu, v. a. (paraeth) To render causative.

Parag, adv. (pa—rhag) Because of what, why so.

Paral, s. c. (par) That causes or makes to be.

Parator, ger. (parad) In causing or bidding.

Parâu, v. n. (para) To persevere, to persist; to continue, to remain, to last, to abide.

*A fydd barâu yn hir yn teusne, ac yn chwyrdd yn hen.
 He that wishes long to continue young, let him soon become old.* *Adage.*

Parâus, a. (para) Of long continuance.

Parâusder, s. m. (parâus) Lastingness.

Parâusrwydd, s. m. (parâus) Lastingness.

Parawd, s. m. (par) That is in readiness. *a.* Ready, prompt, prepared.

*Ni cheillir nâf wir, nâf wrhydi,
 Ar gymathu gwaed,
 Awdrychion an drôed,
 Ac na bob parawd loeg.*

His justice nor his promises will be concealed, on the first meetings of blood, breaking round the fem, and about every a ready burning. *Lt. P. Mach, i. 160.*

Parawl, a. (par) Causing, effective; creative.

Parâwr, s. m.—pl. parâwr (parâ—gwr) One who continues.

Parc, s. m.—pl. f. lan (par) An enclosure; a field; a park.

Parcawl, a. (pare) Belonging to enclosure.

Parciad, s. m. (pare) An enclosing, a shutting in.

Parciaw, v. a. (pare) To enclose, to hedge in.

Parciwr, s. m.—pl. parciwr (pare—gwr) One who encloses, a hedger, a ditcher.

Parc, s. m. (py—arch) Respect, reverence.

*A fydd barch bid gadarn.
 Who would obtain honour let him be mighty.
 Mwy parch hynawr no llynd.
 Greater the respect of the good-natured than the reverence.* *Adage.*

Parchadwy, a. (parch) Respectable, reputable.

Parchawl, a. (parch) Tending to respect.

Parchedig, a. (parch) Respected, revered.

Parchedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au (parchedig) shewing respect, a reverencing or honoring.

Parchedigaw, v. a. (parchedig) To render re-
 verent; to become revered or honoured.

Parchedd, s. m. (parch) Respectability; respect.

Parchiad, s. m. (parch) A respecting, honoring.

Parchlawn, a. (parch) Respectful, full of respect.

Parchlonder, s. m. (parchlawn) Respectfulness.

Parchlonedd, s. m. (parchlawn) Respectfulness.

Parchraith, s. f. (parch—raith) A law of honor.

Parchrydd, a. (parch—rhydd) Respectfully free.

Parchu, v. a. (parch) To respect, or to honor.

*Morwydion moellon, gwelgodd rheydd,
 Cerant, ni pharchant on ceruwydd;
 Rhyddid ni bydd gyffwydd wrth ei gylad.
 Eogb anghyfaith, difaith, ddydd.*

*Bare-headed virgins, wanton wives, they will love, &c. &c.
 respect their relatives; readily they will not be wroth to, &c. &c.
 one another, bishops of strange language, unprudent in
 faith.* *Mydd.*

Parchus, a. (parch) Respectful; respectable.

Parchusaw, v. a. (parchus) To render respect-
 able; to become respectable or respected.

Parchusedd, s. m. (parchus) Respectability.

Parchusrwydd, s. m. (parchus) Respectableness.

Parchwr, s. m. (parch—gwr) A respector.

Parddu, s. m. (par—du) The black adhering vessels, that are set on fire: *sumt.*

Parthrediannusedd, *s. m.* (parthredi annus) The state of being discriminative.

Parthrediant, *s. m.*—*pl.* parthrediannau (parthred) Discrimination.

Parthredu, *v. a.* (parthred) To discriminate.

Parthredus, *a.* (parthred) Discriminating.

Parthredusaw, *v. a.* (parthredus) To render discriminative, to become discriminative.

Parthredusedd, *s. m.* (parthred) Discriminateness.

Parthryd, *s. m.* (parth—rhyd) A distinct course.

Parthu, *v. a.* (parth) To part, to partition, to separate, to divide.

I archebogyb Llandain y parthid Lloegr yn hollaw.

To the archbishopric of London was appropriated the whole of Gr. ab Arthur.

Parthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* parthwyr (parthn—gwr) One who makes a distinction, a separator.

Parthyd, *s. m.* (parth) Distinction, characteristic.

Parthyd y peth a'r peth, the characteristic of such and such a thing.

Paru, *v. a.* (par) To put in continuity, to put together, to couple, to join, to pair.

Parwar, *a.* (par—gwar) Silent, still, calm.

Eglwysau Bass, ynt barwar heno;

A minnas wyf dyar:

Rhodd ynt hwy; rhyw fy ngular!

The churches of Bass, they are silent this night; and I am clamorous: red are they; excessive is my grief! Llywarch Hen.

Parwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* parygoedd (par) Enclosed field

Parwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* parwyr (par—gwr) A causer.

Parwyd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ydd (par—gwyd) Partition.

A wyddost—

Py peris parwyd

Rhwng dyn ac annwyd!

Doest thou know who caused a partition between man and frigidity? Tallies.

Parwydaw, *v. a.* (parwyd) To make a partition.

Parwydawg, *a.* (parwyd) Having a partition.

Parwydawl, *a.* (parwyd) Belonging to a partition.

Parwyden, *s. f. dim.*—*pl.* t. au (parwyd) Work

that encloses, a fence, the trunk or the region of the ribs and breast of an animal; partition work in a house.

Goðdms wyl o barwydenau fy nghalon.

I am afflicted from the sides of my heart. Icremi iv. 19.

Y delyn ledr—

Ni luntwyd ei pharwyden,

Na'i chreglais ond i Sais hen.

The leathern harp, its trunk was not formed nor its hoarse sound, but for an old Saxon. D. ab Gwilym.

Parwydd, *s. m.* (par—gwydd) That is cognitive of acting or causing, a verb. It is also called *peirwyddiad*.

Parwyddawl, *a.* (parwydd) Belonging to a verb.

Parwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* parwyddiaid (parwydd) that conveys the knowledge of causing, a verb

Parydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (par) A causer.

Paryddawl, *a.* (parydd) Procuratorial; causative.

Pas, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (pa—as) That is expulsive, that causes to pass, a pass, an exit, a cough, a hooping cough.

Pasawl, *a.* (pas) Expulsive, belonging to cough.

Pasawl, *adv.* (pa—sawl) What number, how many

PASC, *s. m.* Easter. *Tri gwyl arbenig, Nadolig,*

Pasc, a Sulgwyn, the three principal festivals,

Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

Pasg, *s. m.* (pa—asg) A feeding, or fattening.

Bod yn mhasg, to be fed in a stall; opposed to *pori allan*, to feed out or in pasture.

Pasgadur, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (pasg) One who feeds.

Pasgadwy, *a.* (pasg) Capable of being fattened.

Pasgawl, *a.* (pasg) Feeding, or fattening.

Pasgdwrch, *s. m.* (pasg—twrch) A fattened pig.

Pasgedig, *a.* (pasg) Fed, fattened, crammed. *Ych pasgedig*, a fattened ox.

Pasgell, *s. f.* (pasg) A pasture, a feeding place.

Pasgfarch, *s. m.*—*pl.* pasgfeirch (pasg—march)

A pampered steed.

Pasghwch, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. od (pasg—hwch) Fat sow.

Pasgiad, *s. m.* (pasg) A feeding, or a fattening.

Pasgiadur, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. on (pasgiad) A feeder.

Pasgle, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. oedd (pasg—lle) A feeding place.

Pasnawd, *s. m.* (pasg—nawd) A tendency to become fat. *I'asgfeirch pasnawd.*

Pasiad, *s. m.* (pos) A causing an exit, expulsion, a passing.

Pasiaw, *v. a.* (pas) To cause an exit, to expulse, to make an exit, to pass.

Pasiedig, *a.* (pas) Being expelled or passed.

Pasiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* paswyr (pas) One who passes.

Pastwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* pastynau (pas—twn) Long staff.

Estydd ym bastwn dig.

There was reached to me an angry staff. Idris.

Pastynu, *v. a.* (pastwn) To beat with a staff.

Pathawr, *adv.* (pa—tawr) What concerns it, who

cares, mangre, in spite of, notwithstanding.

Cychwyn i'w thefryn, pathawr ei hoewold,

Hirfelyn ei gwasgawr:

Dysan, dyw calan lasawr,

Dwydd an daved faclawr.

Set off to its confined mangre its uprightly society, its long and low spurs: make thy way, on new year's day, say that we are coming to Meador. G. Cyfeiliog.

Pathew, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. od (pa—tew) A dormouse.

Nid sawwyr ond pathew.

Nothing so sleek as the dormouse. Adey.

Pan, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. oedd (pa) That is in continuity,

that extends, or extends about, that includes,

or confines: a settled country, or where the

tribes spread about and are stopt in their careers

Dynwailloedd ei win o'i wneud madd,

Yn Arfonig gear, ger hirfelyn hen.

I have been cherished with his wine from his white protection hand, in the Arfonian town, near the region of the saint and glory. Gwalcham.

Gorpydd gan Ddaw fry, gwedy gwyliau,

Gorffod gorphowys baradwys hen!

May I be caused to be with God above, divested of transgressions, enjoying the repose of the region of paradise. Sim. ab Gwalcham.

Päun, *adv.* (pa—un) Which one, what one.

Päunfodd, *adv.* (päun—modd) Which way so-

ever, what way soever, in a manner.

Paw, *s. m.* (pa) That extends round.

Pawan, *s. c.* (paw) A spreader, or extender.

Celliawg pawan, a peacock, *iar baran*, a pen-hen

Pawb, *pron.* (paw) Every body, all persons.

Rhydd barn i bawb.

Opinion is free to every body. Adey.

Caffant bawb eu teithi, llawen 6 Brython,

Caintor corn eiwh caith hadduch a llaen.

All persons shall obtain their rights, Britons shall be glad: no horns of triumph proclaiming the hymn of peace and of amnesty. Idris.

Y bedd yn Ystafellachas,

Y mae pawb yn ei amman

Bedd Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheman.

The grave in Ystafellachas, every body occupies it in the style of Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheman. Engl. Beddau y Mithrop.

Pawb, *a.* (paw) Every body: all, applied to people. *Pawb ac un*, one and all.

Pawd, *s. f.* (paw) That stretches out, a sham.

Pawen, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (paw) A paw, a hoof.

Pawena, *v. a.* (pawen) To gather with the paw.

Pawenaidd, *a.* (pawen) Like a paw.

Pawenawg, *a.* (pawen) Having a paw.

Pawenlad, *s. m.* (pawen) A pawing.

Pawen, *v. a.* (pawen) To use the paw.
 Pawenwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* pawenwyr (pawen—gwr)
 One who uses his paw.
 Pawgen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (paw—cên) A sock.
 Pawl, *s. m.*—*pl.* polion (paw) A pole, a stake.

Dreg pawl ni safu fwydyn.

Bad is the pole that will not stand for a year. Adage.

Pawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* porion (py—awr) Pasture, grass,
 a grazing, or feeding in pasture.

Ti haf—

*Dod yno 'n y fro dy fring,
 Yn wyrtin lawr, yn iwing.*

*Thou summer, bestow these over the country thy track, in
 luxuriant pasture, in verdant covering. D. ab Owlym.*

*Biodau hafidd hyd y llawr,
 A gwyth y pawr o linad.*

*Summer sowers strew the ground, and how gay the grass so
 grows. Gw. Tru.*

Pawrwel, *s. m.* (pawr—gwel) Bromo-grass.
 PE, *s. m. r.* That is causative, that is an agent.
 Pe, *conj.* (pe, *s.*) If. It is used conditionally,
 with verbs of the subjunctive and potential
 moods, before words with consonant initials.
 See *ped, pes, pe, o, ed, os.*

Pe a bawd y gwelid gwe.

If with a thumb a web were woven. Adage.

Pebr, *s. m.* (py—ebr) That is uttered.
 PE, *s. m. r.* (pebr) To be chattering.
 Pebraeth, *s. m.* (pebr) A chattering, a tattling.
 Pebre, *s. m.* (pebr) A chatter, a babble.

Pebre o'i safu pob ryw set.

*Every kind of chattering from her mouth.
 Gr. Ffiondheug, i ffonfwrth.*

Pebyd, *s. m.* (pab) That is of the pope, papacy.
 Pebydiawg, *s. m.* (pebyd) The popedom: also a
 castrif so called, in Dyfed.

Pebyllad, *s. m.* (pabell) A putting up tents.
 Pebyllaw, *v. a.* (pabell) To pitch tents.
 Pebylliawg, *a.* (pabell) Having tents, tented.
 Pebylliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* pebyllwyr (pebylliaw—gwr)
 One who puts up tents.

Pech, *s. m.* (py—ech) A cessation, a ceasing to
 exert; a still state; a swerving from; the sin
 of inaction; sin. *Bydd di pech*, be thou quiet.
Armoric.

Ni saed ni wyddid bech.

There has not been born any but has known sin. Adage.

Pech, *a.* (py—ech) Void of exertion; inert.
 Pechaberth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (aberth) Sin-offering.
 Pechadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (pech) A sinner.

Dangwys naft i bechadur.

Show heaven to a sinner. Adage.

Pechadures, *s. f.* (pechadur) A female sinner.
 Pechaduriad, *s. m.*—*pl.* pechaduriad (pechadur)
 One who commits sin; a sinner.

Pechaduriaeth, *s. m.* (pechadur) The state of a
 sinner.

Pechadurus, *a.* (pechadur) Of a sinful aptitude.
 Pechaduruswydd, *s. m.* (pechadurus) Sinfulness.
 Pechaduryrn, *s. m.* *diam.* (pechadur) A sinful one.
 Pechawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* pechodan (pech) Sin.

Pechodan athrawon ynt athrawon pechodan.

The sins of instructors are instructions of sins. Adage.

*Sallh ryw bechawd marwawl y sydd—syberwyd, cyngborfynt,
 liliocedd, trwyd bydawl neu longedd, chwant a chybyddiaeth,
 gyltineb a maddawd, godineb.*

*There are seven kinds of deadly sins: pride, envy, de-
 jection in worldly affairs, or inaction, desire and soridness,
 voluptuousness and drunkenness, adultery.*

Ll. Gwyn Hergest.

Pechawl, *a.* (pech) Appertaining to sin; sinning.
 Pechedd, *s. m.* (pech) A sinning condition.

Pechiad, *s. m.* (pech) A sinning; a transgressing.
 Pechodawg, *a.* (pechawd) Abounding with sin.
 Pechodawl, *a.* (pechawd) Appertaining to sin.
 Pechodlawn, *a.* (pechawd) Full of sin, sinful.
 Pechu, *v. a.* (pech) To sin, to commit sin.
 Pechus, *a.* (pech) Apt to commit sin; sinful.
 Pechusaw, *v. m.* (pechus) To become sinful.
 Pechusrwydd, *s. m.* (pechus) Sinfulness.
 Pechwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* pechwyr (pech—gwr) A sinner
 Ped, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (py—ed) That is agent of
 progression, that bears onward; a foot.

Ped, *conj.* (pe—yd) If; used for *pe*, before words
 with vowel initials. *Ped awn*, if I were to go:
petwn, if I were; *petit*, if thou wert; *petai*, if
 it, he, or she, were; *petym*, if we were; *petych*,
 if ye were; *petynt*, if they were.

Ped, *adv.* (pe—yd) How many, what number.

Pedair, *s. f.* (ped) The number four, speaking of
 the feminine gender. *a.* Four.

Pedawl, *a.* (ped) Belonging to a foot, pedal.

Pedeirael, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedair—ael) Four skirts.
a. Having four skirts or corners.

*Ei orwydd oedd a—llan pedeirael amdanu, ac afal nur wrth bob
 ael iddi: Can mae oedd gwrth pob awl.*

*His stood was with a four-cornered cloth about him, and an
 apple of gold to each of its corners: A hundred lines was the va-
 lue of each apple. H. Culhuc—Mabinogion.*

Pedeirawdl, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedair—awdl) Four
 rhymes. *a.* Of four varieties of rhyme.

Pedeirblwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedair—blwydd)
 Four years. *a.* Of four years old.

Pedeirblwyddawl, *a.* (pedeirblwydd) Quadrien-
 nial.

Pedeirdalen, *s. f.* (pedair—dalen) That consists
 of four leaves. *a.* Quadriphyllous.

Pedeirfordd, *s. f.* (pedair—fordd) Where four
 roads meet. *a.* Of four roads.

Pedeirgwaith, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedair—gwaith) Four
 times. *a.* Of four times.

Pedeirllaw, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedair—llaw) Four
 hands. *a.* Quadrimanus.

Pedeiror, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedair—or) Four limits;
 four regions; four quarters. *a.* Of four sides.

*Ef yn ddinchor;
 Ef yn ddinchor;
 Ef o bodeiror;
 Ni bydd wrth grynghor;
 Ni bydd heb grynghor.*

*He unconquered; he without a fellow; he from four regions; he
 will not be according to council; he will not be without council.
 Taliesin, i'r gwyni.*

Pedeirran, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedair—rhan) Four
 shares or parts. *a.* Quadripartite.

Pedeirranawg, *a.* (pedeirran) Of four parts.

Pedeirranawl, *a.* (pedeirran) Of four parts.

Pedeirraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pedeirran) A qua-
 dripartition; a quartering.

Pedeirranu, *v. a.* (pedeirran) To part into four.

Pedeirall, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedair—sill) Four sylla-
 bles. *a.* Of four syllables.

Pedeirallawg, *a.* (pedeirall) Of four syllables.

Pedeirallawl, *a.* (pedeirall) Belonging to what
 consists of four syllables.

Pedest, *s. m.* (ped) Motion of the feet.

Pedestr, *s. m.*—*pl.* pedestron (pedest) That tra-
 vels on foot, a pedestrian.

Yn bedestr anwybodawl.

Being a pedestrian uninformed. Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Pedestraid, *a.* (pedestr) Pedestrian.

Pedestrawg, *a.* (pedestr) Having a power of
 walking or of using the feet.

Pedestrawl, *a.* (pedestr) Of foot travelling.

Pedestres, s. f.—pl. t. au (pedestr) A walking female, a female pedestrian.

*Pedestres wrtholdd yn hedraidd hŷr,
Pedestrig iolig, pa hyd y'ŷh foillr?*

The handsome female pedestrian a long journey travelling, thou famous in walking, how long wilt thou be famed? Cynddelw.

Pedestriad, s. m. (pedestr) A travelling on foot.

Pedestrig, s. f. dim. (pedestr) A foot pace.

Et a gafas ei bedestrig.

He recovered his walking. H. Cor. Mag—Mabinogion.

Pedestru, v. a. (pedestr) To travel on foot.

Pedestrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pedestr) A foot traveller, a pedestrian.

Pedfed, adv. (ped) Of what number.

Pedi, adv. (ped) A round about way of asking or craving, also a guarding against a request, by anticipating a similar want. v. a. To ask or crave indirectly.

Nid rhaid pedi yn llys arglwydd.

There is no necessity of begging restrainedly in a prince's court. Adaf.

Pediad, s. m. (ped) A making use of feet.

Pedol, s. f.—pl. t. au (ped—ol) What is under a foot, a pedal, a shoe of a horse or other animal.

Pedol y march, tufted horse-shoe vetch. Ceffyl yn ennill ei bedolan, a horse gaining his shoes, a term for a horse's laying down to tumble.

Pedolawg, a. (pedol) Having something under the foot, pedalled: having shoes as horses.

Pedoli, v. a. (pedol) To put something under the feet to save them, to pedal, to shoe a horse or other animal.

Arian pedoli yw treth, a oodwyd er ya talm o flynyddoedd, ar ddellid yr arglwydd, neu bedoli melrch yr arglwydd; ac yn Brecknockshire it is paid. Hen Ddefodau.

Shoeing money is a tax which was laid many years ago, on the subjects of the lord, for shoeing the lord's horses; and in Brecknockshire it is paid. Hen Ddefodau.

Pedoliad, s. m. (pedol) A shoeing; a forming a pedal, a fixing a pedal; the using a pedal.

Pedolwr, s. m.—pl. pedolwyr (pedol—gwr) A shoer; one who makes or uses a pedal.

Pedr, s. m. (pad) That consists of four. It is used as a prefix in composition.

Pedrain, s. f.—pl. pedreiniau (pedr) The buttock, breech, or crupper. Pedrain march, a horse's crupper.

Pedrawg, a. (pedr) Of a square form, square-built, complete.

Pedrawl, a. (pedr) Belonging to square.

Pedreindew, a. (pedrain—tew) Fat-buttocked.

Pedreindor, s. m. (pedrain—tor) A covering of cloth reaching over a horse's crupper from the saddle. a. Crupper-covered.

*Coch rodawg pedrydawg pedror,
Y ar orwydd pedrogl pedreindor.*

A red chariot moving squarely with four limits over a crupper-covered steed of perfect form. Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Pedrenwawl, a. (pedr—enwawl) Quadrimonial.

Pedrogl, s. m.—pl. pedroglau (pedrawg) That consists of four sides; a square, a quadrangle. a. Quidrilateral, square, complete, of perfect symmetry.

Pedrogl friw, pwy a dreigl Franc.

Thou square of visage, who wilt turn a Franc. T. H. d.

Pedroglaid, a. (pedrogl) Like a square.

Pedroglawd, s. m. (pedrogl) A quadrating.

Pedroglawg, a. (pedrogl) Of a square form.

Pedroglodd, s. m. (pedrogl) A quadrature.

Pedrogl, v. a. (pedrogl) To quadrature.

Pedroglad, s. m. (pedrogl) A quadrating.

Pedroglyn, s. m. dim. (pedrogl) A quadrate.

Pedrongl, s. f.—pl. pedronglau (pedr—ongl) A quadrangle. a. Of four angles.

Pedronglawg, a. (pedrongl) Of four angles.

Pedronglodd, s. m. (pedrongl) The state of being quadrangular; that consists of four angles.

Pedrongli, v. a. (pedrongl) To form a quadrangle.

Pedrongliad, s. m. (pedrongl) A making to consist of four angles, a forming a quadrangle.

Pedror, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pedr—or) That consists of four sides, a square. a. Quadrilateral, square. Par pedror, a four-sided spear.

Pedrorawg, a. (pedror) Having four extremities.

Pedrorawl, a. (pedrawr) Of a square form.

Pedrorddarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (pedror—darn) A quarter-piece.

Pedroredd, s. m. (pedror) A squareness.

Pedrori, v. a. (pedror) To quadrate, to square.

Pedroriad, s. m. (pedror) A quadrating.

Pedroryn, s. m. dim. (pedror) A quadrature.

Pedrrhod, s. f. (pedr—rhod) That has four wheels. a. Four-wheeled.

Pedrrodawg, a. (pedrrhod) Having four wheels. s. f. A carriage with four wheels.

Pedru, v. a. (pedr) To quadrate, to square.

Pedrus, a. (ped—rius) Apt to start, hesitating, dubious, uncertain.

Pedrusad, s. m. (pedrus) A starting aside, a doubting, a hesitating.

Pedrusaeth, s. m. (pedrus) Hesitation, doubting.

Pedrusaw, v. a. (pedrus) To start aside, to hesitate, to doubt, to scruple.

Yr wyf i'n nasu yr erchi dy drugaredd di, ac yn ceisio perthyn i north y genyd di i geisio fy nghyfoeth i mi trachefu, bydd i'n trwy fy nerth i'n nasu a'm porth y gellir dithos orngyn i'n dailo: Ac o hyn nasu petrus ddim; canys nid oes dim twm na yn yr ymadrawd hwn.

I am likewise entreating thy mercy, and am seeking support of strength of thee towards getting my kingdom back again, so that it shall be through my power and my aid thou liberate me from the Isle of Britain: And of this do not hesitate in the least for there is neither deceit nor treachery in this declaration. G. ab Arif.

Pedrusawd, s. m. (pedrus) Hesitation, doubt.

Pedrusawg, a. (pedrus) Having a doubt.

Pedrusawl, a. (pedrus) Hesitating, doubting.

Pedrusawd, s. m. (pedrus) Hesitation.

Pedrusdeb, s. m. (pedrus) A doubting state.

Pedrusder, s. m. (pedrus) Dubiousness, scrupulosity, indeterminateness.

Pedrusedd, s. m. (pedrus) A state of hesitation.

Pedrusgar, s. m. (pedrus) Apt to hesitate.

Pedrusgarwch, s. m. (pedrus) Aptness to doubt.

Pedrusi, s. m. (pedrus) Hesitation, doubt.

Pedrusiad, s. m. (pedrus) A hesitating.

Pedrusiannawl, a. (pedrusiant) Tending to hesitation, indeterminate.

Pedrusiannu, v. a. (pedrusiant) To make hesitation; to become indetermined.

Pedrusianus, a. (pedrusiant) Of a doubtful tendency, of an uncertain state.

Pedrusianusaw, v. a. (pedrusianus) To become of a hesitating disposition.

Pedrusiant, s. m. (pedrus) Hesitation.

Pedrusoldeb, s. m. (pedrusawl) Dubiousness.

Pedrusoli, v. a. (pedrusawl) To become starting or hesitating; to become scrupulous.

Pedruswydd, s. m. (pedrus) Doubtfulness.

Pedruswch, s. m. (pedrus) Doubtfulness.

Pedruswr, s. m.—pl. pedruswyr (pedrus—wr) One who hesitates, a doubter.

Pedrwg, s. m. (pedr) A quadrature; a perfect state, completeness of parts.

Pedrwgl, s. m.—pl. pedryglon (pedrwg) That is quadrate; that is perfect, a model.

*Plant Tudr—
Pedwar eglor pedryglon
Anglystwr maswr Môn.*

The children of Tudr—four, conspicuous models, expositions of the community of Môn.

Pedry, s. m. (pedr) That consists of four; that belongs to four. It is used as a prefix in composition.

Pedryad, s. m. (pedry) A quadrating, a squaring. **Pedryael, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pedry—ael)** That has four skirts or borders, a square. a. Square.

Fy nghyfarw oedd caflaf, dywn dy anghid ti a wnaif byd y bu dy glod yn mhedyrol byd haelaf.

My horse if I obtain not, thy infancy will I bear for me; thy fame has been in the furthest four extremities of the world.

H. Culbrech—Mabwysion.

Pedryaw, v. a. (pedry) To make of four parts.

Pydryawg, a. (pedry) Having four parts.

Pedryawl, a. (pedry) Belonging to four.

Pedrychwal, s. m. (pedry—chwal) That spreads out four ways. a. Four ways spreading.

Pedrychwelyd, v. a. (pedrychwal) To spread or separate four different ways.

Pedryfan dwfn pedrychwelyd.

A deep quarry four ways opening.

Llefred.

Pedryd, s. m.—pl. t. on (pedr) A quadrate.

Pedrydan, s. m.—pl. t. au (pedry—tan) That extends or spreads out four ways, four extents, four regions. a. Four ways spreading; universal.

Peryng cynwstwr pair pedrydan.

The grapple of depredation of universal way.

Cynddelw.

Yn agwath Môn Cernod, can frýrran

Dyhaeryr nial ehyf deulaw;

Dychlaid cied Prydain bedrydanaw.

In the action of Môn Cernod, with the barons wealth dispenses with the splendour of talents; the fame of Britain accompanist in the four regions.

Gwalchmai.

Pedrydant, s. m. (pedryd) A quadrate state; a state of perfection. **Pedrydant dannau, strings of harmony, tuneful strings.**

Creadis dy foliant, fal mae rhyngant,

Milwr pedrydant, pedrydang ri.

I have seen thy prison, as they will not be able to sin, thou warrior of perfection, chief of perfect form.

Lt. P. Meek, i D. ab Owain.

Arol marw mawrgoel derydant;

Armas arwg dragon pedrydant:

Come, also, in the death of the magnificent hope of the orator; the destiny of the paragon chief of Britain!

Cynddelw.

Pedrydanu, v. a. (pedrydan) To extend or spread out four ways.

Pedrydawg, a. (pedryd) Having a quadrature, completely formed, complete.

Pan yw de troed alarch gwya,

Pedrydawg gwacw llym.

As the foot of the white swan is black, the sharp spear is unerring.

Milwr pedrydawg Machw.

Taliesin.

The complete warrior of Marlor. G. F. ab G. ab Edrydd.

Pedrydawl, a. (pedryd) Of a quadrate state, of a perfect form.

Pedrydiad, s. m. (pedryd) A quadrating; a rendering complete or perfect.

Pedrydu, v. a. (pedryd) To quadrate; to perfect.

Pedrydydd, s. m. (peiry—dydd) The fourth day of the week. *Burddas.*

Pedryddail, a. (pedry—dail) Quadriphyllous.

Pedryfal, s. m.—pl. t. au (pedry—mal) That consists of four pieces or joints.

Pedryfan, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pedry—fan) That consists of four parts; a quarry, a quarter; four regions. *Pedryfanocdd byd*, the four quarters of the world.

Vol. II.

*Adarwringdaw enawg cyran drud
Draig Prydain pedryfan.*

The bird-providing one adorned with a wreath, of a brave pre-eminent race the dragon of Britain the complete region.

Lt. P. Meek, i Llywelyn II.

Pedryfannawg, a. (pedryfan) Having four regions or parts, of four quarters.

Pedryfannawl, a. (pedryfan) Belonging to four regions; quaternary.

Pedryfaniad, s. m. (pedryfan) A making into four regions; a quartering.

Pedryfanu, v. a. (pedryfan) To make into four regions; to quarter.

Pedrygan, s. m. (pedry—can) That is contained between four, the quantity that is taken up between three fingers and the thumb.

Pedrygana, v. a. (pedrygan) To pinch up between the three fingers and the thumb.

Pedrygarn, a. (pedry—carn) Having four hoofs.

Pedryging, s. m. (pedrwg—ing) The space between the three fingers and thumb closed together; the grasp.

Pedryllaw, s. m. (pedry—llaw) A square or quadrant, such as artisans use. a. Dexterous.

Parwdd o'i aroff, cyn no'i adaw,

Parau pwt enwair pair pedryllaw;

Pedryllaw ei lufu i hadd rhagrian;

Pedryllaw cyrhaedd cyrdd anadaw!

Ready from his hand, before his departure, were the shafts of the pillar of the lance of dextrous energy; of perfect colour his blade to slay before him; of continued voice the lamentation of songs for him!

Cynddelw, m. E. Florida.

Pedryled, s. m. (pedry—lled) Complete extension, a square superficies.

Pedrylef, s. m. (pedry—llef) A quadrate voice; a perfect voice.

Pedryllw, s. m.—pl. t. lau (pedry—lliw) A quadrate colour, a perfect colour.

Pedryllun, s. m.—pl. t. lau (pedry—llun) A quadrate form; a perfect figure.

Pedryoled, s. m. (pedryawl) That consists of four divisions or intersections; the grasp.

Hædd oedd bedryoled ei law.

Ashen shafts were scattered from the grasp of his hand.

Anarwin.

Pedryoled breawr.

A four-pointed bract.

Anarwin.

Pedryoledl, s. m. (pedryawl) Quadrature.

Pedryoll, v. a. (pedryawl) To quadrate, to square.

Pedryollt, s. m. (pedry—ollt) That is cloven or split into four parts; two splits crossing each other so as to form four parts.

A bwlk o bedryollt bron.

With a bolt from the intersecting cleft of a piece of timber.

D. ab Owain.

Pedryollti, v. a. (pedryollt) To split into four parts; to make an intersecting cleft.

Pedryor, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pedry—or) That consists of four regions; a quadrate.

Pedryori, v. a. (pedryor) To quadrate.

Pedryran, s. f.—pl. t. an (pedry—rhan) Quadrant.

Pedryranawl, a. (pedryran) Quadripartite.

Pedryranu, v. a. (pedryran) To quadrate.

Pedrysawdd, s. f.—pl. pedrysoddion (pedry—sawdd) A square root.

Pedu, v. a. (pad) To ask or to crave in a roundabout way, also to gnard against a request, by anticipating a similar want.

Pedw, s. m. (pad) That is made to diverge.

Pedwar, s. m.—pl. t. au (ped—gwar) The number four. a. Four, speaking of masculines.

Pedwaraid, s. m. (pedwar) That is included in four, that consists of four.

Pedwaran, s. c.—pl. t. an (pedwar) A fourth, a quarter, a quatern; a faithing.

3 E

Pedwarbymtheg, *s. m.* (pedwar—ar—pymtheg) Nineteen. *a.* Nineteen.
Pedwararddeg, *s. m.* (pedwar—ar—deg) Fourteen. *a.* Fourteen.
Pedwarawl, *a.* (pedwar) Belonging to four.
Pedwarban, *s. m.* (pedwar—ban) That consists of four parts. *a.* Of four parts.
Pedwarbanawg, *s. m.* (pedwarban) A quadrain.
Pedwarcanfed, *s. m.* (pedwarcant) The four hundredth. *a.* Four hundredth.
Pedwarcanplyg, *s. m.* (pedwarcant—plyg) Four hundred times folded.
Pedwarcant, *s. m.* (pedwar—cant) Four hundred. *a.* Consisting of four hundred.
Pedwarcanwaith, *s. f.* (pedwarcant—gwaith) Four hundred times. *adv.* At four hundred times.
Pedwarcarn, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—carn) Four hoofs. *a.* Four-hoofed.

Syrthid march oddiar ei bedwarcarn.

The horse may fall off his four hoofs.

Adagr.

Pedwarcarnawg, *a.* (pedwarcarn) Having four hoofs; quadrupedous.
Pedwarcarnawl, *a.* (pedwarcarn) Belonging to the four hoofs, of four hoofs.
Pedwarcarniad, *s. m.* (pedwarcarn) A using the four hoofs, a galloping.
Pedwarcarnu, *v. a.* (pedwarcarn) To use the four hoofs; to gallop.

Yr neid peithau wedi eu dudymheirdd, a's tadu bendramynwyl; a minau oeddyr yu pedwarcarnu yn ol i Rufain.

Things were become reversed, and thrown topsy-turvy; and we were galloping back to Rome.

Idagr.

Pedwardull, *s. f.* (pedwar—dull) A quadriform.
Pedwardyblyg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (pedwar—dyblyg) A quadruplicate. *a.* Quadruple.
Pedwardyblygiad, *s. m.* (pedwardyblyg) Quadruplication; a doubling four times.
Pedwardyblygu, *v. a.* (pedwardyblyg) To quadruplicate, to double four times.
Pedwaredd, *s. m.* (pedwar) A fourth. *a.* Fourth.
Pedwariad, *s. m.—pl. pedwariad* (pedwar) A quaternity, one that is over four.
Pedwariannawl, *a.* (pedwariant) Quaternary.
Pedwariannu, *v. a.* (pedwariant) To form a quaternity, to make up of four.
Pedwariant, *s. m.* (pedwar) Quaternity.
Pedwarochr, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—ochr) Four sides. *a.* Four-sided.
Pedwarochrawg, *a.* (pedwarochr) Having four sides.
Pedwarochrawl, *a.* (pedwarochr) Quadrilateral.
Pedwarochredd, *s. m.* (pedwarochr) Quadrilaterality; squareness.
Pedwarochri, *v. a.* (pedwarochr) To make quadrilateral, to render four sided.
Pedwarochriad, *s. m.* (pedwarochr) A making quadrilateral.
Pedwaroli, *r. a.* (pedwarawl) To make quarterly.
Pedwarparth, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—parth) Four parts. *a.* Of four parts.
Pedwarpen, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—pen) Four heads. *a.* Four-headed.
Pedwarplyg, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—plyg) Four doubles, four folds. *a.* Fourfold, quadruple.
Pedwarplygiad, *s. m.* (pedwarplyg) Quadruplication, a making into fourfolds.
Pedwartro, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—tro) Four turns, four times. *a.* Of four turns.
Pedwartroed, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (pedwar—troed) A quadruped. *a.* Quadruped, four-footed.
Pedwartroedawg, *a.* (pedwartroed) Quadrupedal.
Pedwartroedogion, quadrupeds.

Pedwartroedawl, *a.* (pedwartroed) Quadrupedous.
Pedwartu, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—tu) Four sides. *a.* Four-sided, quadrilateral.
Pedwartnawg, *a.* (pedwartu) Having four sides.
Pedwartheg, *s. m.* (pedwar—deg) Fourteen.
Pedwaru, *v. a.* (pedwar) To make into four.
Pedwarygrw, *s. m.* (pedwar—grw) A fourth person.
Pedwerydd, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (pedwar) A fourth part, a quarter; a quatern. *a.* Fourth.
Pedyd, *s. pl. aggr.* (ped) The foot, the infantry.
Pedyddawd, *s. m.* (pedydd) The infantry.
Pedd, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (py—edd) The agent of progress; a foot. See *ped* and *troed*.
Peddest, *s. m.* (pedd) Foot travelling.
Peddestr, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (peddest) A pedestrian.

Gores peddestr yw gau.

The best traveller is a lie.

Idagr.

Peddestres, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (peddestr) A female pedestrian.
Peddestrig, *s. f. dim.* (peddestr) A pedestrian.
Peddiad, *s. m.* (pedd) A travelling on foot.
Peddu, *v. a.* (pedd) To use the feet, to go on foot.
Pedydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedd) The infantry.

Medyllian a orug Baldwylh dwn noswyl gyrrh am bee Arthwr a'i lo; ac Arthwr a wybu hwy: sef a orug Arthwr yna, sefion yna, y wyddawg feryn, a chwechiant marchu a guallo, ac a'r mil o beddyd ynglwyd ag ef, a myned yn ei erbyn; ac a'r orug y nos hono.

It was purposed by Baldwylh to make a night attack upon Arthwr and his army; and Arthwr knew that: what did Arthwr do, but he sent Cadwr prince of Cornwall, along with six hundred horsemen, and with three thousand infantry, and which should fight against him, and meet him on that night.

Gr. ad Arthwr.

Pef, *s. m.* (py—ef) That radiates or beams.
Pefr, *s. m.* (pef) That is radiant, bright, or shining. *a.* Radiant, splendid, bright, smart.

Dogn o sur pefr yw'r gwallt gwydh.

A wreath of radiant gold is the beauteous hair.

I. ad Rh. ab I. Llyod.

Pefraidd, *a.* (pefr) Somewhat radiant, gairish.
Pefrawl, *a.* (pefr) Radiating, brightening, full of gaiety or smartness.
Pefredd, *s. m.* (pefr) Radiancy, gairishness.
Pefren, *s. f. dim.* (pefr) A smart little woman.
Pefri, *s. m.* (pefr) Splendour, gairishness.
Pefriad, *s. m.* (pefr) A radiating, a rendering bright or gairish; a smartening.
Pefriaw, *v. a.* (pefr) To cast a splendour, to render gairish, to become gairish, to brighten.
Pefrin, *a.* (pefr) Of a radiant or splendid appearance, gairish.
Pefrineb, *s. m.* (pefrin) Gairishness, smartness.
Pefrnyd, *s. f.* (pefr—nyd) A gay or smart disposition.
Pefru, *v. a.* (pefr) To radiate, to brighten, to render gairish, to become gairish, to smarten.
Pefrwellt, *s. m.* (pefr—gwellt) Canary-grass.
Pefryn, *s. m. dim.* (pefr) A smart bean.
Pefryuaid, *a.* (pefryn) Beauish, like a bean.
Pefwch, *s. m.* (pef) Dilation, effusion.
Pefwg, *s. m.* (pef) Expansion; effusion.
Pefychawl, *a.* (pefwch) Expanding, effusive.
Pefychdwd, *s. m.* (pefwch) Effusiveness.
Pefychedd, *s. m.* (pefwch) Effusiveness.
Pefychiad, *s. m.* (pefwch) An opening out, effusion, a gushing.
Pefychu, *v. a.* (pefwch) To expand, to render clear or open, to become expanded, to puff out.

Pan ddarh o Ffrainc Ffranc, o erchit hebbyd rhyng y dydd, rhag chlyfodd, Wnebrhawr ddawr, dim ni wch; Pefychwys, trenwys, drwy fodd Ddawl.

When there came out of France a Frank, in craving for deliverance from disease, from the ill of blindness, an o'form the visage, nothing could he see; As brightened, he beheld, then the will of Ddawl.

Gr. Dry. hanner.

Peg, s. m. (py—eg) That is an agent of expansion or opening; that expands; also a measure of capacity, equal to eight bushels.

Pegaid, s. m.—pl. pegeidiau (peg) The contents of an eight-bushel measure, or a quarter.

Peged, s. m. (peg) A measure of capacity, equal to eight bushels or a quarter.

Pegor, s. m.—pl. t. au (peg) That whereon any thing turns or is suspended; a centre of rotatory motion; a pivot, a pert little fellow, a dwarf. *Y pegor drwg!* The naughty little urchin!

*Gogwn py begor
Yydd y dan for.*

I partly know what bore there is beneath the sea. Talliesia.

Pegoraid, a. (pegor) Like a pivot or axis.

Pegorawl, a. (pegor) Serving as a pivot.

Pegori, v. a. (pegor) To form a pivot.

Pegoriad, s. m. (pegor) A forming a pivot.

Pegoryn, s. m. dim. (pegor) A small pivot or axis; a pert little chap; a dwarf.

Pegwn, s. m.—pl. pegynau (peg) A pole or axis, an axle, a pin, or spindle, a pivot.

Mal y der at y pegwn.

Like the steel to the pole.

Adage.

Pegwr, s. m.—pl. pegyrion (peg) A pivot, or axis; a dwarf, a pigmy.

Pegwrn, s. m.—pl. pegyrnau (peg—gwrn) The axis whereon any thing revolves; a pivot.

Pegynawl, a. (pegwn) Belonging to an axis.

Pegyniad, s. m. (pegwn) A forming an axis.

Pegynn, v. a. (pegwn) To form a pivot or axis.

Pel, adv. (pe—l) If it were, if it should be.

*Pel cysgodd ar ddrwydded ag ar ddaewd y byddai wrail, hi a ddal-
id ddiagon o lachod i grynau tan y bore.*

*If every woman were as swift of foot as of tongue, she would
catch every of lightnings to kindle a fire in a morning.*

Adage.

Peind, s. m. (pai) A rendering objective.

Peiaw, v. a. (pai) To render objective.

Peiawl, s. m. (pai) A being objective.

Peiawl, a. (pai) Objective; perceptive.

Peiawr, s. m. (pai) That is objective.

Peidiad, s. m. (paid) A ceasing, a desisting.

Peidiannawl, a. (peidiant) Tending to cease.

Peidianno, v. a. (peidiant) To make a pause.

Peidiant, s. m. (paid) A cessation, a ceasing.

Peidiaw, v. a. (paid) To cease; to leave off, to give over, to desist. *Gwell i ti heidiaw, thou hadst better be quiet; paid da diithau, be quiet, that is a good creature.*

Call a dwylio, catch a bald.

The ceasing will desist, the more ceasing will desist.

Adage.

Peidlawl, a. (paid) Tending to cease or desist.

Peidiedig, a. (peidiad) Being left off or ended.

Peiliad, s. m. (pal) A displaying, a raying.

Peiliaw, v. a. (pal) To spread out, to radiate.

Peiliawg, a. (pal) Having a display, rayonnant.

Peilliedig, a. (peiliad) Displayed, radiated.

Peilldy, s. m.—pl. t. au (paill—ty) A bolting-house.

Peillged, s. f. (paill—ced) A tribute of flour; such used to be paid by the prince of Math-raval to the prince of Aberffraw.

Peilliad, s. m. (paill) A bolting or searcing.

Peilliant, s. m. (paill) That is made into flour.

Peilliaw, v. a. (paill) To searce or to bolt flour.

Peilliawd, s. m. (paill) A making into flour.

Peilliawg, a. (paill) Abounding with flour.

Peillied, s. m. (paill) Bolted meal, or flour.

Peilliedig, a. (peilliad) Reduced to flour.

Peillion, s. pl. aggr. (paill) Fine flour.

Peilliwr, s. m.—pl. peillwyr (paill—gwr) A bolt-er, or sicerer of flour.

Peillwy, s. m. (paill) Fine flour, or powder.

Peillydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (paill) A sicerer.

Peillyddes, s. f. (peillydd) A female sicerer.

Peiniad, s. m. (pain) A producing a farina.

Peiniaw, v. a. (pain) To yield bloom or farina.

Peiniawl, a. (pain) Tending to yield farina.

Peiodawl, a. (peiawd) Objective, perceptive.

Peiodi, v. a. (peiawd) To render objective.

*Gwelad prae l'rh arwad.
A chyd awch behodud.
Trichantail biwyddynedd.*

*The present world will be expecting thee, and with ardour will
be making thee the object, for three hundred thousand years.
Talliesia, arces dydddrawd.*

Peiran, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pair) A necessary.

Peiriad, s. m. (par) A causer, causer, or effector.

Yr haf—

Peiriad hardd yn perit dail.

*The summer, a glorious cause causing foliage.
D. ab Gwilym.*

Peiriad, s. f. (pair) As much as a cauldron holds.

Peirianna, v. a. (peiriant) To bring together causes or instrumentalities.

Peiriannawg, a. (peiriant) Having a cause.

Peiriannawl, a. (peiriant) Causative; effective.

Peiriannawr, s. m.—pl. peiriannorion (peiriant) An instrumentality; what is conducive.

Peiriannedig, a. (peiriant) Being made instrumental or conducive.

Peiriannedd, s. m. (peiriant) Instrumentalness.

Peiriannolaeth, s. m. (peiriannawl) The act of rendering instrumental; organization.

Peiriannoldeb, s. m. (peiriannawl) Instrumentality; conduciveness.

Peiriannolder, s. m. (peiriannawl) Instrumentality; conduciveness.

Peiriannoled, s. m. (peiriannawl) Instrumentality; conduciveness.

Peiriannol, v. a. (peiriannawl) To render instrumental; to become instrumental.

Peiriannu, v. a. (peiriant) To put in a state to act; to organize, to accoutre, to harness.

Peirianna y ceffyl, put the furniture on the horse.

Peiriannus, a. (peiriant) Apt to be instrumental.

Peiriannusaw, v. a. (peiriannus) To render instrumental; to become instrumental.

Peiriannusedd, s. m. (peiriannus) Instrumentality; an organized state.

Peiriannusrwydd, s. m. (peiriannus) Instrumentalness; a conducive state.

Peiriannwr, s. m.—pl. peiriannwyr (peiriant—gwr) One who puts in a state for action; an organizer; one who accoutres.

Peiriannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (peiriant) One who puts in a state to act; an organizer.

Peiriant, s. m.—pl. peiriannau (par) The means or agent by which any thing is accomplished, instrumentality; an instrument, or a tool.

*Tri pheiriant Dew yn abrad, er gorfod drwg a chythraul, a di-
anc oddi wrthiat at wynfyd; angen, aughof, ac angen.*

*The three means of God in the circle of probation, for subduing
evil and the adverse principle, and to open a way from them to
happiness; necessity, loss of memory, and death. Barddas.*

*Ni all y corff wneuthur dim ohono ei hun, ond a wnel yr enaid
trwyddo ef, weyrus trwy beiriant—Y rhai drwg sy weyrus peirian-
nau i buraw y rhai da.*

*The body is not able to perform any thing of itself, but what
the soul performs through it, as through a machine.—The wicked
ones are so instruments to purify them that are good. Elucidarius.*

Peirwyddiad, s. m.—pl. peirwyddiaid (parwydd) That conveys the knowledge of causing; a verb

Peirwyddiad yw pob gair; neu beth, a arwyddocao gwneuthur, neu beirnod, o ba ddyn, neu beth, neu haniad y bu y peri bysg.

A verb implies every word, or circumstance, that denotes a doing, or causing, of what person, or thing, or existence soever the agency may be. *Edgwa.*

Peiriennyn, s. m.—dim. (peiriant) An instrument.

Peisgwellt, s. m. (paisg—gwellt) Fescue-grass.

Peisgwyn, s. m. (paisg—gwyn) The great white poplar.

Peiswyn, s. m. aggr. (pais—gwyn) Chaff; also called *us*.

Peithadwy, a. (paith) Capable of being made clear or open; capable of being explored.

Peithas, s. f.—pl. t. au (paith) A scout, a sort of scout boat, which with the sails, used to be all of blue colour, to prevent a discovery.

Peithawd, s. m. (paith) The act of making clear or open, a laying waste, a scouting.

Peithdra, s. m. (paith) Plainity; exposedness.

Peithedig, a. (paith) Being made plain or clear.

Peithes, s. f.—pl. t. au (paith) A female scout.

Peithfrig, s. m. (paith—brig) A clear top.

Differ s. fy aer, rhag—

Y pair, gair gweddig, peithfrig poethfrych!

Protect me, my Lord, awful the word, from the furnace of hotly-agitated glowing surface! *Casodyn.*

Peithi, s. pl. aggr. (paith) Those that are out or exposed, the people of the open plain; the people of the waste or desert, also those who scout; those who lay waste; the Picts.

Peithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (paith) A making clear or open; a reducing to a desert; an exploration; a scouting, a hunting, a looking about.

Peithiannawl, a. (peithiant) Tending to make clear or open, exploratory.

Peithiannu, v. a. (peithiant) To put in a clear or open state; to make into a waste or desert.

Peithiannus, a. (peithiant) Of an open or exposed state; exploratory.

Peithiant, s. m. (paith) The act of making clear or open; a scouting.

Peithiaw, v. a. (paith) To make clear or open; to lay waste; to scout, to hunt, to look about, to search; to look, to seem, to appear.

*—Aeron godymdailh,
Dwrn-dra-dwrn, draggyu yd paith.*

The battle-upholding companion, with flat to flat, most violently he lays open. *Cynddelw, i O. ab Mudawg.*

Peithiawg, a. (paith) Having open space, open, desert, waste, having an open view or prospect

*Dy gynneddf dyfod—
A gwaeluwr gwyr aerfwr arfawg,
A gwaelu am ben yn beithiawg.*

Thy custom is to come with the blood-streaming of armed men dealing slaughter, and a veil of blood over the head conspicuously *Ll. P. Moch.*

*Braw cwyddam vnyhyd yn nghyd anghred;
Yn uffern geithrus, garch dreifed erwan;
Yn adan poethfau, peithiawg drwydded.*

Fearfully we should have fallen altogether in the lot of inhumanity; amongst the furies of hell, a habitation confined and vile; in the reach of a hot place, of devastating course. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Peithiawl, a. (paith) Tending to lay open or waste, of an open or exposed state.

Peithig, a. (paith) That is clear, plain, or open.

Peithin, a. (paith) Abounding with plainness, clearness, or openness.

Peithineb, s. m. (peithin) Plainity; openness.

Peithioledd, s. m. (peithiawl) The state of being out, open, or exposed.

Peithw, a. (paith) That is plain, clear, or open.

Peithiwr, s. m.—pl. peithwyr (paith—gwr) One who lays open; one who explores.

Peithlong, s. f.—pl. t. au (paith—llong) A scout-boat, an advice-boat.

Peithus, a. (paith) Being plain, clear, or exposed

Peithw, a. (paith) That is obscured or closed.

Peithwg, s. m. (paith) That is plain, clear, open,

or exposed, an open space, hunting ground.

Peithwydd, s. pl. aggr. (paith—gwydd) The reeds of a loom, the slay; also called *peithyn, peithynau, rhwydau, and brwydau.*

Peithyll, s. m. (paith) That opens or yawns.

Peithyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (paith) Open space; open work; that is plain, clear, or open; what clears, or the reed-work of a loom, a slay; a slate, a tile, or other plain body. *Peithynau olwyn, the cogs of a wheel.*

Y mur a wnethwyd o beithynau pridd berwedig, wedi eu gddiasu o byg.

The wall was made of baked earthen tiles, after being over-spread with pitch. *Edmonia yr Yngylgar.*

Peithynawd, s. m. (peithyn) The act of reducing to a flat or level; a laying flat.

Peithynawl, a. (peithyn) Tending to reduce to a flat or level; being an open space.

Peithyndawd, s. m. (peithyn) The state of being a flat or plain.

Peithyndo, s. m. (peithyn—to) A tiled roof.

Tan gefall trefordd ni ddwygyl, a fu naith wrhyd y rhwydau a'r tal, a hithae yn beithyndo.

The fire of a township smithery shall not be made good, where shall have seven fathoms between it and the houses, so that it is of tide-covering. *Welsh Laws.*

Peithynen, s. f. dim. (peithyn) That is plain or clear; a plain body, as a slate, tile, a sheet of paper, and the like; the elucidator, or frame of writing, the book of the ancient bards, which consisted of a number of four-sided or three-sided sticks written upon, which were put together in a frame, so that each stick might be turned round for the facility of reading.

Peithyniad, s. m. (peithyn) A making a clear place; a making into a flat; a making flat.

Peithynn, v. a. (peithyn) To make a clear place; to make a flat or plain, to flatten; to lay flat.

*Yn nghyrydded a Lloegr, llydd amed,
New aglun am un a beithyand.*

In the contention with Lloegr, of various conditions, who were for one then wouldst lay flat. *Taliesin, G. Mabinogion.*

Peithynwr, s. m.—pl. peithynwyr (peithyn—gwr) One who makes a level; one who lays flat, a layer of tiles.

Peithynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (peithyn) One who forms a flat or plain; one who flattens.

Pel, s. f.—pl. t. i (py—el) That has a principle of motion; a ball, a sphere.

*A'r bel o ryfel yr aeth,
Ar baladr o fabolath.*

With the ball from the war he went, on the shaft of youth. *Guto y Glyn.*

Pela, s. m.—pl. t. on (pel) That moves round or hovers; the titmouse. *Y pela glas bach, prelöyn, the ox-eye, a small bird so called.*

Mor hinc a'r pela.

As brisk as the titmouse. *Adgar.*

Pelaidd, a. (pel) Roundish, like a ball, globular.

Peled, s. f.—pl. t. au (pel) A ball, a bullet.

*Plad gwyrh rhag ofn pold gwn—
Ymylichu dar amgylch dyn.*

A splendid plate for fear of the ball of a gun; putting round of steel round a person. *T. Frys, i orfen gwyn.*

Peledu, v. a. (peled) To throw a ball.

peleirad, s. m. (paladr) The pushing of spears.

*Atol peleirad, dywal dilynidd;
Nid arbotwy car corff ai gilydd.*

Again shall come the bill of spears, fierce and sharp; the friend
shall not spare the body of his fellow.

Gelyddan, arwr Prydein.

peleirad, s. m. (paladr) A darting of rays; a gleaming; a darting or pushing of spears.

Dweddiddu Bows peleirad rhyfel.

The gleaming of war has rooted up Pows.

Gwelchmat.

peleirannawl, a. (peleiriant) Tending to make a radiancy or gleaming.

peleirannu, v. a. (peleiriant) To produce a radiance; to make a radiance.

peleiriant, s. m. (paladr) A radiation.

peleiraw, v. a. (paladr) To radiate.

elen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (pel) A little ball.

elenawg, s. (pelen) Having a ball or lump.

eleniad, s. m. (pelen) A forming into a ball.

elenn, v. a. (pelen) To form into a ball.

elen, s. m.—pl. t. od (pel) The greenfinch.

*A gylwriad a gant y pelen,
Gyd'n edar yu chwarcu!*

Hast thou heard what the greenfinch sang, playing with his birds?
Anglynon y Clywed.

elgib, s. f.—pl. t. au (pel—cib) A ball racket.

eliad, s. m. (pal) A spreading out.

eliaw, v. a. (pal) To spread out, to brandish.

elid, s. m. (pal) Radiance; splendour.

elere, s. m. (pel—rhe) A beating of a ball backwards and forwards; turmoil, bustle, trouble.

*Celindon moeth cywld eu pofon!
Machawgyn mor dner an Gaeir Llion;
A ddaid idwal ar Aranwyllon
A gwara pelen a phan Saxon.*

Songsters, soon would their cares be heard; an army of horse-
men so harassing round Caer Llion; and the revenge of idwal on
the Aranwyllon; and then playing of ball—buffeting with Saxon
heads.

Tallierin.

elread, s. m. (pelre) A playing at ball; a tumbling; a bustling.

elre, v. a. (pelre) To knock a ball about; to play at ball; to turmoil.

ela, v. a. (pel) To move by revolving, to throw a ball, to ball, to throw a bullet.

peidr, s. pl. (paled) The legs of stockings with the feet cut off; also called *bacsau*.

peidr, s. pl. aggr. (paladr) Pellitory. **Pelydr gwyllt**, bastard pellitory, or bertram; **pelydr dŷ**, black hellebore.

Pelydradd, a. (pelydr) Radiate; beaming.

Pelydrawg, a. (pelydr) Radiant; rayonnant.

Pelydriad, s. m. (pelydr) A radiating.

Pelydra, v. a. (pelydr) To radiate, to cast rays.

Pelydryn, s. m. dim. (pelydr) A ray, a beam.

pell, s. m. (py—ell) An extreme limit or verge; the periphery of a circle.

Cores amddiffyfaŷa digawn pell.

The best place of defence is a sufficient distance.

Adage.

Pell, a. (py—ell) Being in the round, verge, or horizon; distant, remote, far. **Pell iawn**, **pell hyd**, **per pell**, **tra phell**, very far.

Dawg i oed pryllawg pell.

Remis to an appointment is the remote thinker of it.

Adage.

Drog pechawd o'i bell erlid.

Bad is sin from its being far pursued.

Adage.

*Pell ei ffrigi a'i anaw,
Gweryd Machawe araw;
Beldawg Radd yu hwn ab Emyr Llydaw.*

For his turmoil and his fame, the call of Machawe is upon him;
Belding the ruddy in this, the son of Emyr Llydaw.

Engl. Beldan Military.

Pellad, s. m. (pellau) A rendering far; a removing to a distance; a becoming distant.

Pellach, a. (compar. of pell) More distant, farther. **adv.** At some point of time lately passed, at length, further, furthermore.

Pellaf, a. (superlative of pell) Farthest, utmost.

Pellan, s. c.—pl. t. au (pall) A form or range of seats round an area; the range of seats of an amphitheatre.

Pellau, v. a. (pell) To put far off; to remove far off; to be far removed; to elongate.

Pellbell, a. (pell repeated) Far and far, very far.

Pelldaer, a. (pell—taer) Remotely harassing.

Pellder, s. m. (pell) Remoteness, or distance.

Pelldra, s. m. (pell) Remoteness, distance.

Pelldrem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (pell—trem) A far view; a sight for a distant object.

Pelldremaeth, s. m. (pelldrem) Dioptrics.

Pelldremiant, s. m. (pelldrem) A far viewing.

Pelldremiawl, a. (pelldrem) Assisting to view distant objects, dioptrical.

Pelldremyn, s. m. (pelldrem) A look to a great distance, a far sight.

Pellddrych, s. m. (pell—drych) A distant view.

Pelledd, s. m. (pell) Remoteness, farness.

Pellen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (pell) That is made for motion; that may be aptly implied; a compact round body; a round mass; a ball of thread, yarn, or other thing; a round lump, or gland in the body of an animal.

Pellenaid, a. (pellen) Like a ball, globular.

Pellenawg, a. (pellen) Having aptitude for moving off; having the form of a ball.

*Rhyddbydd Llymawg,
A fydd wr chuanawg;
Arall a ddyfdd,
Pellenawg ai llydd
Llewawdd i Frython.*

There shall come into existence Llymawg, who will be an ambitious man; another there will be far-extending his foot, a triumph to Britons.

Taliesin.

Pelleniad, s. m. (pellen) A forming into a ball.

Pellenig, a. (pellan) Of a remote situation, being distant, or remote. **s. m.** That is situated at a distance, that is of a far course, a stranger.

*—Brynias, wleuch
Naf dalarollon a phellenigion ffluch.*

Ye hills, praise the Lord of earthly creature and of rapid wandering herds.

D. Ddu, Hiraddug.

Pellenigaeth, s. m. (pellenig) Any foreign affair.

Owr cyfrwag, yn llys, ac yn llan, ac yn nghanmaw, ac yn mhob pellenigaeth—yw y teibantyle.

A mediating man, in court, and in congregation, and in combat, and in every foreign affair, is the representative.

Trioedd Dyfnewl.

Pellenigaw, v. a. (pellenig) To render remote, to remove to a distance; to become remote.

Pellenigedd, s. m. (pellenig) Remoteness.

Pellenigiad, s. m. (pellenig) To render remote.

Pellenigrwydd, s. m. (pellenig) Remoteness of situation; an extreme state.

*Arglwydd pellenigrwydd parch,
Owain wasw bla-ffin dhen-farch.*

Lord of the ultimate state of honour, Owain with the sharp pungent spear and foremost steed.

Gr. ab D. Fychan.

Pellenigwr, s. m.—pl. pellenigwr (pellenig—gwr) One who is remote; a stranger.

*Talawdy arwy eurwedd gan eryr
I bellenigwr—*

Costly the preparation of the golden feast of the eagle-horn for foreign men.

Med. Dwygrog.

Pellenn, v. a. (pellen) To form into a ball.

Pelliad, s. m. (pell) A rendering remote, a moving to a distance, a furthering.

Pellineb, s. m. (pell) Farness, remoteness.
Pellrwydd, s. m. (pell) Remoteness, farness.
Pellt, s. m. (pell) That is external, a surface.

Assawr deit am bell adawt.

Splintered shields about the ground he would leave.
Aneurin.

Pelltawg, a. (pellt) Having a surface.
Pelltad, s. m. (pellt) A forming a surface.
Pelltu, v. a. (pellt) To form a surface or outside.
Pellu, v. a. (pell) To render remote or distant;
 to remove far off.

*Trugarawg Argiwydd, trugarla
 Wrthwyf; i wrthyd ni'm pella.*

Merciful Lord, be merciful to me; from thee do not remove me
Cynddelin.

Pellus, a. (pell) Tending to the exterior or verge,
 surrounding, compact.

Pellynig ei glod, pellus ei galch.

Far-extending his fame, compact his armour.
Aneurin.

Pellyn, s. m. (pell) That is extreme or exterior.
Pellynawl, a. (pellyn) Far extending.
Pellynig, a. (pellyn) Far-extending, far-wander-
 ing, far-roaming.

*Pellynig fy nghof yn Nghaerwys dir;
 Pellydd wyf!*

Far-roaming is my memory in Caerwys land; and far off am I!
Cynddelin.

*Pellynig fy nghof yn nghyfeirdd,
 Yn eithyb caru Caerwys lebin.*

Far-roaming is my memory in the beginning of summer, on ac-
 count of loving the nymph of Caerwys.
Gwalchmai.

Pellynu, v. a. (pellyn) To render remote, to re-
 move far off; to become remote.

Pellynus, a. (pellyn) Tending to remoteness.

Pen, s. m.—pl. t. au (py—en) An extremity, end,
 or conclusion, the upper part; the head; a
 chief; a capital; a summit; a beginning, or
 foremost end; the state of being over or upon.

Pen Tir Lloegr, the Land's End of England;
pen y bont, the bridge end; y pen yma, y pen
hwn, this end; y pen oco, pen acw, pen draw, yon-
der end; wedi dawed i ben, being come to an
end; pen ty, house top; pen y ty, the top of
the house; pen yn erdd, at logger-heads; bod yn
ben, to be a principal; pen y bryn, the summit
of the hill; lladron pen ffordd, highway robbers;
pen blaen, the foremost end; Dyro hyn ar ei ben
ei hun, put this by itself; bwro dwfr am ben y
tan, to throw water over the fire; mae hi yn
chwertlin am dy ben, she is laughing at thee.
Pen y neidr, dog's violet; pennau y gwyr, or
llwynhidydd, ribwort plantain.

Tafawd aur yn mhen dedwydd.

A golden tongue is in the head of the wise.
Adage.

*Dy dafawd, wr da difeth,
 Dy ben, yw pen ar bob peth.*

Thy tongue, thou good and infallible man, thy head, over every
 thing be chief.
Gw. ab Ieu. Hen.

Muedan pen gwlad, rhy wir i hwerthin am eu penau.

The common sayings of the multitude, too true to be laughed at.
Adage.

Pen, a. (pen) Head, chief, supreme, principal.
Penad, s. m. (pen) A making chief; a becoming
 a head, chief, or principal.

Penadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (penad) One that is su-
 preme or principal, a primate, a sovereign.

—Daw benadur,

A'th del o'th haint, a'th dolur,

A'th diledol anhawdd gawdd gur!

God the supreme, bring thee out of thy illness and thy wound,
 and thy unending and severely afflicting pain!
G. ab M. ab Dafydd, i Oronwy.

*Tri meib Llywelyn:—
 Tri araf penaf penadurion.*

The three sons of Llywelyn these gentle ones, supreme of over-
 ruling.
D. Nanfrut.

Penaduriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (penadur) Pre-
 eminence, sovereignty, supremacy.
Penaduriaethu, v. a. (penaduriaeth) To create a
 sovereignty or pre-eminence.

Pennaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen) A pre-eminence,
 or supremacy, a principal, a chieftain, a chief.

*Nid gair gus, of gorow gorow,
 Hyd Gwer Llyr, a hyd Gwer Lleu,
 Hyd Ystradgigr Eidd, hyd Aeron ystrad
 Ei benneth o Benmon.*

It is no false word, he is the best of heroes; to Gwer Llyr
 to Gwer Lleu, to the English Ystradgigr to Aeron has he in power,
 extended from Benmon.
Cynddelin, i O. Gwynn.

*Ei blant a ddraust bob ddau,
 Rhyddid teg o bennethau.*

His children come forward two by two, a fair word of re-
 taint.
Iolo Goch, i O. Gwynn.

Pennaethawg, a. (pennaeth) Having sovereignty.
Pennaethawl, a. (pennaeth) Belonging to soverei-
 ty; belonging to a sovereign.

Pennaethiad, s. m.—pl. penaeithiad (pennaeth) One
 who is supreme or principal, a chieftain.

Pennaethu, v. a. (pennaeth) To create a supremacy,
 to act as a chief, or a principal.

Pen aig yn penaeithu.

A chief stock exercising pre-eminence.
Gw. Brycheiniog, i Gwyl Da.

Pënaf, a. (pen) Chiefest, most eminent.

Penafedd, s. m. (penaf) Pre-eminence.

Penafiaeth, s. m. (penaf) Pre-eminence.

Penafrwydd, s. m. (penaf) Primeness, superiority.

Penafu, v. a. (penaf) To render superior.

Penag, conj. (pe—nag) If not; unless, except.

Penagored, a. (pen—agored) Open at top.
Cuch penagored, an open boat; lladri pen-
agored, vessels without decks.

Penalld, a. (pen) Prime, superior, or excellent.

*Ni bu neb; i—
 Ni bu Nudd yn bennidldach.*

There has been nobody; even Nudd was not more excellent.
Gwyl Da.

Penaig, s. m. (pen—aig) A supreme stock, a su-
 preme, a sovereign, a chieftain.

Oedd redarn ddraig bennig borth;

Oedd cad grynnydd, cad ganneth.

The fair chieftain was a mighty leader; he was the great
 bounty, the stay of battle.
Bladud yw.

Penarth Gwynedd at boddys:

Pen yd at bwyll: pam ai da byr!

The prime stock of Gwynedd departs this day: why should
 soon depart; why is it good to live.
Gw. ab Gwyl, i Gwyl.

Penain, s. pl. dim. (pen) Petty chiefs or lords.

*Rhacledawdd ei gladdys uch gwisg;
 Rhaglym fu yn pennau penain.*

He carried forward his sword out of the sheath: forward
 was he terrifying of petty chieftains.
Cynddelin, i B. ab Ieu.

Penant, s. m.—pl. penaint (pen) That is at the
 or over; supremacy, superiority; also a flat
 gritty kind of stone used for paving.

Yn nghyfoeth Penai difed gwrthet.

A rhydd heb add, heb-afu nagr,

Heb ofal cynhen cych i bennaf.

In the dominion of Deu there are friends used of stone
 liberty without molestation, without leaving a reserve,
 anxiety of a dispute about his prerogative.
Gw. Brycheiniog.

Penardd, s. f.—pl. peneirdd (pen—garrd) The
 point or salient angle of a bending ridge.

Penarth, s. f.—pl. peneirth (pen—garth) The
 jutting or trending of a mountain so as to form
 a cove; a cape or promontory. It is also called
penardd and penarth.

Penaur, s. m. (pen—aur) The bird called yellow
 hammer. **a. Gold-headed.**

Penawd, s. m. (pen) A conclusion or end.

Penawg, a. (pen) Having superiority, or supremacy; headed. *s. m.* That is supreme; master. *Gyda'ch cened y penawg*, by your leave, master.
Penawl, a. (pen) Capital, principal, supreme.
Penawr, s. m. (pen) Superior, supreme, a master; covering, guard for the head; a headpiece, a helmet, also a headstall, a mazzle.
Peñabladr, a. (pen—paladr) Especial, particular. *adr.* Particularly.

Ddynt emellith Daw, ac un y gyanfelffth hno, ac un Cymru hnebladr ar y neb a ddrall y cyfrellthau hnyr.

They imprecated the course of God, and the one of that congregation, and the particular one of Wales, on such as should break those laws. *Welsh Laws.*

Penben, adv. (pen repeated) With heads together, in confusion, at loggerheads. *Gyrn eua yn benben*, to set dogs together to fight; *ni ddyllid dodi y pethau hyny yn benben*, those things ought not to be put confusedly together.

Penbleth, s. m. (pen—pleth) Confusion of the head; perplexity; anxiety, distraction of mind. *Pa henbleth sydd arno?* What perplexity is he in?

Penblethiad, s. m. (penbleth) A distracting the head; a becoming perplexed.

Penblethu, v. a. (penbleth) To distract the head.

Penblydd, a. (pen—plydd) Soft-headed, or dull.

Penboeth, a. (pen—poeth) Hot-headed. *Y benboeth*, the common hemp-nettle.

Penboethni, s. m. (penboeth) Hot-headedness.

Penbwl, a. (pen—pwl) Blunt headed. *s. m.* A blunt head, a blockhead, the pilchard, a tadpole. *Y penbwl gartirion!* thou silly blockhead!

Penbwla, s. m. (penbwl) A blockhead, a dolt.

Penblydd, s. m. (penbwl) Blockishness.

Penblyliad, s. m.—pl. penblyliad (penbwl) That is blunt-headed, a tadpole.

Penbysla, v. a. (penbwl) To make blunt-headed.

Pencær, s. f. (pen—cær) A metropolis.

Pencais, s. m.—pl. pencaisiaid (pen—cais) A receiver general; a chief treasurer.

Pencawna, v. a. (pen—cawna) To gather the tops of ryegrass; to trifle away time seemingly about business. *Gwyddau yn pencawna*, geese picking the wild rye.

Penceirddiad, s. m.—pl. penceirddiaid (pencerdd) A chief of song, a chief singer.

Penceirddiaeth, s. f. (penceirddiaid) The office of a chief of song, or of a chief musician.

Penceirddiaeth, s. f. (pencerdd) The office or jurisdiction of a chief of song.

Ni all neb bardd erchi dim, heb genad penceirdd hyd y bo ei bracerddiaeth ef, onid bardd gorwlad fydd, canys rhydd fydd bwr.

No bard can ask for any thing, without the licence of a chief of song within the extent of his jurisdiction of song, except he should be a bard of another country, for such a one is free. *Welsh Laws.*

Penceirddiaidd, a. (pencerdd) Belonging to a chief of song; like a chief of song.

Penceirddiaw, v. a. (pencerdd) To render masterly in song; to compose according to the laws of song.

Pa mawl beth a benceirddiaid cerdd dafawd!

How many points render complete according to art the vocal song! *Sim. Pychan.*

Penceirddiawl, a. (pencerdd) As a chief of song.
Penceisiad, s. m.—pl. penceisiaid (pencais) A chief receiver, a tax-gatherer.

Eilon ab Gwilym ab Gwernad ab Cabelyn Farid a laddes trefch-ar-again a benceisiad Cemaile.

Eilon son of Gwilym son of Gwernad son of Cabelyn the bard, was twenty-six of the chief-collectors of Cemaile. *Honington.*

Pencenedi, s. m. (pen—cenedl) The head of a family, tribe or clan; the representative of a family.

Ni wudd yn bencenedi ond gwr a ymladdo gyd a'i garac a ofer; a ddyweto gyd a'i gar ac a wraddaw; a lochale gyd a'i gar ac a gymere.

It is not meet for any to be the head of family but a man who shall fight with his relation and who shall be feared; who shall speak on the part of his relation and shall be listened to; who shall be surety with his relation and shall be accepted. *Adafs.*

Pencenediaeth, s. f. (pencenedl) The state or prerogative of head of a family.

Ni ddyltir penceinediaeth o famwys.

The representation of a family ought not to be from maternity. *Welsh Laws.*

Pencenedlawg, a. (pencenedl) Having a family representation, as a head of a tribe.

Pencenedlawl, a. (pencenedl) Belonging to the headship of a family or tribe.

Pencerdd, s. m.—pl. penceirddion (pen—cerdd) A master of the science of song.

Sef fydd penceirdd bardd gwedi ennillio gadair; Ni henpw y penceirdd o rif y swyddogion llyu.—Y bardd teulu a gan yn all yn y cerdd, canys y penceirdd a ddechreu.

A master of song is a bard after he shall have obtained a chair; the master of song is not reckoned of the number of the officers of court.—The bard of the family shall sing the second in the hall, for the master of song shall begin. *Welsh Laws.*

Pencerddradd, s. f. (pencerdd—gradd) The degree of a chief or master of song.

Penci, s. m.—pl. t. on (pen—ci) The dog-fish.

Penciwadaw, s. m.—pl. penciwadodion (pen—ciwadaw) A chief or leader of a colony; a generalissimo.

Pencilm, s. m.—pl. pencilyman (pen—clwm) A knob at the end of any thing; a close.

Dawal i fod yn babydd cyhoeddus, pan dybal efe fod pethau wedi dawed i'r fath beucwm, mael ag yr oedd yn ddiogel iddo ef ddiogel ei orchudd.

He came to be a professed papist, as soon as he thought that things was come to such a conclusion, that it were safe for him to put off his mask. *Jer. Owain.*

Pencnaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pen—cnaw) The receiving end of a joint; a joint, or articulation.

Pencnawiau yr esgyrn, articulations of bones.

Pencnawiad, s. m. (pencnaw) The articulation of a joint, a jointing.

Pencnawiaw, v. a. (pencnaw) To articulate a joint, or to form a joint.

Pencnwd, s. m. (pen—cnwd) The chief of a skulk, the chief of a pack.

Gnawd cryr ebyr abar gwedd bangaw;

I bencnwd wy gylledd,
 A chigfrain cyfyrain cigwledd,
 Cigyddion coelion celanedd.

The eagle of the waters exults in spoiling the fair comeliness; with the leader of wolves he revels, and with hovering ravens glutted with flesh, butchers with keen bodings for carcasses. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. Gwy.*

Pencor, s. m. (pen—cor) The chief of a circle.

Pencun, s. m. (pen—cun) A chief leader.

Pencwd, s. m. (pen—cwd) The top of the bag.

A fu bencwd aeth yn dinwud.

That was the top of the bag is become the bottom of the bag. *Adafs.*

Pencyfeistedd, s. m. (pen—cyfeistedd) The chief place of sitting, the principal seat of assize.

Pencynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen—cynydd) The chief huntsman, the tenth officer of the court.

Pencynydd, pedair ceiniawg cyfrith a galf y gan bob cynydd mliet; ac wyth ceiniawg cyfrith y gan bob cynydd galf, gan rddo y brenin eu swyddau iddynt.

The chief huntsman, four-pence in law shall he have from every huntsman with greyhound; and eight-pence in law from every huntsman with buckhound, when the king grants to them their offices. *Welsh Laws.*

Pencynghor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen—cynghor) A chief of council; a chief counsellor.

Penchwarëydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (pen—chwarëydd) A principal player.

Penchwiban, a. (pen—chwiban) Light-headed.

Penchwibandawd, s. m. (penchwiban) Light-headedness; capriciousness, freakishness.

Penchwibanrwydd, s. m. (penchwiban) Light-headedness; whimsicality, capriciousness.

Penchwibanu, v. n. (penchwiban) To become light-headed, to become hair-brained.

Pendandde, s. m. (pen—tandde) A scald-head.

Pendarddiad, s. m. (pen—tarddiad) A breaking out of the head, a scabby head; also called *pendandde, pengrechi*, and *crach drwg*.

Pendawd, s. m.—*pl. pendodau* (pen) That is chief; that is ultimate; decision. *Pendawd y ty*, the principal of the house.

Tri phendawd trefn gwaith Daw er perit pob peth; ddyrnu y drwg, northu da, ac amlygu pob gwahardd; mai y gwyrer a ddylai oddiwrth na ddylai fod.

The three tendencies of the order of God's operation towards causing all things; extenuation of evil, increase of good, and manifestation of every diversity; so that it might be known what should and what should not be. *Barddas.*

Pendeddlig, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (pen—teddlig) A principal one, a nobleman.

Pendefig, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (pen—tefig) One of the highest rank; a grandee, a man of quality.

Neges pendefig yn rhad.

The errand of a nobleman gratis. *Adage.*

*Trystan wyn, bendefig lla,
Car dy genedl, cred a fu,
A minnau yn bentuol.*

*Fair Trystan, chief leader of a host, love thy nation, overlook what has been, and use the head of the family.
Ymdd. Gwaichmai a Thrystan.*

Pendefigaidd, s. m. (pendefig) Like a chieftain.

Pendefigawl, a. (pendefig) Belonging to the rank of nobility.

Pendefiges, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (pendefig) A woman of high rank; a lady.

Pendefigiaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (pendefig) A state of the highest rank or of pre-eminence.

Pendel, s. m.—*pl. t. i* (pen—tel) A head ornament, or chaplet.

*Gwlgaw aorwg Brutus, pendel o ddall y gwlgwydd am ei ben.
Brutus put a chaplet of the leaves of the vine upon his head.
Brut. y Breninodd.*

Pendeln, v. a. (pendel) To put on a chaplet.

Penderfyn, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (pen—terfyn) A conclusion, a settled point, determination.

Penderfynawl, a. (penderfyn) Definitive.

Penderfynedd, s. m. (penderfyn) Determinateness, conclusiveness.

Penderfyniad, s. m. (penderfyn) A determining; determination, conclusion.

Penderfynrwydd, s. m. (penderfyn) Conclusiveness, determinableness.

Penderfynu, v. a. (penderfyn) To determine.

Penderfynwr, s. m.—*pl. penderfynwyr* (penderfyn—gwr) A determinator.

Pendew, a. (pen—tew) Thick-headed, stupid.

Pendewedd, s. m. (pendew) Thick-headedness.

Pendist, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (pen—dist) A piazza.

Pendodaeth, s. m. (pendawd) Superiority.

*Pendodaeth gwaith, diglywlydd-dra merch, ac anwybodach mab
a drownt y byd wyneb i waered.*

A wife's governing, a girl's shamelessness, and a boy's ignorance, will turn the world upside down. *Adage.*

Pendodawl, a. (pendawd) Discriminative.

Pendodi, v. a. (pendawd) To render peculiar; to become notable; to discriminate. *Uchelwr pendodi*, a newly created nobleman; *gwr pendodi*, a man become conspicuous, or an upstart

Pendodiad, s. m. (pendawd) A rendering particular; a becoming particular; discrimination.

Pendodiad teulu, chiefs of a family.

Pendogn, s. m. (pen—dogn) A major part.

Pendoll, a. (pen—toll) Having a head full of holes. *Llysben bendoll*, a lamprey.

Pendraphen, a. (pen—tra—pen) Having head beyond head; promiscuous. *adu. Confusedly.*

Pendragon, s. m. (pen—dragon) A chief leader.

Pentraffollach, a. (pen—tra—ffollach) Having the head beyond the fork; having head over heels. *adu. With head over heels; topsy-turvy.*

Pendramynwgl, a. (pen—tra—mynwgl) Having the head beyond the neck; headlong. *adu. With head foremost; topsy-turvy.*

Pendrawn, a. (pen—trawn) Giddy-headed.

Pendraigl, a. (pen—traigl) Having a turning of the head; giddy-headed. *Dyn pendraigl*, a gayer, a reprobate hair-brained person.

Pendreigl, s. m. (pendraigl) A turning of the head, a giddiness of the head.

Pendreiglaw, v. a. (pendraigl) To turn or roll the head about.

Pendreigledd, s. m. (pendraigl) The state of being giddy-headed.

Pendrist, a. (pen—trist) Having a drooping head.

Pendristedd, s. m. (pendrist) The pensive appearance of the head, pensiveness.

Pendristwch, s. m. (pendrist) A droopingness of the head, pensiveness.

Pendro, s. f. (pen—tro) A turning of the head, giddiness of the head, a vertigo, the stagger, also called *dere*.

Pendroad, s. m. (pendro) A turning round of the head; a becoming giddy-headed.

Pendroch, a. (pen—troch) Having the head broken or cut, having the end cut. *Sam brodroch*, a sound ending brokenly.

Pendroedig, a. (pendroad) Vertiginous, giddy-headed, hair-brained.

Pendroi, v. n. (pendro) To become giddy-headed.

Pendroiawg, a. (pendroi) Giddy-headed. *Dyn hygoel pendroiawg*, a hair-brained person.

Pendrom, a. (*f. of* pendrwm) Heavy-headed.

Pendromi, v. n. (pendrom) To become top-heavy.

Pendronawd, s. m. (pendrawn) The state of being giddy-head, or hair-brained. *Pendronawd Cymro*, the whimsicality of a Welshman.

Pendronedd, s. m. (pendrawn) The state of being hair-brained; whimsicalness.

Pendroni, v. n. (pendrawn) To have strange whims in the head, to be hair-brained.

Pendroniad, s. m. (pendrawn) A rendering giddy-headed; a becoming giddy or hair-brained.

Pendrwch, a. (pen—trwch) Broken-headed, having the end broken, divided, or shattered.

—*Gwmaeth pendragon pendrychiwn o wyr.*

The supreme leader made broken-headed one's of war.

Pendrwm, a. (pen—trwm) Being heavy-headed.

Pendrychawl, a. (pendrwh) Head-breaking, end-breaking, end shivering.

Pendrychiad, s. m. (pendrwh) A breaking of cutting of the head; a cutting of the end.

Pendrychu, v. a. (pendrwh) To break the head to break, cut, or shiver the end.

Pendrymald, a. (pendrwm) Rather top-heavy.

Pendrymdawd, s. m. (pendrwm) Heaviness of the head, a stupefied state.

Pendrymedd, s. m. (pendrwm) Heaviness of the head, a state of stupefaction.

Penndrym, s. m. (pendrwm) Heaviness of head.
Penndrymiad, s. m. (pendrwm) A rendering top-heavy; a becoming top-heavy.
Penndrymu, v. n. (pendrwm) To become top-heavy; to drop the head; to droop.
Penndwmpian, v. n. (pen—twmpian) To be nodding the head.
Penndwpa, a. (pen—twpa) With a nodding head.
Penndwynaw, v. n. (pen—twynaw) To let the head fall different ways; to stagger.
Pennddar, s. f. (pen—dar) A vertigo, a giddiness.
Penddaredd, s. m. (penddar) Giddiness of head.
Penddariad, s. m. (penddar) A rendering giddy, a distracting the head; a becoming giddy.
Penddaru, v. a. (penddar) To produce a vertigo; to distract the head; to become giddy-headed.
Penddiannod, a. (pen—diannod) Indispensable.
Penddifadawl, a. (pen—difadawl) Tending to distract the head, stupefying.
Penddifadiad, s. m. (pen—difadiad) A distracting the head, a becoming stupefied.
Penddifadu, v. a. (pen—difadu) To distract the head, to be distracted, to be stupefied.
Penddifadden, a. (pen—difadden) Indispensable.

*Eithr yn benddifadduwr yr ydym ni yn ciodfodi dy ddawwari
 i'w rhydi, am eis cadw y dydd hwn yn ddilgwr.*

*But in a most special manner, we adorn thy divine Majesty, for
 preserving us this day in security. R. Fychan, Y Dardoldeb.*

Penddig, a. (pen—dig) Having an inflamed head.
Penddiged, s. f. (penddig) An inflamed tumour, a phlegmon. *Dail y benddiged*, St. John's wort.
Penddu, a. (pen—du) Black-head. *s. c.* Black-head. *Y benddu*, the marsh odweed; *Penddu*, blackcap, several birds so called; *penddu y brwyn*, the blackcap of the rushes.
Penddŷyn, s. m. dim. (penddu) A botch, a blemish.
Penddŷynaw, s. a. (penddŷyn) Covered with blemishes.
Penelin, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—elin) The top of the elbow; the elbow.

Nes penelin nog arddwr.

Heater is the elbow than the wrist.

Adage.

Penelinad, s. m. (penelin) An elbowing.
Penelinaw, v. n. (penelin) To push with the elbow, to elbow, to rest on the elbow.
Penelinawd, s. m. (penelin) An elbowing.
Penenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—enw) A surname.
Penenwad, s. m. (penenw) A surnaming.
Penenwawl, a. (penenw) Surnamed.
Peneuwl, v. a. (penenw) To surname.
Penes, s. f.—pl. t. au (pen) One that is supreme or of the highest rank of females; a lady.
Penesig, s. f. dim. (peneuwl) A smart little lady.
Peneuraid, a. (penaur) Gold-headed. *Y beauraid*, wood crowfoot.

Peneurnyn, s. m. dim. (penaur) The yellow-hammer.
Penfadden, a. (pen—madden) Having the head forfeited; specially forfeited.

Tri gwynal ni ddwydd yn benfadden.

Three pledges there are which shall not become specially forfeited. Welsh Laws.

Rhodd gwynt i fod yn benfadden yn amodawl.

To give a pawn which may be under condition of sale, at a specified time. Welsh Laws.

Penfain, a. (pen—main) Having a pointed head or top, copped, tapering to the top.
Penfar, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—bar) A muzzle, a muzzle to hinder a calf from sucking.
Penfas, a. (pen—bas) Shallow-pated, dull.
Penfaser, s. m. (penfas) A shallow-pated state.
Penfasedd, s. m. (penfas) A shallow-pated state.
Penfau, v. n. (penfas) To become shallow-pated.

Vol. II.

Penfawr, a. (pen—mawr) Large-headed.
Penfeddal, a. (pen—meddal) Soft-headed; dull.
Penfeddw, a. (pen—meddw) Giddy-headed.
Penfeddwawd, s. m. (penfeddw) Giddiness of the head, a swimming of the head.
Penfeddwi, v. n. (penfeddw) To become giddy-headed, moldered, or crazed.
Penfeiniaw, v. a. (penfain) To acuminate.
Penfelen, a. (f. of penfelyn) Yellow-headed. *Y beufelen* or *gwenus*, the groundsel.
Penfelyn, a. (pen—melyn) Yellow-headed.
Penfoel, a. (pen—moel) Bare-headed, bald.
Penfoelidd, a. (penfoel) Bare-headed.
Penfoeldra, s. m. (penfoel) Bare-headed state.
Penfoledd, s. m. (penfoel) A bare-headed state.
Penfoeli, v. a. (penfoel) To make bare-headed.
Penfoelni, s. m. (penfoel) A bare-headed state.
Penfrag, s. m. (pen—brag) A swimming in the head, also called *penddar*, and *pendro*.
Penfras, a. (pen—bras) Large-headed, thick-headed, fat-headed. *Y penfras*, the cod-fish.
Penfrasedd, s. m. (penfras) A thick-headed state.
Penfro, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (pen—bro) A head-land region; also the name of Pembrokeshire.
Penffestin, s. f.—pl. t. lon (pen—ffestin) A helmet.

*Taraw Arthur yn ei dal a wnael Ffrollo, a phel na rhyddai y ciedd-
 yf ar fodrw, a y penffestin.*

*Strike Arthur on his forehead was what Ffrollo did, so that the
 sword was blunted on the rings of his helmet. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Penffestiniaw, v. a. (penffestin) To helmet.
Penffestiniawg, a. (penffestin) Wearing a helmet.
Penffestr, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—ffestr) A head-stall; a collar.
Penffetur, a. (pen—ffetur) Headstrong, obstinate.
Penffeturedd, s. m. (penffetur) Peremptoriness.
Penffetus, a. (pen—ffetus) Head-strong.
Penffluwch, a. (pen—ffluwch) Bushy-headed.
Penffluwchedd, s. (penffluwch) Bushiness of head.
Penffol, a. (pen—ffol) Silly-headed, block-headed.
Penffoledd, s. m. (penffol) Blockishness, stupidity.
Penffwrwyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (pen—ffwrwyn) A head-stall; a muzzle.

Penffwrwynaw, v. a. (penffwrwyn) To muzzle.

Pengadarn, a. (pen—cadarn) Strong-headed.

Pengadarn yn barn pob diwybod.

Obstinate is the opinion of every knave. Adage.

Pengarad, a. (pen—cead) Close-headed.
Pengaled, a. (pen—caled) Having a hard head; headstrong. *Y beugaled*, the knapweed; also called *cliffylls*, *cramenog*, and *penlas*.
Pengaledrwydd, s. m. (pen—caled) Obstinacy.
Pengaledu, v. n. (pengaled) To become hard-headed; to grow obstinate or headstrong.
Pengam, a. (pen—cam) Wry-headed.
Pengamedd, s. m. (pengam) The state of having the head awry; perverseness.
Pengamiad, s. m. (pengam) A turning the head awry, a bending the head.
Pengamleddf, a. (pengam—lleddf) Having the head, or end, turning aside.
Pengamrwydd, s. m. (pengam) Wryness of the head, the state of having the head turning aside.
Pengamu, v. a. (pengam) To turn the head awry, to bend down the head; to nod.
Pengamwr, s. m.—pl. pengamwyr (pengam—gwr) A nodder, one who bends the head.
Pengarn, a. (pen—carn) The hard part of the head of some animals; a beak.
Pengemi, s. m. (pengam) Wryness of the head.
Pengernyn, s. m. dim. (pengarn) A gurnard, also called *penheicragn* and *penhaiarn*.

Penglo, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pen—elo) A close; a stop at the end, a conclusion.
Penglôad, *s. m.* (penglo) A closing up the end.
Penglog, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (pen—clog) A skull, a noddle; a thickhead, a blockhead.

Deuparth clod yn mhenglog.

Two parts of fame in the skull.

Adage.

Penglogaid, *a.* (penglog) Blockheaded.
Penglogedd, *s. m.* (penglog) Blockishness.
Penglogeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (penglog) Blockishness.
Pengloges, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (penglog) A block-headed female.
Penglogfa, *s. f.* (penglog) A golgotha.
Penglogi, *v. n.* (penglog) To grow blockheaded.
Penglogyn, *s. m. dim.* (penglog) A numskull.
Penglôl, *v. a.* (penglo) To close the end, to close.
Penglwrm, *s. m.*—*pl. penglymau* (pen—clwm) A knot at the end.

Pengoch, *a.* (pen—coch) Red-headed. *Y bengoch*, the knotgrass; also called *y benboeth*, *y dinboeth*, and *clinog goch*.

Pengochedd, *s. m.* (pengoch) Redness of the head.
Pengochi, *v. n.* (pengoch) To grow red-headed.
Pengoll, *a.* (pen—coll) Having the head lost, having the end lost or hidden.

Pengolla, *a.* (pengoll) Having the termination lost; a term in grammar.

Unawd union y byddo ei gyrch yn bengollawli.

The enrythm direct that has its recurrence with a lost termination.

Gr. Robert, Duned.

Pengolli, *v. n.* (pengoll) To lose the termination.
Pengrach, *a.* (pen—crach) Scabby-headed.

Pengrachedd, *s. m.* (pengrach) Scabbiness of the head.

Pengrech, *a.* (*s. of* pengrych) Curly-headed; having the end rough.

Pengrechi, *s. m.* (pengrach) Scabbiness of head.
Pengrechleddf, *a.* (pengrech—lleddf) Soft with rough termination; a term in grammar.

Pengrechni, *s. m.* (pengrach) Scabbiness of the head, the state of having a scald head.

Pengrest, *a.* (pen—crest) Scurfy-headed.

Pengroes, *a.* (pen—croes) Having a cross head, having the end crossed.

Pengroesi, *v. a.* (pengroes) To cross the head.
Pengroesni, *s. m.* (pengroes) The state of having the head, or end, crossed.

Pengron, *a.* (*s. of* pengrwn) Round-headed.
Pengrwn, *a.* (pen—crwn) Round-headed.

Pengrych, *a.* (pen—crych) Rough-headed; curly-headed; frizzle-headed; having rough or curly ends.

Telamon, gwr grymus oedd, ag ymadrawd eglur ganthaw, a gwallt du pengrych ar ei ben: a dywal a chruafawu oedd wrth ei ctylon.

Telamon was an athletic man, he had a clear pronounciation, and he had black hair with curled ends on his head; and fierce and cruel was he to his enemies.

Ystori Dared.

Pengrychedd, *s. m.* (pengrych) Curly-headedness.
Pengrychiad, *s. m.* (pengrych) A becoming curly-headed, or frizzle-headed.

Pengrychni, *s. m.* (pengrych) Curly-headedness.

Pengrychu, *v. a.* (pengrych) To render rough-headed or curly-headed.

Pengrynawg, *a.* (pengrwn) Round-headed.

Pengrynedd, *s. m.* (pengrwn) Roundness of head.

Pengrynen, *s. f. dim.* (pengrwn) A round-head.

Pengryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. pengryniaid* (pengrwn) A round-head.

Pengrynu, *v. a.* (pengrwn) To grow round-headed; to grow to a head, as a cabbage.

Pengrynnyn, *s. m. dim.* (pengrwn) A round-head.

Penguwch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (pen—cawch) The fore part or poke of any head covering, a bonnet, a cap; also the capping or the work that joins the two pieces of a flail together.

Penguwch melyn a wngal merch newydd-weddyg.

A yellow bonnet used to be worn by a woman newly married.

Idm Dedydd.

Penguwch, ceiniawg a dâl.

A bonnet, its value is a penny.

Walia Llan.

Pengwaith, *s. m.* (pen—gwaith) A chief work.
Pengwas, *s. m.*—*pl. pengweision* (pen—gwas) A head servant.

Pengwastrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. pengwastrodion* (pengwastrawd) A head groom, being the chief officer in the prince's household.

Y pengwastrawd a gaffi groen ych y gwas, a chwen ych yst, i wucuthur celystrau i feirch y bencâl.

The head groom shall have the skin of an ox in winter and the skin of an ox in summer, to make halters for the horse of a king.

Walia Llan.

Pengweithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. pengweithwyr* (pengwaith—gwr) A head workman.

Pengwleddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. pengwleddwyr* (pengwleddwr) One who is chief in the carnival.

Pengyrnig, *a.* (pen—cyrnig) Having the head pointed or tapering. *Bun pengyrnig*, a mud with a tapering crown.

Penhaiarn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (pen—haiarn) The gurnard; also called *pengernyn*, and *penhaiarn yn*. *Penhaiarn coch*, the red gurnard; also called *ygyfarnog y mor*.

Penhebygdd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pen—hebygdd) The chief falconer; being the fourth officer of the royal household.

Penhebygdd a ddylai drailu dirwy yr hebogddion, a mawr eu merched.

The head falconer shall claim the third of the fess of the hawks, and the maiden fee of their daughters.

Walia Llan.

Penhebygddiaeth, *s. m.* (penhebygdd) The office of the chief falconer.

Penheirnyn, *s. m. dim.* (penhaiarn) A gurnard.

Penhoeden, *a.* (pen—hoeden) Giddy-headed.

Penhwtian, *v. n.* (pen—hwtian) To have the head ready to fall; to be tottering.

Penhwtiawl, *a.* (pen—hwtiawl) Top-heavy.

Penhwyad, *s. m.* (pen—hwyad) The pike, or jack.

Penhwyliar, *s. m.* (pen—hwyliar) A main man.

Penhynaif, *s. m.*—*pl. penhynelfion* (pen—hynaf) A chief of the elders; a title given to the tributary princes of the first rank, who did homage to the monarch.

Caradawg Freichfras penhynaif yn Nghernyn, a Arddu benhynedd.

Caradog with the brawny arm chief of elders in Gernyn, and Arthur the supreme prince.

Idm.

Peniadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (peniad) That is the head; a principal.

Peniad beirdd llawr cefnawr oed;

Peniadur deu r-far D; fed.

The sovereign of the bards of the floor gloriously doing the treasure; the crown-work of the gay rampart of Dyfed.

Frydydd Dyfed, i Gynon a Sion.

Penial, *s. m.* (pen) A capital, a helmet.

Dafydd yw—

Penial cerdd, dyfal dafnawd.

Dafydd is the chief of song, of persevering genius.

Idm. Dafydd.

Gnaws edyn adnodd hore;

Gnaws an hys beirdd yst.

Congential for the birds to recognise the more: cognate with the bowl the chief of the mansion.

Gnaws an.

Ni gnydaudd Peredur ei feddwl er gwled y penial a wna ben Cal.

Peredur did not change his mind for seeking the helmet that was on the head of Cal.

Idm. Peredur—M. 10. 1.

Penialawg, a. (penial) Having a capital or chief; wearing a head-piece or helmet.

Penialu, v. a. (penial) To surmount with a capital; to put on a head-piece.

Peniannawl, a. (peniant) Being a capitation.

Peniauu, v. a. (peniant) To make a capitation.

Peniant, s. m. (pen) A capitation, a heading.

Penig, s. f. dim. (pen) A little head; a nipple.

Penigamp, a. (pen-camp) Masterly, chief of the art. *Saer penigamp*, a masterly wright.

Penigan, s. f.—pl. t. i. (penig) A pink. *Penigan ruddgoch*, clove pink.

Penlas, a. (pen-glas) Blue-headed. *Y penlas*, field scabious; also called *pengaled*. Varieties: *Penlas yr yd*, and *penlas wen*, corn blue-bottle.

Penlassu, v. a. (penlas) To become bine-headed.

Penlasi, s. m. (penlas) Blueness of the head.

Penlin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pen—glin) The head of the knee; the knee.

Penliniad, s. m. (penlin) A kneeling.

Penliniaw, v. a. (penlin) To fall on the knees, to kneel. *s. m.* The act of kneeling.

Deaf as ya rhodog, ac a breiniad iddo, ac a fynegol iddo; Athrw, pa both a wael i gael meddiadu bywyd trugyfyhaw!

One came running, and he bawled to him, and spoke to him thus; Master, what shall I do to obtain life everlasting.

W. Salisbury.

Mwnt hwy yn cymeryd mwy o hoflder mewn penliso, gwddio, ac ymrydio, nos yd y byddolion yn na y byd hwn.

They are taking more delight in knowing, praying, and fasting, than the worldlings do in the things of this world.

Merchery Cwydrad.

Penliowr, s. m. (penlin—gwr) A kneeler.

Penlŷn, s. m. dim. (pen—glŷn) The blackcap; the titmouse. Varieties: *Penlŷn mwyaf, y rŷn*, the chaffinch; *penlas bach*, the ox-eye; *y llŷn*, *gwas y dryw*, *yswidu*, *yswidu*, the titmouse.

Gwel penlŷn yn llaw no hwyd yn awyr.

A titmouse in hand is better than a duck in the air; A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

Adage.

Penllad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—llad) A chief good, the highest blessing. *Rhad penllad*, the grace or gift over measure.

Penlle, s. m. (penlle) Where the head should be; a head stead; a numskull.

Penllian, s. m.—pl. penllieiniau (pen—llian) A head-cloth.

Penllian, wyth penllawg a dal.

A head-cloth, eight-pence is its value.

Welsh Laws.

Penllwyn, s. m. (pen—llwyn) A head-band.

Penllorcan, s. m. (pen—llorcan) A jolt-head.

Penlluestai, s. c. (pen—lluestai) The chief arranger of tents; a quartermaster-general.

Penllwyd, a. (pen—llwyd) Hoary-headed, grey-headed. *s. m.—pl. t. ion.* The grayling; the sewin. *Y penllwyd*, common cudweed.

Penllwydaw, v. a. (penllwyd) To become grey-headed or hoary-headed.

Penllwydded, s. m. (penllwyd) Greyiness of the head, grey-headedness.

Penllwydeg, s. f. (penllwyd) A net for catching graylings, young salmon so called.

Penllwydeg, den rwyd penllwydiad, deuddeg celulawg a dal.

A grayling net, or a net for graylings, twelve pence is its value.

Welsh Laws.

Penllwydi, s. m. (penllwyd) Greyiness of head.

Penllwydiad, s. m.—pl. penllwydiad (penllwyd) The grayling or sewin.

Penllwydni, s. m. (penllwyd) Hoariness or greyiness of the head.

Penllwy, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pen—llyw) The head-

leader; a term in building for the stone next to, or which secures, the corner stone.

Penllwyawdr, s. m.—pl. penllwyodron (penllwy) A chief director or governor.

Penllwyodraeth, s. m. (penllwyawdr) Supreme government or direction.

Penllwyodraethwr, s. m.—pl. penllwyodraethwyr (penllwyodraeth—gwr) A chief governor.

Penllwyodraethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (penllwyodraeth) A governor general.

Penllwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen—llywydd) A sovereign lord.

Penllwyddiaeth, s. m. (penllwydd) Supreme dominion; sovereignty.

Pennill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen—dill) A prime division or part; a complete division; wattle; a pannel, a stall, a pane, a stanza, or strophe, an epigram.

Gwell car cell no sbar pennill.

Better the chamber friend than the song friend.

Adage.

Pennill yw nifer o freichiau, o'r un neu fwy o'r cyhyddedion, trwy gado, cymharied, cyghanedd, gair cych, gair loddad, a chyfochriad, ac yr un eiddad.

A stanza is a number of verses, of one or more of the metricalities, where the common initial, consonation, word of modulation, and parallel, are preserved on the same rhythm.

W. Middleton.

Pennilliach, s. pl. dim. (pennill) Trifling verses.

Pennilliad, s. m. (pennill) A forming a stanza.

Pennilliaw, v. a. (pennill) To form a stanza.

Cadwrawd—modd gorchestawl iawn a fydd hwn ar edli a pheunillaw.

The catenated rhyme, this is a very masterly mode of rhyming and of forming of stanzas.

Barddas.

Pennilliawg, a. (pennill) Consisting of stanzas.

Mewn cardd beunillawg, caer bob pennill o'r gerdd yn gyflwr iau.

In a composition divided into stanzas, let every stanza be formed of the same number of verses.

Barddas.

Pennod, s. f.—pl. t. au (pen—nod) A concluding mark; a complete period; a chapter.

Pennodawl, a. (pennod) Belonging to a chapter.

Pennodi, v. a. (pennod) To mark the end or conclusion; to divide into chapters.

Pennnoeth, s. m. (pen—noeth) A bare head. *a.* Bare-headed.

Pennnoethi, v. a. (pennnoeth) To make bare-headed; to uncover the head.

Pennnoethiad, s. m. (pennnoeth) A making bare-headed; the act of uncovering the head.

Penodawl, a. (penawd) Particular, definitive, especial. *Yn benodawl*, especially.

Penodedig, a. (penawd) Defined, or specified.

Penodi, v. a. (penawd) To particularize, to specify; to constitute, to appoint, to assign.

Penodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (penawd) A particularizing, or specifying; a specification, assignation, allotment.

Penodiaeth, s. m. (penawd) Specification.

Penodoldeb, s. m. (penodawl) Definitiveness, particularity, speciality.

Penodolder, s. m. (penodawl) Specialness.

Penodoledd, s. m. (penodawl) Specialness.

Penodoli, v. a. (penodawl) To render definitive.

Penodolrwydd, s. m. (penodawl) Specialness.

Penodrwydd, s. m. (penawd) Particularity.

Penodwr, s. m.—pl. penodwyr (penawd—gwr) A specifier; one who assigns.

Penodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (penawd) A specifier.

Penon, s. f.—pl. t. au (pen) A pennant.

Penorawg, a. (penawr) Wearing a helmet.

Penorawl, a. (penawr) Principal, supreme.

Tri bancewyddion teyrnedd Ynys Prydain: Prydain ab Aedd Mawr, Dyfnwal Moelmuad, a Bran ab Llyr Llediaith; sef gortu trofu eu trefn hwy ar deyrnedd Ynys Prydain, hyd oall bernid hwy yu benorawlar bob trefnau ereill.

The three consolidators of the monarchy of the Isle of Britain: Prydain son of Aedd the Great, Dyfnwal Moelmuad, and Bran son of Llyr Llediaith; for the best regulation was their regulation of the monarchy of the Isle of Britain, so that they were deemed superior over every other regulation. *Teyrnedd.*

Penori, v. a. (penawr) To render supreme or principal; to put on a helmet.**Penoriad, s. m. (penawr) A rendering supreme; a wearing a helmet; a putting on a helmet.****Penpington, s. m. (pen—pinc) Branchy head; the name of a droll character in ancient tales. Penpington, enw un o borthorion Arthur, Penpington, one of Arthur's door-keepers.**

Penpington a ymddda ar ei ben er arbed ei draed.

Penpington would go upon his head to save his feet. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Penpryd, s. m. (pen—pryd) A visage.**Penre, s. f. (pen—rhe) A hair lace, a fillet.****Penrhaith, s. m.—pl. penrheithiau (pen—rhaith) The chief of the law; that has supreme right; a supreme claimant; a principal evidence. Brenin penrhaith Ynys Prydain, the king of supreme authority of the Isle of Britain.**

Drosg y llaw y llaw oedd penrhaith ei lloedd.

Had is the colour of the hand that was the supreme law of his armies. *D. ab Lloegern Mawr.*

Meibion Brychan Brycheiniawg a achyrt yn benrheithiau yn Yspawen.

The sons of Brychan Brycheiniawg became as chiefs of jurisprudence in Spain. *Llyfr Iechan.*

Penrheithiant, s. m. (penrhaith) Supreme jurisdiction; sovereignty of law.**Penrheithiaw, v. a. (penrhaith) To constitute supreme jurisdiction.****Penrheithiawg, a. (penrhaith) Having supreme jurisdiction or loyal supremacy.****Penrudd, a. (pen—rhudd) Ruddy headed. Y benrudd, the common marjoram.****Penrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—rhwym) A head-band, a hair-lace, or fillet, also called penre, ffanen, and ysnoden.****Penrwymaw, v. a. (penrwym) To bind the head.**

Na phenrwyma yr ych a fo yn dylado yr yd.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that shall be carrying the corn. *W. Sallabury.*

Penrwywiad, s. m. (penrwym) Binding the head**Penrwymyn, s. m. dim. (penrwym) A head-band****Penrydd, a. (pen—rhydd) Loose headed; dissolute; having loose ending. Geiriau penryddion, unconnected words; can benrydd, blank verse.****Penryn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pen—rhyn) End of a point, a promontory, cape, or head-land. It forms the names of several places; as Penryn Blathdon, Cathness, Penryn Rhionydd, the point of Galloway, in Scotland; Penryn Penryth, Land's End, in Cornwall.****Penrynawg, a. (penryn) Forming a headland.****Penrynu, v. n. (penryn) To form a headland.****Pensach, s. f. (pen—sach) The mumps.****Pensaer, s. m.—pl. penseiri (pen—saer) A chief architect, a chief wright.****Pensaerniaeth, s. m. (pensaer) Architecture.****Pensaerniaidd, a. (pensaer) Architective.****Pensag, s. m. (pen—sag) The hop-plant; hops.****Pensedd, s. f. (pen—sedd) A supreme seat.**

Mair, ddeddfawl ddwywawl, ddiwael benedd.

Mary, moral and divine, whose throne is without frailty. *Deffydd Ddu, Hiraddug.*

Pensel, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—sel) A supreme object; a grand standard.

Gores arwydd gwa Wyddyl
Melyn a cbech yu mhen dweyl
Urida beusel llywelyn;
Arddel hwy a'r ddaolir hyn.

The choicest token with the Irish are yellow and red in front of onset; do thou consecrate the supreme standard of llywelyn; do thou lead them on with these two colours. *Iolo Goch, i O. Gilydyfryd.*

Pensellaeth, s. m. (pensel) The office of bearing the grand standard.**Pensigl, a. (pen—sigl) Having a shake of head.****Pensiglad, v. a. (pensigl) A shaking of the head****Pensiglaw, v. a. (pensigl) To shake the head.**

Caerlon—
A'm dygyfrent, tan ddiol ffr,
A thau benaiglo aml.

Enemies treat me with contempt, in passing by, and wagging their heads at me. *Edm. Iry.*

Pensiglwr, s. m.—pl. pensiglwr (pensigl—gwr) A wagger or shaker of the head.**Penswydd, s. f.—pl. t. an (pen—swydd) A chief or principal office.****Penswyddawg, s. m.—pl. penswyddogion (penswydd) A chief of office, a chief officer.****Penswyddwr, s. m.—pl. penswyddwyr (penswydd—gwr) A chief officer.****Pensyfrdan, a. (pen—syfrdan) A giddiness.****Pensyfrdandawd, s. m. (pensyfrdan) Distraction****Pensyfrdaniad, s. m. (pensyfrdan) A distracting the head; a becoming giddy-headed.****Pensyfrdannu, v. a. (pensyfrdan) To distract the head; to become stupefied.****Pentan, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—tan) A fire back, a fire side; a chimney corner. Cods ryl bentan, gwyliau gwyl bentan, to sit up all night****Pentanfaen, s. m. (pentan—maen) The stone that forms the fire-back.****Penteulu, s. m. (pen—teulu) The chief of the family, the president of the household, the patron of the family.**

Y penteulu a ddylai fod yn fab i'r brenin, neu yn uch, na'n frawd, neu yn gylfach gwr ag y gallir penteculu o hon.

The president of the household should be a son of the king, or a nephew, or a brother, or a man of as high a rank as he can be made a president of the household. *Wlad Iwan.*

Pentenluath, s. m. (penteulu) The office of a president, or patron of the household.**Pentewyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen—tewyn) A brand.**

Gwaie y cynbenus mewn gwlad!
Pentewynion uffern ydynt.

Woe to the contentious in a country! They are the fuel of hell. *Mer. Llwy.*

Penteyrnedd, s. m. (pen—teyrnedd) The supreme of princes; a sovereign.

Arthur yn benaeyrnedd yn Mheyrn Rhionydd yn y Cych Cyndeyrn Garthwys yn benaeyr, a Gwirthmwl Wladig yn ben llynaill.

Arthur a supreme of princes at the promontory of Rhionydd in the north, and Cyndeyrn Garthwys archbishop, and Gwirthmwl Wladig chief of elders.

Pentir, s. m.—pl. t. edd (pen—tir) A headland, or promontory; also a term used in Mea for a land steward. Pentir Cefnion, Cape Clear, in Ireland.**Pentref, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (pen—tref) The head of a township, a village, or hamlet; also the outskirts or suburb of a city.****Pentrefaeth, s. f. (pentref) A villagery.****Pentrefaidd, a. (pentref) Villatic, village.****Pentrefawg, a. (pentref) Having a village.****Pentrefawl, a. (pentref) Belonging to a village.****Pentrefwr, s. m. (pentref—gwr) A villager.**

Pentreislad, *s. m.* (pen—treislad) A supreme oppressor or tyrant.

Pentreisiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* pentreisiwyr (pen—treisiwr) A supreme tyrant or oppressor.

Pentretlwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* pentretlwyr (pen—trethwr) A chief tax-man or receiver of taxes.

Pentwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* pentyrau (pen—twr) A raised heap or pile.

Pentwynaw, *v. a.* (pen—twynaw) To drop the head in different directions.

Pentwynawl, *a.* (pen—twynawl) Head-nodding.

Pentwyniad, *s. m.* (pen—twyniad) A nodding.

Penty, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pen—ty) A building added to the main house; penthouse, a shed; also the head house.

*Pent da yu'r ty yma ym!
Pent hwa yu'r penly dymy!*

Why is not this house good for me! Is not this the first house for me?
L. G. Cuth.

Pentyrawg, *a.* (pentwr) Having a heap or pile.

Pentyrawl, *a.* (pentwr) Accumulative.

Pentyredig, *a.* (pentwr) Accumulated, heaped.

Pentyredd, *s. m.* (pentwr) A heaped state.

Pentyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pentwr) Accumulation.

Pentyra, *v. a.* (pentwr) To heap up, to accumulate; to amass.

Y rwyd a bentwr yr amser hwnn, ac a oodir i gadw arbyn amser i ddawed, a'r pryd y bydd rwyd wrtho.

The produce will be accumulated in that time, and will be put to be kept against the time to come, and the season when there will be a necessity for it.
Jer. Owsen.

Pentyrwr, *s. m.* (pentwr—gwr) A heaper.

Pentywsawg, *s. m.*—*pl.* pentywsogion (pen—tywsawg) A supreme prince.

Pentywsogasth, *s. f.* (pentywsawg) A supreme principality.

Penn, *v. a.* (pen) To render chief or principal; to become chief, to surpass, also to specify, to fix, to appoint.

Tri chyfnder gwynfyd: cyfrin yn mhob amcudd ac yn cydawn yn pen; cyfmdwynn a phob awen, ac yn un rhagori; cariad at bob byw a bod, a thegat un, nef Dau, yn beaf; ac yn y tri un yma y saf cyfnder nef a gwynfyd.

The three plenitudes of the intellectual world: participation in every nature, with a plenty one predominating; conformity with every cast of genius, and in one excelling; love towards every life and existence, and towards one, that is God, more especially; and in these three ones consist the plenitude of heaven and felicity.
Burdaw.

Pennuchaf, *s. m.* (pen—uchaf) An upper end.

Pennuchawg, *a.* (pen—uchawg) Being pre-eminent

*Tri chloen eu parau, fel Peryddon;
Tri chloen eu parau, penurhogion;
Tri chlo ar eu bro rhag bradogion.*

Three with penneering spurs, like Peryddon; three keystones of a capital, superior ones; three safe-guards over their country against depredators.
D. Brufus.

Penwag, *a.* (pen—gwag) Empty-headed. *s. m.*—*pl.* penwag. A herring; also called *ysgaden*.

Penwag mair, pilchards.

Penwan, *a.* (pen—gwan) Weak-headed. *Dynionos penwraigion*, weak-headed mortals.

Penwader, *s. m.* (penwan) Weakness of head.

Penwar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pen—gwar) A head-stall; a muzzle; a barnacle, in farriery.

Pwa ar eu, fel penwar yu.

A load on a skin, like a muzzle it seems.

Iolo Goch, Pw forf.

Penwen, *a.* (*f. of* penwyn) White-headed.

Penwendid, *s. m.* (penwan) Weakness of the head, brain-sickness, infatuation.

Penwg, *s. m.* (pen) That is superior, that is special or peculiar.

Penwig, *s. f.* (pen—gwig) A head-dress.

Penwigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (penwig) The dressing of the head; a head-dress.

Penwa, *s. m.*—*pl.* penynau (pen—wa) A banner.

Penwyn, *a.* (pen—gwyn) White-headed. *Y penwyn, y bod penwyn*, the bald buzzard.

Penwnder, *s. m.* (penwyn) Whiteness of head.

Penwynedd, *s. m.* (penwyn) Whiteness of head.

Penwyni, *s. m.* (penwyn) Whiteness of head.

Penwynu, *v.* (penwyn) To grow white-headed.

Penwyr, *a.* (pen—gŵyr) Having the head inclined, wry-headed.

Penwyrw, *v. a.* (penwyr) To incline the head.

Penwyrredd, *s. m.* (penwyr) Inclination of head.

Penyd, *s. m.* (pan) Atonement, penance.

Penydiad, *s. m.* (penyd) A doing penance.

Penydiaw, *v. a.* (penyd) To atone, to do penance.

Penydiawl, *a.* (penyd) Atoning, expiatory.

Penydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* penydwyr (penyd—gwr) An atoner; one who performs penance.

Penydu, *v. a.* (penyd) To atone, to do penance.

*Cyd elwys i llaen i henys,
Dodi dda angh i eu treusid.*

Whilst they went to churches to do penance, the certain stroke of death pervaded them.
Amos.

Penydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pan) An atonement.

Penyddawl, *a.* (penydd) Atoning, expiating.

*Gwalth gwynfyd dymn—
Ddar a nef cyn pen odde con penyddawl.*

A blow-out work, to blow off earth and heaven before suffering of punishment, then atoning prince.
Abi-rdy.

Penygawl, *a.* (penwg) Discriminative.

Penygen, *s. f. dim.* (paneg) The region of the entrails, the paunch.

Nid llawnach yr enaid, ar Manu y benygen.

The soul is not the more satisfied, though the paunch be filled.
Catwg.

Penygu, *v. a.* (penwg) To render supreme, peculiar, or notable; to discriminate.

*Penygwl gwl penigamp,
Penod, a chwmpod, a champ.*

He would discriminate superlative genius, in design, campaign, and execution.
Gr. Grg, i D. ab Iudith.

Penyn, *s. m. dim.* (pen) A capital of a pillar.

Penynad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (pen—ynad) A chief judge, a chief justice.

Penynadaeth, *s. m.* (penynad) Chief justiceship.

Penysgafn, *a.* (pen—ysgafn) Light-headed.

Penysgafnder, *s. m.* (penysgafn) Light-headedness, giddiness of the head.

Penystafellydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pen—ystafellydd) High chamberlain.

Pepra, *v. a.* (pebr) To be chattering.

Pepraeth, *s. m.* (pebr) Chattering, babbling.

Pepriad, *s. m.* (pebr) A chattering, a chatting.

Pepra, *v. a.* (pebr) To prate to chat, to babble.

Peprown, *s. m.* (pebr) Chattering, babbling.

*Er pen fu Elphin yn nghyrydd
Macgwn, neu portlen peprown poli dyfrydd!*

Ever since Elphin has been in the dispute of Macgwn, has not babbling brought extensive war!
Ph. Hrydd.

Pepryn, *s. m.* (pebr) A chatter-box, a chatterer.

Per, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (py—er) That pervades, that involves, that is involved; a spit; also sweet fruit; pears, pear-trees. *Cig ar y ber*, meat on the spit.

*Per gwrn gwrn
Yn mhlwynyd mewn.*

Pear-tree the best of intruders in the conflict of the plain.
Tatterin, Cad Gddau.

Per, *a.* (py—er) Delicious, sweet. *Afaleu perion*, or *afaleu surion*, cultivated apples, and sour apples; *cirinen ber*, a sweet plumb; *llais per*, a sweet voice.

Perhad, *s. m.* (perhu) A rendering sweet or savory, a becoming sweet or delicious.

Peraidd, *a.* (per) Somewhat delicious, sweetish, sweet, pleasant.

Perau, *s. pl. aggr.* (per) Pears; also called *gell-aig, ellaig, rhwynn*, and *peranan*.

Un ffae, ned yn felysach
A'r perau wyd o'r preu iach.

Of the same savour, or more delicious than the pears, art thou,
from the luxuriant tree. *S. Ceri.*

Peran, *s. c. dim.—pl. t. au* (per) A pear.

Peranen, *s. f. dim.* (peran) A single pear.

Perarogl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (per-arogl) A perfume, or aromatic.

Perarogla, *s. c.—pl. perarogleion* (perarogl) A perfumer, a dealer in sweet scents.

Peraroglaidd, *a.* (perarogl) Odoriferous.

Perarogledig, *a.* (perarogl) Perfumed.

Perarogleidd, *s. m.* (perarogl) Perfumery, odoriferousness, fragrant.

Perarogli, *v. a.* (perarogl) To perfume.

Perarogliad, *s. m.* (perarogl) A perfuming.

Perarogliant, *s. m.* (perarogl) Fragrant.

Peraroglus, *a.* (perarogl) Odorous, fragrant.

Peraroglsaw, *v. a.* (peraroglus) To render odoriferous or aromatic; to become odoriferous.

Peraroglwyr, *s. m.—pl. peraroglwyr* (peraroglgwr) A perfumer, a dealer in aromatics.

Peraroglydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (peraroglt) A perfumer, a dealer in aromatics.

Perarwynt, *s. m.* (per-arwynt) A perfume.

Perau, *v. a.* (per) To render sweet, to become sweet, delicious, or fragrant.

Perawr, *s. m.—pl. perorion* (per) A musician.

Perbren, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (per-pren) A pear-tree.

Perc, *s. m.* (per) That is close, compact, or trim; a compact spot; a perch.

Yn leol barseil dan berc.

Being a low mark under a perch. *I. ab R. ab Iwan Llwyd.*

Perc, *a.* (per) Compact, trim, neat, perk.

Percaidd, *a.* (perc) Tending to involve, wrap, or make compact.

Percawl, *a.* (perc) Involving, wrapping; tending to be compact or trim; perching.

Perced, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (perc) That encloses or wraps; a bow net; a wrapper.

Pilin rhag dryghin a drig;
Perced ddeudl Wyddelig.

A covering against the angry storm; an Irish wrapper of two breadths. *D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffudd, i fanteill.*

Percediad, *s. m.* (perched) A closing, a wrapping.

Percedu, *v. a.* (perced) To involve, to close.

Percell, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (perc) A place that is compact or safe; a store place, a magazine.

Hwaw—a wnaeth bercell o Dŷinas Basing.

That one made a store place of Basingwerk. *I. Brooke o Fawddwy, Ll. Achan.*

Perceta, *v. a.* (perced) To amass; to gain.

Percetwyr, *s. m.—pl. percetwyr* (perced-gwr) One who makes compact or shuts in; one who heaps together.

Perciad, *s. m.* (perc) A rendering compact, close, neat, or trim.

Percin, *a.* (perc) Tending to involve, make compact, neat, tidy, or trim, a trimming.

Percini, *s. m.* (percin) The mesentery.

Percu, *v. a.* (perc) To trim, to make smart.

Percus, *a.* (perc) Tidy, smart, trim, perk.

Percusaw, *r. a.* (percus) To render tidy, trim, or smart; to become smart, or perk.

Percusedd, *s. m.* (percus) Trimness, smartness.

Percusrwydd, *s. m.* (percus) Smartness, neatness.

Perchen, *s. c.—pl. t. oedd* (parch) A possessor, owner, or proprietor.

Call mi blaen, aeghall bum berchen.

Cunning is I own, simple is I was a possessor. *Idiq.*

Adnew gan berchen.

To pawn with the owner. *Idiq.*

Perchenawg, *a.* (perchen) Having possession. *s. m.—pl. perchenogion.* A possessor, an owner.

Perchenawg y tir y lladder arno a ddyn adeg a ddaeth i ni y neb a'i lladdo.

The proprietor of the land, whereon any thing shall be cut, shall claim fifty pence from whosoever shall cut it. *Welsh Law.*

Perchenawl, *a.* (perchen) Possessory, possessive.

Perchenogaeth, *s. m.* (perchenawg) Ownership.

Tri rhyw berchenogaeth y sydd ar dir, herwydd cyhoir: n yw estyn heb oregyn; all yw goredyn heb mlyn, trydyd goredyn ag estyn.

There are three sorts of possessions of land, according to how one is extent without occupation; the second is occupation without extent; the third is occupation with extent. *Welsh Law.*

Perchenogaethawl, *a.* (perchenogaeth) Belonging to ownership, possessory.

Perchenogaethiad, *s. m.* (perchenogaeth) A making a possession; a giving possession.

Perchenogaethu, *v. a.* (perchenogaeth) A making out a possession; a giving possession.

Perchenogawl, *a.* (perchenawg) Possessive.

Perchenogi, *v. a.* (perchenawg) To be possessed of, to possess, to own.

Perchenogwr, *s. m.—pl. perchenogwyr* (perchenawg-gwr) A possessor.

Perchenoldeb, *s. m.* (perchenawl) Ownership.

Perchenoli, *r. a.* (perchenawl) To render possessive, to render possessed, to become possessed.

Perchentyaeth, *s. m.* (perchen-tŷaeth) Possession of a house; a being a householder.

—Eich gwelir

Pernaeth perchentyaeth iŵr.

You will be seen the chief in house-keeping of the land. *From Llŷr.*

Perchenu, *v. a.* (perchen) To possess, to own.

Perchenwr, *s. m.—pl. perchenwyr* (perchenawg-gwr) A possessor, an owner.

Perchi, *v. a.* (parch) To respect, or to honour.

Cadwaladr cerddgar,
Cerdau cyfarwâr,
Cyfarfa s'm perchi.

The muse-loving Cadwaladr of solacing songs, he met with us honouring.

Perchwerwyn, *s. m.* (per-chwerw) The white horehound; also called *llwyd y caw*.

Perchydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (parch) A respecter.

Yn wir, dymbl leithlwg Moa,
Penllwydd perchydd llorygion.

In truth, there will be one enthroned from Moa, a respecter of armour-wearing men. *Tam.*

Perdawl, *s. m.* (per) Delicacy, sweetness.

Perder, *s. m.* (per) Deliciousness, sweetness.

Perdra, *s. m.* (per) Deliciousness, sweetness.

Peredd, *s. m.* (per) Delicateness, or sweetness.

Pereiddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (peraidd) A sweetening, dulcification.

Pereiddiant, *s. m.* (peraidd) Dulcification.

Pereiddiaw, *v. a.* (peraidd) To dulcify, to render sweet, or mellow; to become sweet.

Pereiddiawl, *a.* (peraidd) Of a sweetening quality.

Pereidrrwydd, *s. m.* (peraidd) Deliciousness.

Pereidsain, *s. f.* (peraidd-sain) Euphony.

Peren, *s. f. dim.* (per) A pear, one pear.

Pererin, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (per-er) That has a course through; a pilgrim.

Mi, Feilyr Brydydd, hererin i Bedr,
Porthawer a gymeru gymeru deth.

I, Feilyr the Bard, am a pilgrim to Peter, the porter who will regulate appropriate qualities. *Idiq.*

Pererimbren, s. m. (pererin—pren) A pine-tree.
Pererindawd, s. m.—pl. pererindodau (pererin)
 A state of pilgrimage.

Pererindota, v. a. (pererindawd) To peregrinate.

Pereriniad, s. m. (pererin) Peregrination.

Pereriniath, s. m. (pererin) A state of peregrination, or a pilgrimage.

Pereriniaw, v. a. (pererin) To peregrinate.

Perfagl, s. f. (per—magl) The herb periwinkle.

Perfarwhun, s. f.—pl. t. an (per—marwhun) A rapturous trance.

Perfedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (per—medd) The middle region, centre, or inward part. It is also used as a plural noun: the entrails, the bowels.
Nis dei adref oni bo berfeddion y nos, Thou wilt not come home until it shall be the middle of night.

A genyw bob tra trwyddi berfedd
 O'i gantad, o'i rad, o'i rinwedd yn llawch,
 Llwydchydig hael yn ei synfodd.

He that comprehends every course through its cradle, by his perambulation, by his beauty, by his virtues in protecting, splendid is that sun in its orbit.
Gr. ab Uwercen.

Perfedd, a. (per—medd) Middle, inward, central.
Y bŷ perfedd, the middle finger; *y tri perfedd-af*, the three inmost.

Locutina, a symmetr y rhan berfedd i'r ynys.
 Locutina, took the middle portion of the island.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Perfeddawl, a. (perfedd) Belonging to the middle, central; intestinal.

Perfeddiach, s. pl. dim. (perfedd) Intestines.

Perfeddwiad, s. f. (perfedd—gwlad) A middle country; an inland country.

Perfelys, a. (per—melys) Delicately sweet.

Perffaith, a. (per—ffaith) Perfect, complete.

Y gwr awyrd-ddoeth—
Y perffaith ddyn praf o ddys.

The man pleasingly wise; the perfect person great in learning.
Borgen ab Hywel.

Perffeithdawl, s. m. (perffaith) Perfectness.

Perffeithder, s. m. (perffaith) Perfectness.

Perffeithiad, s. m. (perffaith) A perfecting.

Perffeithiaw, v. a. (perffaith) To perfect.

Perffeithiawl, a. (perffaith) Perfectional.

Perffeithiedig, a. (perffaith) Being perfected.

Perffeithioldeb, s. m. (perffaith) Perfectibility.

Perffeithiol, v. (perffeithiawl) To perfectionate.

Perffeithrwydd, s. m. (perffaith) Perfectness.

Perging, s. m. (perc) That involves, that keeps together, that shelters or defends; a skreen, or settle. *a.* Enclosing, sheltering. *Perging pen-arthau*, the defence of princes.

Perging brein, chweugaint a dal:—
Perging, pedwar-og-ugaint a dal:—
Y penau hauru a'r perging.

The fore-side skreen of the king, its value is six score pence:—
 A fore-side skreen, its value is twenty-four pence:—The iron fore-hob and the skreen.
Welsh Laws.

Llew mawr-llid awair, llyd bair beryng
 Llwrw trylw; llew llawr llaryg deiling.

A lion great in wrath and vigorous, simply he will cause protection towards the brave, the lion of the ground enveloped in armour.
Cynddelw.

Rhys—
 Na'm gwrthawd yn ddurung,
 Mwy llwyr, llaw beryng.

Rhys, reject me not harshly, thou eagle of glory, of protecting hand.
Phyllip Irydd.

Perhon, adv. (pe—rhon) Be the consequence, be it so, for all that.

Peri, s. m. (par) A causation, a cause.

Peri, v. a. (par) To cause; to cause to effect, to make to do; to bid, to command. *Duw a'm peris*, God caused me to be; *pera tddi beidiaw*,

bid her to cease; *perid imi dy alw*, I was commanded to call thee.

Angen a bair l henwrach duthlaw.

Necessity will cause the old woman to trot. *Adage.*

Peris ef, peryl nef moddha,
Per addawd paradywys wyddha.

He, the carmer of the sanctuary of heaven, did cause the bliss circle of the paradisaical place of presence. *Cynddelw.*

Iolaŷ bair, o bered arwar,
 A beris amad ac adar.

I will worship the cause, from so pure a motive, who did cause all things walking and those of wing. *Llywelyn Ferdd.*

Periad, s. m.—pl. t. an (par) A causing, a making to do, a bidding, effectuation, causation.

Periadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (periad) A causator.

Duw a feler yn y deindawd, Tad, Mab, ac Ysbryd Gsan, yn gro-awdur a pheriadur pob peth.

God shall be praised as a Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit the creator and causer of all things. *Berddas.*

Periant, s. m. (par) Causation, effectuation.

Periator, ger. (periad) In causing, in bidding.

Perid, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (par) That is caused.

Gollychaf peryl peridydd,
 A beris deigr mab Dolydd.

I will adore the Causer of caused things, who caused the tears of the son of David. *Dirigant, M. Cynddelw.*

Perig, a. (per) Extreme; perilous.

Perigl, a. (perig) Perilous, or dangerous.

Periglaw, v. a. (perigl) To make extreme or perilous; to administer extreme unction; to become extreme.

Edid a berid o'i beriglaw.

Vexation was caused from bringing him to extremity. *Cynddelw, M. Rhydd.*

Ac a'm gwnef peryl, pan beriglawy,
 Perffalh, walth oleg a dex dalwyf!

And may the Creator, when I go to extremity, make me perfect, a work of the mind, which I may fairly requite!
Binion ab Gwalchmai.

Periglawd, s. m. (perigl) The act of rendering urgent, extreme, or perilous.

Periglawr, s. m.—pl. periglorion (perigl) One who has to do with what is extreme or dangerous; one who administers extreme unction; a parish priest.

Na ddifaw dy beriglawr.

Do not contemn thy pastor. *Adage.*

Peritor, sup. (peri) To be causing or bidding.

Perlafar, s. m. (per—llafar) Euphony.

Perlais, s. m.—pl. perleisau (per—llais) A sweet voice, a melodious voice.

Perlef, s. m. (per—llef) A melodious voice.

Perleisad, s. m. (perlais) Producing euphony.

Perleisiaw, v. a. (perlais) To produce euphony.

Perlewyl, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (per—llewyl) Ecstasy

Perlewylgawl, a. (perlewyl) Rapturous.

Perlewylgfa, a. f.—pl. t. an (perlewyl) Rapture.

O ddwyawyl garlad—y deuant ysbrydolion welodignethau yn y marwhuau ac y perlewylgfa.

From divine love there will come spiritual visions in the death-like trances and the raptures. *Cysegrian Puchdd.*

Perlewylgiad, s. m. (perlewyl) A yielding a rapture, a falling into a fit of ecstasy.

Perlewylgu, v. a. (perlewyl) To fall into rapture

Perloes, s. f.—pl. t. ion (per—gloes) Ecstasy.

Perloesaid, a. (perloes) Extatic, rapturous.

Perloesi, v. a. (perloes) To enrapture.

Perlysiaw, s. pl. aggr. (per—llysiaw) Sweet herbs

Brynia, fy sawlyd—bydd debyg i lwrch, neu lwdn bydd ar fyn- ydoedd y perlysiaw.

Hasten, my love, be like the roebuck, or the young hart on the mountains of the sweet herbs. *Ier. Uwela.*

Perlysiawg, a. (per—llysiawg) Abounding with aromatic herbs.

Perllan, s. f.—pl. t. au (per—llan) An enclosure of sweet fruit; an orchard.

Tri thiwa cenedl: meln, cored, a pherllan; a'r rhai hyny ni ddylir eu rhannu, na'u cychwyu; nanyr rhannu eu ffrwythau i'r nob a'u dylir.

The three rarities of a family: a mill, a wear, and an orchard; and those things ought not to be divided, nor removed; but their produce is to be divided amongst such as may have a claim.

Welsh Laws.

Perllanaidd, a. (perllan) Like an orchard.

Perllanawg, a. (perllan) Abounding with orchards

*Pob rhan o'r adall—
A'r barth perllanawg llanwyd,
Heb ddwyn ond chwyn a heug.*

Every part of the structure, on a region abounding with orchards was filled, without producing any thing but weeds and reeds.

Ellis Wyn, B. Crag.

Perllanwydd, s. pl. aggr. (perllan—gwydd) Orchard trees.

Perllys, s. pl. aggr. (per—llys) Parsley: *perllys yr hel*, or *perllys y morfa*, wild celery.

Peron, s. m. (par) That causes or bids to be; the creator; the lord.

Perores, s. f.—pl. t. au (perawr) A female who practises melody, a female musician.

Peroriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (perawr) A producing a sweet sound; a producing of melody.

Peroriaeth, s. m. (perawr) Melody, harmony of sound, foolish idle talk.

Peroriaethawl, a. (peroriaeth) Belonging to the science of music; musical.

Peroriaethu, v. a. (peroriaeth) To make melody, to harmonize sounds; to practise music.

Peroriaethus, a. (peroriaeth) Harmonical.

Peroriaethwr, s. m.—pl. peroriaethwyr (peroriaeth—gwr) A practiser of music.

Peroriaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (peroriaeth) A harmonizer of sounds, one who practises harmony, or music.

Peroriannawl, a. (peroriant) Producing music.

Peroriannu, v. a. (peroriant) To yield melody.

Peroriant, s. m. (perawr) Practice of music.

Peroriaw, v. a. (perawr) To practise music.

Persain, s. f.—pl. perseiniau (per—sain) Euphony

Perseiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (persain) A producing euphony.

Perseiniaw, v. a. (persain) To produce euphony.

Perseiniawl, a. (persain) Euphonical; melodious

Pert, a. (per) Smart, spruce, dapper, pert, nice.

Pert pob peth bach ond diawl bach.

Pretty is every thing little except a little devil.

Adage.

Mesyg, pert galeinig por.

The gloves, the pretty present of a chieftain.

D. ab Gwilym.

Pertaidd, a. (pert) Of a smart or pert nature.

Pertedd, s. m. (pert) Smartness, neatness.

Perten, s. f. dim. (pert) A smart little girl.

Pertirwydd, s. m. (pert) Smartness, prettiness.

Pertu, v. a. (pert) To render smart or spruce; to become smart, trim, or spruce.

Pertyn, s. m. dim. (pert) A smart little fellow.

Perth, s. f.—pl. t. i (py—erth) A thorn bush.

Troi o lobta y berth.

To turn on each side of the bush.

Adage.

Tist i groesau egronau perthi,

Nas portall cardola;

Trist fu ei hyder o glera;

Trigwaeth nog y darch yd i.

It is woeful for a buffoon to be gathering hips off the brakes, and that charity should not support him; woeful was his dependence upon the circuit of minstrelsy; three times worse than what has been to him will he come to.

Madawg Dwyraig.

Perthawg, a. (perth) Abounding with bushes.

Perthen, s. f. dim. (perth) A thorn bush; a bush

Pertheurddrain, s. f. (perth—eurddrain) A gooseberry bush.

Perthgae, s. m. (perth—cae) A quick-set hedge.

Perthgan, v. a. (perth—can) To enclose with quickset hedge.

Perthlys, s. m. (perth—llys) Climbing backward

Perthyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (parth) What is appropriate, relating, or belonging to. *s. n.* To be appropriate, to have relation, to belong.

A berthyn am ddyn a ddynodaf;

A borthio gwydd bod hysgoca.

What relates of man I will treat of; he that learns of him be the most concerned.

Llywelyn Fawr.

Perthynad, s. m. (perthyn) Appertinence.

Perthynas, s. f.—pl. t. au (perthyn) Relation, relationship, appertinence.

Perthynasawl, a. (perthynas) Appropriate.

Perthynasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (perthynas) Appropriating; appropriation.

Perthynasoldeb, s. m. (perthynasawl) Appropriateness, an appropriated state.

Perthynasolder, s. m. (perthynasawl) Appropriateness, pertinentness.

Perthynasoli, v. a. (perthynasawl) To render appropriate: to become appropriate.

Perthynasolrwydd, s. m. (perthynasawl) Pertinentness, appropriateness.

Perthynasu, v. a. (perthynas) To render appropriate, to become appropriate.

Perthynawl, a. (perthyn) Pertaining. *Elenus perthynawl*, a relative pronoun.

Perthynedig, a. (perthyn) Made appropriate.

Perthynedigaeith, s. m. (perthynedig) Appropriation, the state of being relative.

Perthynedigawl, a. (perthynedig) Tending to be appropriate, or pertinent.

Perthyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (perthyn) Appertainment, a rendering pertinent.

Perthynoldeb, s. m. (perthynawl) Appropriateness, relativeness, appertinence.

Perthynoledd, s. m. (perthynawl) Appropriateness, relativeness, appertinence.

Perthynoli, v. a. (perthynawl) To render appropriate, to become appropriate.

Perthynolrwydd, s. m. (perthynawl) Appropriateness, relativeness.

Perthynraid, a. (perthyn—rhaid) Relatively necessary; suitable.

Llywelyn Sion—a wnaid drefn a deubarth ar fannau onid i y peth oedd berthynraid iddynt.

Llywelyn Sion reduced to order and method the various songs, and what was appropriate to them.

Ed. Dafydd.

Perthynn, v. a. (perthyn) To render appropriate; to become appropriate or pertinent, to appertain, to belong, to have relation.

Byr ach bonedd lle nis perthynn iddi an chroeg an chroeg yd.

Short is the genealogy of nobility to which there is long water a thief nor a whore.

Id.

Perthynus, a. (perthyn) Appropriate, relative.

Nid ydwy ffydd yn berthynus i bethau amwg, o s-ben ydwy gweledig amwg nid rhaid iddynt ffydd, ond y gweledig.

Faith is not appropriate to visible things, because faith is not necessary for things seen and conspicuous, but vision.

Marchwyl Crysbeu.

Perthynusrwydd, s. m. (perthynus) Appropriateness, relativeness, or appertinence.

Pern, v. a. (par) To cause, to effect, to bid to be, to bid, to command.

Abwy a bair wybod lle ba.

A carrion will cause it to be known where it is.

Id.

Perwellt, s. m. (per—gwellt) Sweet-scented reed grass, also called *melyn-wellt*.

Perwrg, s. m.—pl. perygon (per) That is of a kind.

or sweet tone, a musical instrument so called; probably a hurdy-gurdy.

With y drws, an a'i growth drwg,

A lawe wail a'i berwg.

By the door, one with his crazy fiddle, and another dirty chap with his hurdy-gurdy.

L. G. Cuth.

Perwr, s. m.—pl. perwyr (peru—gwr) A causer, a bidder to be, one who orders.

Perwraidd, s. m. (per—gwraidd) Liquorice.

Perwrychion, s. pl. aggr. (per—gwrychion) Delicious emanations.

Digrifech yn cydawnu y clywedigaeth, o'r perwrychion maei-der, mai y demati o waneglad y gwefusan.

Happiness replenishing the hearing with the delicious emanations of sweetness, as they proceed from the opening of the lips.

Cynegrian Fuchedd.

Perwydd, s. pl. aggr. (per—gwydd) Wood bearing sweet fruit, fruit trees, pear trees.

Addwyn blodau ar warthaf perwydd;

Arall addwyn a Chreawdr ceremnydd.

Delightful the blossoms upon the pear trees; again delightful it to hold communion with the Creator.

Taliesin.

Perwydden, s. f. dim. (perwydd) A pear tree.

Perwyddiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (par—gwyddiad) A causal faculty, a verb.

Perwyddiadawl, a. (perwyddiad) Relating to, or of the nature of a verb.

Perwyl, s. m.—pl. f. ion (par—gwyl) Occasion.

Perwylaw, v. a. (perwyl) To produce an occasion or event.

Perwylad, s. m. (perwyl) A producing an occasion or event.

Perwylus, a. (perwyl) Eventual, incidental.

Perydd, s. m. (par) A causer, one who bids to be, a bidder, one who orders or gives command.

Peryddon, s. f. (perydd) A stream possessing some powerful virtue; a divine stream; it is the name of some rivers. This appellation is used by the poets for the river Dee, in common with *Dyfrdwy*, *Dyfrdowwy*, and *Aerfen*.

Mae breuddwyd am Beryddon,

Yr al gaeir hys ar gwr hon.

There is a dream respecting Peryddon, that a long fort would rise upon its border.

T. Ald., i. Gwyn.

Peryf, s. m. (par) One who causes; the giver of existence, a creator; one who bids or commands; a sovereign, a king. It has been used for the appellation of Pharaoh; as, *Peryf a'i is*, Pharaoh and his host.

Awyryaf, archaf archfawri beryf

A beris nef a llawr,

Nawdd rhag dy fur.

I will put myself under protection, I will ask a great petition to the Creator that caused heaven and earth,—a refuge from thy wrath.

Cynddelw, i. R. ab Gruffudd.

Peryf nef, pura fy ngheudawd!

Creator of heaven, make pure my breast.

Sir, ab Gwalchmai.

Peryg, s. m. (per) That is extreme or perilous.

Perygl, s. m.—pl. f. on (peryg) Danger.

Yn mhob ciwylf y mae perygl.

Adage.

Archant eu llonrau ar y polion heleir—dyoddefynt ddwyfud perygl angauwl, hyd pan foddyn ar floedd.

Their ships went upon the iron piles, and they suffered a sudden deadly peril, so that they were drowned by thousands.

Brut y Brennoedd.

Perygled, s. m. (peryg) Dangerousness.

Perygliad, s. m. (peryg) An adventuring, a hazarding; a running into danger, an endangering, an exposing to danger.

Peryglu, v. a. (peryg) To endanger, to expose to peril; to become dangerous.

Peryglu am furus fones:

Fan fywch yw pen fcinioes.

Running into danger in judging of my life: when thou shalt prove in the end of my existence.

T. Ald.

VOL. II.

Peryglus, a. (peryg) Dangerous, or perilous.

Peryglusaw, v. u. (peryg) To render perilous or hazardous; to become perilous.

Peryglusedd, s. m. (peryg) Perilousness.

Peryglusrwydd, s. m. (peryg) Dangerousness.

Peryglwr, s. m. peryglwyr (peryg—gwr) One who endangers.

Pes, conj. (pe—ys) If. It is used conditionally, for *pe*, and *ped*, with verbs of the subjunctive and potential modes, preserving the initials of words following in their radical state.

Peagl, v. a. (pasg) To feed, to fatten; to pamper, to cram, to become fat.

Ban bateg berion a bwyntgion coed.

Conspicuously he feeds the vultures and wild beasts of the wood.

Gwalchmai.

Pesgiad, s. m. (pasg) A fattening, a feeding.

Pesgiator, ger. (pesgiad) In fattening or feeding.

Pesgitor, sup. (pasg) To be fattening, or feeding.

Bid diaspad aies; bid au byddia;

Bid beagtor dyre;

Bid drud glw; a bid rew bra.

Be querulous the illing; be moving the army; be getting fat the wanton; be bold the brave; and be the hill slippery.

Llywarch Hen.

Pesgus, a. (pasg) Fattening; nutritive.

Pesgwr, s. m.—pl. pesgwyr (pesgi—gwr) A fattener or a feeder.

Peat, s. m. (py—est) That is violent, pushing, or penetrating.

Pestawd, s. m. (pest) A forcing, a bustling.

Pestodi, v. a. (pestawd) To bustle about; to frisk.

Pestota, v. a. (pestawd) To bustle, to frisk.

Peswch, s. m. (pas) A cough. *Mae arnat beswch tost*, thou hast a severe cough.

Peswch sych diwedd pob nych.

A dry cough ends every ill.

Adage.

Pesychawl, a. (peswch) Apt to cough; coughing.

Pesychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peswch) A coughing.

Pesychlyd, a. (peswch) Troubled with cough.

Pesychlys, s. m. (peswch—llys) Colicfoot.

Pesychu, v. a. (peswch) To cough. *A besycher*, that is coughed; that is ejected by coughing.

Pesychwr, s. m. (peych—gwr) A cougher.

Petrus, a. (pedrus) Apt to cause a start, apt to start, doubtful, dubious. *Y petrus*, the starters, partridges.

Petrusad, s. m. (petrus) A making a start, a startling; a hesitating, a doubting.

Petrusaw, v. a. (petrus) To startle, to hesitate.

Petrusawd, s. m. (petrus) A startling, hesitation.

Petrusawl, a. (petrus) Startling, hesitating.

Petrusdeb, s. m. (petrus) A state of startling, a state of hesitation, doubtfulness.

Petrusder, s. m. (petrus) Doubt, hesitation, ambiguity, quandary.

Petrusdra, s. m. (petrus) Dubiousness, quandary.

Petrusedd, s. m. (petrus) Dubiousness, scrupulosity, ambiguity.

Petrusen, s. f. dim. (petrus) A partridge.

Petrusgar, a. (petrus) Apt to startle, hesitating.

Petrusgarwch, s. m. (petrusgar) A state of startling, hesitation, doubtfulness.

Petrusi, s. m. (petrus) A startling hesitancy.

Petrusrwydd, s. m. (petrus) Hesitancy; doubt.

Petruswr, s. m.—pl. petruswyr (petrus—gwr) A startler, one who hesitates, a doubter.

Petryael, s. m. (pedry—ael) That consists of four skirts or sides, a square. a. Quadrilateral.

Petryal, s. m.—pl. f. au (pedry—al) That has four points or sides; a square, a space hemmed in on all sides. a. Quadrangular, square.

3 G

hawd, s. m. (pi) A possessing, or owning.

*Prydydd wyf i' rhag Prydain ddraigion,
Ffawd cerdd raddol prydyddion.*

I am a poet, in the presence of a leader of Britain, possessing
the song of the choir of poets. *Cyddfawd.*

hawg, a. (pi) Having possession, or possessed.

haw, a. (pi) Possessing, owning; being owned.

ib, s. f.—pl. t. au (py—ib) A pipe, a tube, a squirt, a lax, a musical pipe; a flute. *Pibaw cod*, bagpipes; *pib gorn*, a horn pipe; *Pib waed*, the bloody flux.

Aeth hysy ar gryn a phibau.

That is gone upon horse and pipes; or become a common talk. *Adage.*

ibaw, v. a. (pib) To make use of a pipe, to pass through a pipe, to squirt, to pipe.

ibawg, a. (pib) Having a pipe, piped.

ibawl, a. (pib) Belonging to a pipe, laxative.

ibawr, s. m. (pib) That is like a pipe.

Pibell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (pib) A pipe, a duct, a tube, a musical pipe. *Pibell odyn*, a kiln pipe; *pibell wynt*, or *brenant*, a windpipe.

Pibellaidd, a. (pibell) Like a pipe or a tube.

Pibellawg, a. (pibell) Having pipes, piped.

Pibellad, s. m. (pibell) A forming a pipe; a piping, a smoking.

Pibellu, v. a. (pibell) To form a pipe, to pipe.

Pibellwr, s. m.—pl. pibellwyr (pibell—gwr) A pipe-man, a smoker.

Pibellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pibell) A piper.

Piben, s. f. dim. (pib) A pipe. *Piben odyn*, the pipe of a kiln.

Pibenawg, a. f. (piben) Jointed pipewort.

Pibiaeth, s. m. (pib) The act of piping.

Pibion, s. pl. aggr. (pib) Squirtings.

Pibled, a. (f. of piblyd) Apt to squirt, squirting.

Piblyd, a. (pib) Apt to squirt, squirting.

Piblys, s. m. (pib—llys) The flax-weed.

Pibon, s. pl. (pib) Pipes, what are as pipes.

Pibonwyr, s. m. aggr. (pibon—gwy) Sleet, isicles.

Pibori, s. m. (pibawr) A state of piping or shooting out, a budding. **v. a.** To pipe or shoot out, to bud.

*Yr ena low-dlos lwydlw—
Fod ar ddor y pibori;
Amen fyth, o mynau ddi!*

The nightingale of a glossy fair brown hue; be she on the
cooey of budding; Amen, for ever I would have it so! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Piborig, a. (pibawr) Piping or shooting out.

*Aflun breu bborig,
Mely ei haeron, nid mawr eu masig.*

Apple-tree delicious and Arming with buds, yellow its fruit, not
to be chewed by the multitude. *Myrdain.*

Pibwr, s. m.—pl. pibwyr (pib—gwr) A piper.

Pibydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pib) A piper. *Pibydd cod*, a bagpipe player; *pibydd y traeth*, the sandpiper; *pibydd glas*, ash-coloured sandpiper; *pibydd llwyd llydandroed*, grey scolloped sandpiper; *pibydd du mânawg*, black-spotted sandpiper; *pibydd gwyrdd*, green sandpiper; *pibydd rhuddgock*, the dunlin.

Dige paw o anadl y pibydd.

Disgusting to every body the breath of the piper. *Adage.*

Pibyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (pibydd) Female piper.

Pibyddiaeth, s. m. (pibydd) Pipe-playing.

Pibyddiaethn, v. a. (pibyddiaeth) To practise piping, or pipe-playing.

Picell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (pig) What is darted, a dart, a javelin.

Picellai, s. c. (picell) A dart thrower.

Picellawg, a. (picell) Armed with a dart.

Picelliad, s. m. (picell) A throwing a dart.

Picellu, v. a. (picell) To throw a dart.

Picellwr, s. m.—pl. picellwyr (picell—gwr) A

dart-man, a thrower of darts.

Picellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (picell) A darter.

Picffon, s. f.—pl. picffyn (pig—ffon) A pike-staff.

Picfforch, s. f.—pl. picffyrch (fforch) A pitchfork.

Piciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pig) A darting, a making a sudden pass, a going suddenly.

Piciaw, v. a. (pig) To dart, to fly suddenly. *Picia yno a brycia yn ol*, run there and make haste back.

*Gwr du i biciau gair del,
Gwr ysg i gwr isel.*

A black man to throw a churlish word; a crazy man with a low stoop. *T. Pry.*

Piciawl, a. (pig) Darting, flinging.

Piciedig, a. (piciad) Being darted or flung.

Picwd, s. m.—pl. picydau (pig) The prickled dog, or houndfish; also called *ci pigau*, and *ci pigawg*.

Picwsmain, s. m. (pig—malu) Oat bread crumbled into butter-milk.

Picyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (pig) A wooden vessel hooped, used for eating out of.

Picynaid, s. m.—pl. picyneidian (picyn) As much as a *picyn* will hold.

Picynwr, s. m.—pl. picynwyr (picyn—gwr) A good man at the *picyn*.

Picynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (picyn) A *picynwr*.

Pid, s. m. (py—id) What tapers to a point.

Pidyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (pid) A pintle. *Pidyn y gog*, the herb wake-robin.

Pienfod, v. n. (piau—bod) To be possessed of, to be owner. *Gwyn ei fyd bieuai!* Happy him who should enjoy it!

Pleaso y furch aed yn ei llosgwrn.

Who owns the cow let him take to her tail. *Adage.*

Piff, s. m.—pl. t. iau (py—iff) A puff, or blast.

Piffiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (piff) A puffing.

Piffaw, v. a. (piff) To puff, or to whiff.

Pig, s. f.—pl. t. au (py—ig) What terminates in a point, a pointed end, a point, a pike; a beak, bill, or nib; the pipe, a disease amongst fowls.

Pig yr araw, the crane-bill; also called *traed-rudd*; *pig y bwn*, shoots of river horse-tail; *pig y creyr*, stork's-bill.

*A moes achwyn mawr uchel,
Rhwng nes y dda rhyngau ddi:
Y mae'r byd yna ar big
Yn tueddu at elldig!*

And let me complain out aloud, against the life of a person odiously churlish: this world is on a pivot placed, inclining to the jealous cuss! *T. Pry.*

Pigaw, v. a. (pig) To prick, to prickle; to sting; to pick; to peck. *Pigodd draen fâ*, a thorn has pricked me; *piga y goreuon*, pick the best ones; *iar a biga y brwion*, a hen will pick the crumbs; *mae yn pigaw gwlaw*, it spits of rain.

Pigawd, s. m. (pig) The act of pricking.

Pigawg, a. (pig) Prickly, full of points. *Croes bigawg*, a cross fitchee.

Pigawglyn, a. (pigawg—llym) Sharp pointed.

Pigawglymaidd, a. (pigawglyn) Rather sharply pointed, or acuminated.

Pigawglymedd, s. m. (pigawglyn) The state of being sharply pointed.

Pigawglyn, s. pl. aggr. (pigawg—llym) The spinach; also called *pigoga*.

Pigedig, a. (pig) Pricked, prickled.

Piufain, a. (pig—main) Sharp-pointed.

Pigfan, s. m. (pig—mân) A mark of a point.

Pigfaniad, *s. m.* (pigfan) A punctulating.
 Pigfann, *v. a.* (pigfan) To punctulate.
 Pigfeiniad, *s. m.* (pigfain) Acumination.
 Pigfeiniaw, *v. a.* (pigfain) To acuminate.
 Pigfforch, *s. f.*—*pl.* pigfforch (pig—fforch) A pitchfork.
 Pigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (pig) A pricking; a stinging; a picking; a culling.
 Pigiedig, *a.* (pigiad) Pricked, stung; picked.
 Pigin, *s. m.* (pig) A stitch, or pricking pain.
 Pigion, *s. pl. aggr.* (pig) Picked things; selections; excerpctions.
 Pigl, *s. m.* (pig) The herb honnds-tongue.
 Pigoden, *s. f. dim.*—*pl. t.* au (pigawd) A prickle; a sharp point; a sting; a field mouse.
 Pigoga, *s. f.* (pigawg) The spinage.
 Pigwlaw, *s. m.* (pig—gwlaw) A spitting rain.
 Pigwlawiaw, *v. n.* (pigwlaw) To spit of rain.
 Pigwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* pigynau (pig) A round heap or tump; a cone; a turret; a beacon.
 Pigwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* pigwyr (pig—gwr) A pricker, a stinger; a picker.
 Pigwrda, *s. m.* (pig—gwrda) A sort of play, similar to the one of "This is the house that Jack built."
 Pigwrn, *s. m.*—*pl.* pigyrnau (pig—gwrn) A pinnacle, a spire.
 Pigyn, *s. m. dim.* (pig) A stitch in the side; a pleurisy.
 Pigyn rhedeg, a stitch caused by running; pigyn astrus, morwiber, a weaver.
 Pigyrnaidd, *a.* (pigwrn) Like a pinnacle, spired.
 Pigyrnawg, *a.* (pigwrn) Having points or asperities; pinnacled, turreted. *Dyn pigyrnawg*, a wrangling person.
 Pigyrnawl, *a.* (pigwrn) Shooting out in a spire.
 Pigyrniad, *s. m.* (pigwrn) A shooting out in a point or spire.
 Pigyrnn, *v. a.* (pigwrn) To render sharp; to form a pinnacle; to wrangle; to be crabbed.
 Pil, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (pi—il) That goes round; that is round; that hovers about; a sergeant, or apparitor; a surface, that is thrown off; a peel, paring, or rind.
 Pil, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (py—il) A small inlet of the sea filled by the tide; generally called *Camlas* in North Wales.
 Nl'rh ddalle pil, na milwr,
 Na thwrn dwys, na thir na dwr.
 May neither sergeant nor warrior thee enlral, nor enclosing
 turn, nor land, nor water. *L. Morgannwg.*
 Pila, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (pil) A finch; also called *pinc*, *pincyn*, *ysbincyn*, and *telor*. The varieties are, *Pila pen aur*, gold-headed finch; *pila cap sidan*, silk cap finch; *pila glas*, blue finch; *pila glas bach*, small blue finch, or titmouse.
 Pilai, *s. c.*—*pl.* pileion (pil) A moth; a butterfly; also called *eilier*, *cloyn*, and *cloyn byw*.
 Pilai yn ei wisg, gwenynen yn ei mel.
 A butterfly in his coat, a bee in her honey. *Adage.*
 Pilaid, *a.* (pil) Transient, frail, weak, poor; mean, wretched; sickly, indisposed. *Gwael, cwla*, and *salw* are generally used for it, in North Wales. *O chwiwgi pilaid!* Oh thou sculking mean dog! *Gwaith pilaid iawn*, very indifferent work; *yd pilaid iawn*, very poor corn; *wyfy yn bilaid iawn*, I am much indisposed.
 Pilan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (pil) Sparrow hawk; a spear.
 Pilc, *s. m.* (pil) That turns or whisks about.
 Pilcod, *s. pl.* (pilc) The fish called menows.
 Pilcodyn, *s. m. dim.* (pilcod) A menow.
 Pilcoes, *s. f.* (pil—coes) The plane-tree.

Pilcota, *v. a.* (pilcod) To catch menows.
 Pildin, *s. m.* (pil—tin) A galling by riding.
 Pilen, *s. f. dim.*—*pl. t.* au (pil) A cuticle, a membrane, a thin skin, or rind; a fringe, or border.
 Sych-bilen, a web in the eye.
 Pilenaid, *a.* (pilen) Membraneous; filmy.
 Pilenawg, *a.* (pilen) Having a cuticle or thin skin; covered with a film.
 Pileniad, *s. m.* (pilen) A forming a cuticle; a covering with film.
 Pilenllyd, *a.* (pilen) Apt to produce a thin skin.
 Pilenu, *v. a.* (pilen) To form a cuticle of thin skin; to be covered with film.
 Piler, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pil) A pillar, a post.
 Pilerawg, *a.* (piler) Having a pillar; columnar; pillared.
 Pileriad, *s. m.* (piler) A forming a column or pillar; a building upon pillars.
 Pileru, *v. a.* (piler) To make a pillar; to build upon pillars; to set up pillars.
 Pileryn, *s. m. dim.* (piler) A small column.
 Piliad, *s. m.* (pil) A stripping the surface, a paring, a peeling.
 Piliant, *s. m.* (pil) A taking off the surface, a rind; a paring, a stripping, a peeling.
 Piliaw, *v. a.* (pil) To take off the surface, rind or skin; to peel, to pare; to pillage. *Piliaw brwyn*, to peel rushes.

Piliaw wy cyn ei boll.
 To peel an egg before it is roasted. *Idag.*
 Y bol a bll y cefn.
 The belly will strip the back. *Idag.*
 Piliant a rhwygant yr yd;
 Pli l'r ddera a ddeiryd.

They will strip away and will tear about the corn; a sheep
 light on that devil. *T. Prym, 1599.*

Piliawd, *s. m.* (pil) A stripping the surface, a rinding, a peeling.
 Piliawg, *a.* (pil) Having a coating, rinded.
 Piliedig, *a.* (piliad) Pared, stripped, peeled.
 Pilig, *s. m. dim.* (pil) That is of rind, bark, or skin; a vessel made of any rind; a laver.
 Pillion, *s. pl. aggr.* (pil) Strippings, peelings.
 Pillionen, *s. f. dim.* (pillion) A thin skin or film; a fine membrane; a thin peeling.
 Piliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* pilwyr (pil—gwr) A stripper, parer, or peeler.
 Pilo, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pil) An apparitor's rod.
 Pilus, *a.* (pil) Apt to fly about; transient; frail; weak; poor, mean, wretched.
 Pilwrn, *s. m.*—*pl.* pilyrnau (pil—gwrn) A dart.
 Pilyn, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t.* au (pil) A piece of skin; a clout, a rag; a tegument, a piece of any texture used as a covering or garment; also a horse cushion or pillion. *Pilyn gwedd*, a neck-kerchief.
 Pilyndawd, *s. m.* (pilyn) A covering; habilliment; garment, or vesture.

Nid wyt nes er dillad twym-gyrd,
 I guddio'r enwad, i alai anwyd;
 Oni bee i'r gael pilyndawd
 I atal bai, i guddio pechawd.

Thou art not the nearer for warmly-sheltering clothes; but
 the flesh, to keep off cold; if thou shouldst not clothe
 to keep off vice, to hide sin. *R. Pritchard's Llan...*

Pilyniad, *s. m.* (pilyn) A putting on a garment; a wrapping in any covering.
 Pilynu, *v. a.* (pilyn) To cover with a garment.
 Pilyls, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pil) A covering or robe made of skin; a pelisse.

Rhita Gawr a wna'i bilys o gwyn barfa breinawdd
 Rhita the Giant made a pelisse of the skins of
 kings. *Gr. a. 1111*

Rhodd pilys rhwyllon pell
Rhita Gwyr ar hyd das gl.

There was put the covering of the velvet settings of Rhita the
Giant over the two dogs. *Gwyl y Glyn.*

Pilysawg, a. (pils) Wearing a robe or pelisse.
Pilysyn, s. m. dim. (pils) A robe, a pelisse.
Pill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (py—ill) That which turns round; a pivot; a shaft; a base, a stem, or stalk; a stump, or stake; a stock; a heater for ironing; a goal, or spot to retire to in playing; a strong hold, a fortress; a support, or what keeps together, a frame. *Gwyr yn mhill yn gwara lawburdd*, a man in a secure place playing at chess: *Pill bwcl*, the tongue of a huckle; *pill clo*, the hip of a lock; *dyn yn byw ar ei bill*, a person living upon his means. *Sil. Pillion ac ebbilion peithynen*, the supporters and staves of the bardic writing frame.

Ni thry i'w bill nes ennill das.

He will not turn to his hold until the game is gained. *L. G. Cofhi.*

Blawd man yu'r pan ar bob pill.

Five four seems the covering upon every stem. *D. ob Gwilym, i'r ciry.*

Bwrru liân uwchlaw pen pob pill.

Casting a veil above the top of every stem. *L. Goch ab Meirig Hen, i'r ciry.*

El bawr, el arfas arfoloch,
Ei bwyll, ei bill, a'i bill coch.

His spear, his weapons of tumult, his tents, his fort, and his red throne. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Pillgorn, s. m.—pl. pillgryn (pill—corn) The neck bones, the neck joints. *Pillgorn y gwogil*, the nape of the neck.

Pillgun, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pill—gun) A plug.

Pillguniad, s. m. (pillgun) A plugging.

Pillguniaw, v. a. (pillgun) To stop with a plug.

Pilliad, s. m. (pill) A fixing a shaft or stem; a pegging; a forming a hold or place of safety.

Pilliaw, v. a. (pill) To shaft, to stem, to peg, to form a hold or place of safety.

Pilliawg, a. (pill) Having a pivot, or shaft; pegged; having a strong hold.

Cadfarchwag pillwag pwyll angylhau gwrd
Gorddwy ei eगर.

A warrior on a steed with a shaft terribly fierce in vanquishing his foes. *Fryddd Hychan.*

Pilliedig, a. (pilliad) Shafted, stemmed; pegged.
Pillydd, s. pl. aggr. (pill—gwydd) Dried wood, dead trees left standing.

Pillyn, s. m. dim. (pill) A small shaft, stem, or stock; a stake; a peg.

Pin, s. m.—pl. t. au (py—in) A pin; a stile for writing with; a pen.

Pinbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (pin—pren) The pine-tree; also called *pinwydd*.

Pinc, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pin) A sprig, a spray; also the bird called a finch.

Pinc, a. (pin) Smart, brisk, gay, or fine.

Mor binc a'r penterin.

As brisk as the yellow-hammer. *Adage.*

Pincedig, a. (pinc) Being made smart.

Pincedd, s. m. (pinc) Smartness, briskness.

Pincen, s. f. dim. (pinc) A sprig, a spray.

Y dryw—ar hyd placenau,
Llywd foddau unlad foddwl.

The wren, along the sprays, brown, contented, of wanton thought. *T. Fryt.*

Pinciad, s. m. (pinc) A sprigging, a spraying.

Pinciaw, v. a. (pinc) A state of sprigging.

Pinciaw, v. a. (pinc) To sprig, to spray.

Pinciaw, a. (pinc) Tending to sprig.

Pincwydd, s. m. (pinc) Smartness, briskness.

Pincyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (pinc) What is smart

or gay; a sprig, a spray; also the finch; also called *pila*, *pinc*, *yabincyn*, and *teler*.

Piner, s. m. (pin) That is fastened with a pin.

Piniad, s. m. (pin) A fastening with a pin.

Piniaw, v. a. (pin) To pin, to stick with a pin.

Piniawl, a. (pin) Being fastened with a pin.

Piniedig, a. (piniad) Fastened with a pin.

Piniwn, s. m.—pl. piniwnau (pin) A gable, or end wall of a building.

Pinwg, s. m. (pin) That is tapered or pointed.

Pinwydd, s. pl. aggr. (pin—gwydd) Pine-wood.

Pinwydden, s. f. dim. (pinwydd) A pine-tree.

Pinygl, s. m.—pl. pinyglau (pinwg) That runs into a point; a pinnacle.

Pinygliad, s. m. (pinygl) A forming a pinnacle.

Pinyglu, v. a. (pinygl) To form a pinnacle.

Pioden, s. f. dim. (piawd) A piannet, a magpie.

Piog, s. f.—pl. t. od (pi) A pie, a magpie.

Piogen, s. f. dim. (piog) A pie. *Piogen y coed*, *caseg y dryc-hin*, a jay; *piogen y mor*, the sea pie.

Pipgnau, s. pl. aggr. (pib—cnau) Chestnuts.

Pipian, v. a. (pib) To be piping, to pule.

Pipianaidd, a. (pipian) Apt to be puling.

Pipianawl, a. (pipian) Tending to pule.

Pipianllyd, a. (pipian) Apt to be pulling.

Pipianu, v. a. (pipian) To be piping, to pule.

Pipianydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pipian) A puler.

Pipre, s. f. (pib—rhe) A diarrhoea, or a lax.

Pis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (py—is) A spout, that is spouted; a piss; urine, piss.

Pisaw, v. a. (pis) To piss, to make water.

Ni pibis boneddig ei hun.

A gentleman will not piss by himself. *Adage.*

Pisawd, s. m. (pis) The act of voiding urine.

Piser, s. m.—pl. t. i (pis) A jug, a pitcher.

Pisg, s. pl. aggr. (py—isg) Small blisters; pods.

Pisgen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (pisg) That consists of little blisters or pods; also a pimple, a wheal: the linden.

Pisgennu, v. a. (pisgen) To rise in little blisters; to break out in wheals; to pod.

Pisgwrn, s. m.—pl. pisgwrnod (pisg—gwrn) A pimple, or wheal.

Pisgwydd, s. pl. aggr. (pisg—gwydd) Lime trees, linden trees; also called *Palawysf*.

Pisgwydden, s. f. dim. (pisgwydd) A linden-tree.

Pisgrynawg, a. (pisgwrn) Having pimples.

Pisgrynriad, s. m. (pisgwrn) A breaking out in pimples.

Pisgrynru, v. a. (pisgwrn) To break out in pimples.

Pisgrynyn, s. m. dim. (pisgwrn) A small pimple.

Pision, s. pl. aggr. (pis) Urines, stales.

Pislath, s. f.—pl. t. au (pis—llath) A bar laid to keep in the litter of a cowhouse. *See llawoddbren*

Pislyd, a. (pis) Apt to void urine; diabetical.

Pislydrwydd, s. m. (pislyd) Aptness to void urine.

Pisodyn, s. m. dim. (pisawd) The quantity of urine voided at one time.

Hanbydd schwaneg y mor o bloddyn y dryw.

The sea will be augmented by the pissing of the wren. *Adage.*

Hawdd crdal frawd pisodyn.

It is easy to dam the current of a pissing. *Adage.*

Pistyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pis—tyll) A spout.

Pistyll yr ysgafaint, the spout of the lungs, or lower part of the trachea; *pistyll y breuant*, the top of the windpipe.

Pistylliad, s. m. (pistyll) A spouting out.

Pistylliaw, v. a. (pistyll) To spout out.

Pistylliawg, a. (pistyll) Having a spout.

Plaw, s. m. (pis) What is staled as urine; also the same as *biswal*, the draining from where cattle are kept.

Piswydd, s. pl. aggr. (pis—gwydd) Spindle trees.

Piswydden, s. f. dim. (piswydd) A spindle-tree.

Pitan, s. c. dim. (pid) A teat, a nipple.

Pitw, a. (pid) Very little, minute, or petty.

Pith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (py—ith) That is like grains, that is granulated.

Pithell, s. f.—pl. t. od (pith) A shardfish.

Piw, s. m.—pl. t. od (pi) A dug, or udder.

Pla, s. m.—pl. t. au (py—lla) That expands, opens, or breaks out; a plague.

Darth l lwyth Hwfa pla plyg.

There befel to the tribe of Hwfa a double affliction.

Bledwyn Fardd.

Pläaidd, a. (pla) Like a plague, plaguy.

Pläawg, a. (pla) Having a plague, or pestilence.

Pläawl, a. (pla) Belonging to the plague.

Plad, s. m. (py—llad) What is driven out, what is beaten out, or flattened; any flat piece; plate

Tra bo dur na plad, tra bo dewr na llwch.

Whilst there be steel or plate, whilst there be the bold or active.

W. Llynn.

Pladr, s. m. (plad) That spreads out flatly.

Pladren, s. f. dim. (pladr) That is spread out.

Pladres, s. f.—pl. t. i (pladr) A shewy woman.

Pladru, v. a. (pladr) To spread out, to flaunt.

Pladur, s. f.—pl. t. ian (plad) A scythe.

Pladuraw, v. a. (pladur) To use a scythe.

Pladurawd, s. m. (pladur) A stroke of a scythe.

Pladuriad, s. m. (pladur) A making use of a scythe.

Pladuriaeth, s. m. (pladur) The use of the scythe.

Pladurwr, s. m.—pl. pladurwyr (pladur—gwr)

One who uses a scythe, a mower.

Plaew, v. a. (pla) To plague, or to torment.

Oni byddid i mi dy nerth, a chymeryd trugaredd arnâd, dithau a fyddid yn cael dy blaew gyda hwynt.

If I were not to strengthen thee, and have mercy upon thee, then thou wouldest be getting thyself to be tormented with them.

Marchaeg Crwydrad.

Plaid, s. f.—pl. pleidian (pla—id) That parts or divides off; a side; a partition; a wall; a part; a party; a cause. *Plaid wellt*, a straw partition. *O blaid*, on the part of, because of.

Rhaid wrth anghwyll pwyll parawd.

With indiscretion there is cause for ready wit.

Adage.

Deffraw, fan! differ f'ensald.

Dew! dyu blin sy dan dy blaid.

Awake, fair maid! God save my soul; an afflicted person is under thy veil.

D. ab Edmund.

Plan, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pla—an) That is parted off; or that proceeds from; a ray, a scion or shoot; a plantation, or planting; also a plane.

Planad, s. f. (plan) A shooting off; that shoots or radiates; that is generated; a flowing element; a meteor.

Piliwr adall, ple'r ydwyi;

Planad wyllt, i a le nid wyi!

Stripper of a building, where art thou; wild meteor, where art thou not!

Merchediad ab Rhys.

Tad planad waelad; tad niwl dystaw gwyn;

Tad i'r gwyn, gwaith ei law;

Tad gwenith, tad eglwaw;

Tad yw i'r gwaith, tad i'r gwlaw.

The father of the regular fluid element; father of the silent pale mist; father of the wind, the work of his hand; father of the fair corn; father of germination; father is he of the dew; father to the rain.

L. G. Cosh.

Planc, s. m.—pl. t. ian (plan) That is driven out; that is flat; a plank, or board. *Bara plane*, a

sort of hard thin bread, used in Carmarthenshire.

Heb na chainog, na chlogon,
(Blin yw'r ciwyf) yn blaenc gles.

Sometimes without a penny, or a cloke (variations in the rhyme) like a bare board.

Giles ab Iwan.

Planaid, a. (plan) Tending to shoot off.

Planawd, s. m. (plan) A producing by shoots; the act of planting.

Planawg, a. (plan) Producing shoots; planted.

Planawl, a. (plan) Tending to shoot; belonging to planting.

Planed, s. f.—pl. t. au (plan) That shoots or radiates; a shooting body; a planet.

Planedawl, a. (planed) Planetical, planetary.

Planedig, a. (plan) Being produced by shoot; planted, or set.

Planedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (planed) Planetarium

Planfa, s. f.—pl. planfeydd (plan—ma) A plantation, or nursery of trees.

Planiad, s. m. (plan) A planting, a setting shoot.

Planig, a. (plan) Being apt to produce shoot.

Planigfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (planig) A plantation.

Planigyn, s. m. dim. (planig) A shoot; a plant.

Plant, s. pl. aggr. (plan) Emanations; issue, offspring, children.

Plant gwirionedd ynt lora ddiaffonion.

Old proverbs are the children of truth.

Adage.

Tri nodau plant Daw i ymddywys ddiach, cydwybod lla, a'r oedol cwmwedd yn amynadgar.

The three characteristics of the children of God; comfort of pride, a pure conscience, and the bearing of injury patiently.

Barddon.

Planta, v. a. (plant) To get or to bear children.

Plantach, s. pl. dim. (plant) Little children.

Plantaidd, a. (plant) Like children; childish.

Rhaid i'r dawllion fod mor blantaidd na eidd am cyfrynas.

It is necessary for pious ones to be so like children as to be possible to make them crafty.

Morgan Llyd.

Plantawg, a. (plant) Having children.

Plantawl, a. (plant) Belonging to children.

Planteiddiad, s. m. (plantaidd) A becoming like children.

Planteiddlaw, v. n. (plantaidd) To become like children; to grow childish.

Plantos, s. pl. dim. (plant) Little children.

Planu, v. a. (plan) To shoot off; to produce a shoot or offspring; to plant; to set shoots.

Planwr, s. m.—pl. planwyr (planu—gwr) One who produces shoots; a planter.

Plas, s. m.—pl. t. au (pla—as) An extended plot or area; an edifice; a large house, a hall.

Llyw delfinawg llidawg, llediedd fydd ei bla:

Llyw'r-waeth yw ei gwa na'i guremnydd.

The bounteous and wasteful leader, disappointed with prodigal his hall; much worse is his taste than his conduct.

Llyw'r Ger.

Plasaidd, a. (plas) Like a hall; like a palace.

Plasawl, a. (plas) Belonging to a hall.

Plast, s. m. (plas) That is spread out.

Plastr, s. m.—pl. plastrion (plast) That is spread over; a plaster, a daub.

Plastrawg, a. (plastr) Covered with plaster.

Plastriad, s. m. (plastr) A plastering.

Plastriaw, v. a. (plastr) To plaster, to daub.

Plastriwr, s. m. (plastr—gwr) A plasterer.

Plasu, v. a. (plas) To form an extended area; to build a large edifice; to build a large house.

Plân, v. a. (pla) To expand, to break out; to infect with a plague, to plague.

Pled, s. m. (py—lled) A principle of extension.

Pledr, s. m. (pled) That stretches out.

- Pledraidd**, *a. (pledr)* Tending to stretch.
Pledren, *a. f. dim. (pledr)* A bladder, a bowl.
Lionaid pledren o flawd, a bowlful of meal. *Dyf.*
Pledrig, *s. f. dim. (pledr)* A little bladder.
Pledru, *v. a. (pledr)* To stretch or extend out.
Pledryn, *s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (pledr)* A slang, or slip: waste ground by the way side.
Pleiden, *s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (plaid)* What serves for a partition; a hurdle, a wattling.
Pleidgar, *a. (plaid)* Apt to side; factious, partial

Pytyr wasar, pleidgar blyag.

A vigorous leader, factious and relentless.
Iolo Goch. i O. Glyndyfrdwy.

- Pleidgarwch**, *s. m. (pleidgar)* Factiousness.
Pleidriad, *s. m. (plaid)* A taking a part.
Pleidiant, *s. m. (plaid)* The act of taking a side.
Pleidiaw, *v. a. (plaid)* To take a part, to side.
Pleidiawg, *a. (plaid)* Of a side or party; factious.
Pleidiawl, *a. (plaid)* Belonging to a party.
Pleidiolrwydd, *s. m. (pleidiawl)* The state of belonging to a party.
Pleidiwr, *s. m. (plaid—gwr)* A partisan.
Pleidwriaeth, *s. m. (pleidiwr)* The state of being a party-man, or a partisan.
Pleidwyn, *s. m. (plaid—gwyn)* Party rage.
Pleidydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (plaid)* A partisan.

Yn y Swyddyn ses y dyddyn blyddydion leuaf ab Idrwal Goffrid ab Harallt y drydy-waith i Fon.

In the year 888 the partisans of Ienau son of Idrwal brought Goffrid son of Harallt the third time into Mon.

Cered. Llangerfen.

- Pleiniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (plan)* Radiation.
Pleiniaw, *v. a. (plan)* To radiate, to cast rays.
Pleiniawg, *a. (plan)* Having rays.
Pleiniawl, *a. (plan)* Radiating, casting rays.
Plenig, *a. (plan)* Radiant, splendid, glorious.

Cirides Argwydd! bywif caredig fry,

Yn y ffrid ddeuwig—

Gracious Lord! may I be beloved on high, in the blissful region, on the covenant of the glorious children of Eve.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

- Plent**, *s. f.—pl. t. ydd (plan)* That is rayed.
Plenty, *s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (plant)* A child.
Plentyaidd, *a. (plenty)* Childish, babyish.
Plentyawl, *a. (plenty)* Belonging to a child.
Plentyeiddiad, *s. m. (plentyaidd)* A becoming childish, a becoming like a baby.
Plentyeiddiaw, *v. a. (plentyaidd)* To become childish; to become as a baby.
Plentyeiddrwydd, *s. m. (plentyaidd)* Childishness.
Plenydd, *s. m. (plan)* Radiance; display; light.

Tri chynalligion beirdd Ynys Prydaid;

Plenydd, Alawn, a Gwron.

The three primordialists of the birds of the Isle of Britain; Light, Harmony, and Energy.
Barddas.

- Pleth**, *s. f.—pl. t. i (py—lleth)* A plait, a braid.
Plethadwy, *a. (pleth)* Capable of being plaited.
Plethawl, *a. (pleth)* Plaiting, or wreathing.
Plethbin, *s. m.—pl. t. au (pleth—pin)* A bobbin, a small pin used in weaving.
Plethedig, *a. (pleth)* Plaited, wreathed, braided.
Plethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (pleth)* A plaiting, a braiding, a wreathing; a doubling; a twirling; also a shake in music.
Plethlinyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au (pleth—llinyn)* A plaited cord, or bobbin.
Plethu, *v. a. (pleth)* To plait, to braid, to wreath.
Plethwr, *s. m.—pl. plethwyr (pleth—gwr)* A plaiter, a braider, a wreather.
Pliciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (plig)* A peeling.
Pliciaw, *v. a. (plig)* To pluck, to peel.

- Plig**, *s. m. (py—llig)* A pluck off, a peel.
Pling, *s. m. (py—lling)* A flay, a strip off.
Plingaw, *v. a. (pling)* To flay, to skin.
Plingiad, *s. m. (pling)* A flaying, a skinning.
Plingwr, *s. m. (pling—gwr)* A flayer.
Plisg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly—lag)* Shells, husks.
Plisgaw, *v. a. (plisg)* To shell, or to husk.
Plisgawl, *a. (plisg)* Belonging to a shell.
Plisgiad, *s. m. (plisg)* A shelling, a husking.
Plisgwrn, *s. m. (plisg—gwrn)* The lime-tree; also called *gwaglawfen*, *plisgyrnen*, and *piagen*.
Plisgyn, *s. m. dim. (plisg)* A shell, or a husk.

A'rh whig a fu o'r plisgry,
O'rh febyd helyd hyd hyn.

And thy covering was of the shell, from thy youth, also, to this time.
D. Ph. Rhys Len.

- Plith**, *s. m. (py—llith)* The state of being blended or amongst. *Plith-dra-plith, plith-dra-chymyg*, all in confusion, heister-skelter.

Daw a lloedd ei deul,
Fau canerion, loewou lu,
I gann cerdd gogoniant,
Ac yn eu plith gennau plant.

God has called his family, chief of songsters, a splendid host, to sing a hymn of glory, and in their company were infants' lips,
Gro. Owain.

- Plithaw**, *v. a. (plith)* To blend, to be mixed.
Plithedd, *s. m. (plith)* Mixedness, blendedness.
Plithiad, *s. m. (plith)* A blending, a mixing.
Ploc, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (py—lloc)* A block.
Plociaw, *v. a. (ploc)* To block; to plug.
Plocyn, *s. m. dim. (ploc)* A small block.
Plu, *s. pl. aggr. (py—llu)* Feathers. *Plu y gwennwydd*, cotton-grass; *gwely plu*, a feather bed.

Mae llawr gwydd heblaw yr un sy'n gwngaw plu.

There be many a goose besides the one which wears feathers.
Adage.

- Pluad**, *s. m. (plu)* A feathering, a fledging; a pluming; a plumation.
Pluaid, *a. (plu)* Feathery, plumous, featherlike.
Pluaw, *v. a. (plu)* To feather, to fledge; to plume, to deplume; to strip of feathers. *Pluaw eiru*, to snow in large flakes.
Pluawg, *a. (plu)* Covered with feathers, fledged.
Pluawl, *a. (plu)* Plumous; feathering.
Pluawr, *s. m. aggr. (plu)* A plumage, feathers.
Plucan, *s. c. dim. (plu)* Down; kidney-vetch.
Pludd, *s. m. (py—ludd)* That is flexible or soft.
Pluddaw, *v. a. (pludd)* To render flexible.
Pluen, *s. f. dim. (plu)* A feather, a plume.
Plueniad, *s. m. (pluen)* A pluming, a feathering.
Plueni, *v. a. (plu)* To plume, to feather.
Pluf, *s. pl. aggr. (plu)* Plumage, or feathers.

Yr alarch—

Pafas gwydd, yn y pluf gwyn.

The swan, with shanks of a goose, in the white plumage.
D. ab Iwan Dafydd.

Dyged pob eden ei blaf oddigeithl, ac efallai hi a uffoddwr.

Let every bird take its own feathers away from her, and so she shall be humbled.
Demeg.

- Plufaid**, *a. (pluf)* Feathery, or plumous.
Plufawg, *a. (pluf)* Feathered, or plumed.
Plufawl, *a. (pluf)* Plumous; pluming.
Plufen, *s. f. dim. (pluf)* A plume, or a feather.
Plufiad, *s. m. (pluf)* A pluming; plumosity.
Plufiaw, *v. a. (pluf)* To deplume, to feather.
Plüwr, *s. m. (plu—gwr)* A feather dresser.
Plw, *s. m. (py—llw)* That spreads or expands out.
Plwch, *s. m. (plw)* A space; a while; a quantity.
Plucc mawr, a great deal; *rhaid i ti cwrw plucc*, thou must stay a while; *mi ei gwneffo plucc*, I will do it instantly.
Plwca, *s. m. (plwc)* A spread; a splash; mire.

Plwm, s. m. (plw) Lead. *Mwn plwm, lead ore.*

*Yr dda—
Plwm oer ei giog; p'le mae'r gwial!
The snow, like lead of chilling cloke; where is the rain.
D. ab Gwilym.*

Plwng, s. m. (py—llwng) A plunge, or a dip.

Plwy, s. m. (plw) A community, a parish.

Plwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (plwy) A community.

Plwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (plwy) A whole mass or complete body of people; a cure, a parish.

*Rhydderchafwy Daw ar blwyf Brython
Arwydd llewysydd llydd o Fon!
May God exalt over the community of Britons the sign of glad-
ness of a host from Mons!
Taliesin.*

Plwyfald, a. (plwyf) Being like a parish.

Plwyfawg, a. (plwyf) Having a parish.

Pwyfawl, a. (plwyf) Belonging to a parish.

Plwyfogaeth, s. m. (plwyfawg) The jurisdiction of a parish; the jurisdiction of the church.

*Yr eglwys y gorddweddys arno gyfraith yn ei plwyfogaeth.
The church where the law overtook him within its parochial
jurisdiction. Welsh Laws.*

Plwyfogi, v. a. (plwyfawg) To settle in a parish; to become settled in a parish.

Plwyfoli, v. a. (plwyfawl) To render parochial; to become settled in a parish.

Plwyfoliaeth, s. m. (plwyfawl) The act of rendering parochial; the state of being parochial.

Plwyn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (py—llwyn) That is full or perfect. *Plwyniau*, the hairs on the breast and other parts of a full-grown person.

Plwynaw, v. a. (plwyn) To have signs of puberty.

Plwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (plwyn) A having signs of puberty.

Ply, s. m. (py—lly) That is flexible or tender.

Plydd, a. (ply) Soft, delicate, tender, limber, flexible, pliant.

*Mynai adar man—
I gael plad gwelyau plydd.
He would procure small birds to enjoy the spread of soft beds.
H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhye, i welch.*

Plyddaad, s. m. (plyddau) A rendering soft or tender, a becoming soft, delicate, or pliant.

Plyddawl, a. (plyddau) Tending to soften, apt to become delicate or pliant.

Plyddau, v. a. (plydd) To render soft, to render pliant; to become soft or pliant.

Plyddaw, v. a. (plydd) To soften, to make tender or delicate, to become soft or tender.

*Clwyd tewydd nis plydd, nis plyg,
Clod gyhoedd casroedd ceryg.
A shivered pallade that will not yield, that will not bend, the
public boast of stone forts.
Ll. P. Moeh.*

Plyddawl, a. (plydd) Of a soft or tender quality.

Plyddedd, s. m. (plydd) Softness, tenderness.

Plyddiad, s. m. (plydd) A softening, a making tender or flexible, a becoming soft.

Plyddu, v. v. (plydd) To soften; to become soft, tender, or delicate; to grow limber.

Plyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ply) A flexion, a double, a plait, a fold, a bend.

Plygain, s. m.—pl. plygeiniaw (ply—cain) The return of light, the early morning, the dawn.

*Yn newaint, yn mhlygeiniaw
Llewychawd yn lleuferau.
In the nightfall in the early dawn let our lamps brightly shine.
Taliesin.*

Plygaint, s. m. (plygain) The dawn, or day-spring

Plygawl, a. (plyg) Doubling, or folding.

Plygddor, s. m. (plyg—dor) A folding door.

Plygedd, s. m. (plyg) A doubled or folded state.

Plygeiniaw, a. (plygain) Dawning, matin.

*Y bore yn plygeiniaw leu—ei alia.
In the morning very early—he went out. Marth.*

Plygfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (plyg) A double, a fold.

Plygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (plyg) A doubling, a folding, a bending back.

Plygiadawl, a. (plygiad) Tending to double.

Plygiant, s. m. (ply) A duplication, a folding.

Plygiedig, a. (plygiad) Doubled, or folded.

Plygiedydd, s. m. (plygiad) Tweezers, pliers.

Plygu, v. a. (plyg) To double, to plait, to fold.

Gwell y wleisn a byrco nog a doru.

*Better the rod that will bend than the one that will break.
Idor.*

*Nis plyg ei foddwl, mai Cyckwilya;
Ni ddifancia'n rhod de'n rhodl 'ya.*

*His mind will not give way, like Cyckwilya; he will not turn
from his purpose in distributing bounty according to our wish.
L. G. Caw.*

Plygwr, s. m. (plyg—gwr) A folder, a doubler.

**Plygyd, s. m. (plyg) A party or side. *Obligat*
on account of; *yn mhlygyd*, in relation to.**

Plym, s. m. (py—llym) That is agonizing.

Plymawl, a. (plym) Agonizing, writhing.

Plymen, v. a. f. dim.—pl. t. au (plym) That is of lead; a leaden vessel; a plummet. *Plymenid*, a flake of ice.

Plymiad, s. m. (plym) A leadening.

Plymiadd, a. (plym) Like lead; leaden.

Plymiaw, v. a. (plym) To leaden; to lead, or to sound with a lead-line.

Plymiawl, a. (plym) Of the quality of lead.

Plymiwr, s. m. (plym—gwr) A plumber.

Plymliw, s. m. (plym—lliw) Lead-colour.

Plymlyd, a. (plym) Of the nature of lead.

Plymnwyd, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (plym—wyd) A struggle, a conflict.

Er lles gwledig Non gwaint yn mhlymwyd.

*To the benefit of the ruler of Non active in the conflict.
Gwlad.*

Plymu, v. a. (plym) To lead, to cover with lead.

*P'ris gwnethur pollo—ac en plymu, a gwent; i'w hys-
dan y dwf.*

*He caused stakes to be made, and leaden them, and to fit in
under the water.
Er. ab Iwan.*

Plymwriaeth, s. m. (plymiwr) Plumbery.

**Pŵ, s. m. r. That comprehends; that is com-
prehended, contained, or restrained.**

Po, adv. (po, s.) If; by how much, by so much.

Po amaf y bloeddian gwacthaf i'r deffid.

*By so much the more frequent the wolves the were the war.
L. G.*

**Pob, pron. (po) Each, every. *Pob yn yr. 113*
by man; *pob yn un*, one by one; *pob yn rann*.**

**Pob, a. (po) Each, every. *Pob dyn*, every per-
son; *pob un*, every one; *pob peth*, every thing.**

Pob peth yn ei amser.

Every thing in its time. L. G.

Ahafer pob tawedawg.

Inarticulate is every silent one. L. G.

Cyfoethawg pob diddylled.

Rich is every one not in debt. L. G.

**Pob, s. m. (py—ob) A bake, baking. *a. Baked*
roasted, toasted.**

Poban, s. f.—pl. t. au (pob) An oven.

Pobedig, a. (pob) Baked; roasted, toasted.

Pobi, v. a. (pob) To bake; to roast, to toast.

Poethflam, s. f. (poeth—flam) A hot flame; the hearts-ease; also called *blaen y gwawr*.

Poethgur, s. m. (poeth—gur) An inflamed throb.

Poethl, v. a. (poeth) To make hot, to heat, to become hot, to be heated.

Poethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (poeth) A heating.

Poethiannawl, a. (poethiant) Tending to torrefy, of a parching nature.

Poethiannu, v. a. (poethiant) To torrefy.

Poethiant, s. m. (poeth) Torrefaction.

Poethiator, ger. (poethiad) In heating.

Poethineb, s. m. (poeth) A torrid state.

Poethior, sup. (poeth) To be heating.

Poethni, s. m. (poeth) Hotness, or heat.

Poethotor, part. (poeth) Having been heating.

Poethus, a. (poeth) Of a hot quality.

Poethwal, s. m. (poeth—gwal) A place where furze, heath, or the like, has been burnt standing.

Poethwag, s. m. (poeth) Torridity, aridity.

Poethwraidd, s. m. (poeth—gwraidd) Masterwort.

Poethwy, s. m. (poeth—wy) The razorbill.

Poethwyn, s. m. (poeth—gwyn) An inflammatory heat; heat of passion.

Poethygus, v. (poethwg) Of a torrid nature.

Pol, s. m. (py—ol) That is without a trace.

Pol, a. (*f. of pwl*) Blunt, round, obtuse.

Poliad, s. m. (pawl) A fixing a pole.

Poliaw, v. a. (pawl) To set up a pole or stake; to beat with a stake, to cudgel.

*Bid let mawd; bodion oeddwa,
Bell heel, it belaw hwa.*

*Be the protection done away; I were content, generous Bell,
that thou shouldst cudgel this one. Rhis. Torwerth.*

Poiledig, a. (pollad) That is staked.

Polion, s. pl. aggr. (pawl) Stakes, poles.

Polioni, v. a. (polion) To set stakes or poles.

Pon, s. m. (py—on) That is puffed or blistered.

Pona, adv. (po—na) If not, if it should not. It precedes words with consonant initials.

Ponad, adv. (po—na) If not, should it not.

Ponag, adv. (po—nag) Unless, except.

Ponar, s. f. (pon) A puff; a pod. *Teisen bonar,* a puff cake: a bean.

Ponc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (py—onc) A hillock.

Poncen, s. f. dim. (ponc) A small hillock.

Ponciad, s. m. (ponc) A swelling up.

Ponclaw, v. a. (ponc) To swell up, to puff up.

Mal y poncia dy fron! how thy breast heaves!

Ponclawl, a. (ponc) Tending to swell up.

Poncyn, s. m. dim. (ponc) A little hillock.

Pond, adv. (py—ond) Is it not; what else.

Poni, adv. (py—oni) Why is it not; why not.

*Poni welwch hynt y cwynt a'r gwlaw!
Poni welwch chw! r deri ya ymdaw!*

*Why behold you not the course of the wind and the rain; why
behold you not the oaks beating one against the other!*

Or. ab yr Ynad Coch.

Poniaw, v. a. (pon) To puff out, to swell out, to fatten, to feed.

Ponid, adv. (py—onid) What not, is it not, is it not so. *Dyn wydd ti: Ponid dyn wydd ti haw?*

Thou art a man: Art not thou a man too?

*Ponid erio dy gyfrow
A lefair dy enau!*

*Do not thy passions counteract what is uttered by thy lips!
Talcen, Armes Dyddbraud.*

Pont, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (pon) That rises up; that rises or supports; that elevates; a bridge. *Pont ysgwydd,* a collar-bone; *pont y trwyn,* the bone of the nose; *pynt perth,* the archings of a

bush; *pont farn,* a stone bridge; *pont goed,* a wooden bridge.

A fo pen bid pond.

That would be the top but him be a bridge. Adey.

*Milodd a waant
Mawlogoniant
Ar fryn a phant
A phant ydydd.*

*Thousands will give praise of triumph, on hill and da. . .
the elevations of the spirit. Piggant: 12.*

Cymrodawg wydd cymrawd ei ffr;

Cymrodred fyned gan fo post Dewi.

*Of conciliating disposition, seating in his honour: let it
tranquilized to go when Dewi shall be supporting it.
Meirion ab Gwynedd.*

Pontawg, a. (pont) Having an arch or bridge.

Pontbren, s. m.—pl. t. i. (pont—pren) A rustic bridge of a single piece of timber.

Pontiad, s. m. (pont) A bearing over; a vaulting, a rising like a vault; a forming a bridge.

Pontlaw, v. a. (pont) To bear over; to raise up as a vault; to raise up like a vault or bridge.

Pontydd, s. m. (pont) A bridge-builder.

Pontyddiaeth, s. m. (pontydd) Bridge-building.

Por, s. m.—pl. pyr (py—or) That comprehends, that is exterior, or over; that is supreme, sovereign, a lord.

*Pur yr ei giedd, por y Glyn,
Pwyll rwygwr pell ogyrn.*

*Pure is his sword, the lord of the Dale, a hero of forwardness
far conquering. Iolo Goch, i O. Glan.*

Porch, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (py—orch) A pig.

Porchell, s. m.—pl. t. od (porch) A little pig.

*Oians, porchellan, y porchell gwyn:
Rhyndydwad chwiliannu chwedl o'r dyddyn.*

*Listen, dear little pig, the white little pig: a wandering swine
has imparted to me an oracle, which will testify me. Rhys.*

Porchellan, s. c. dim. (porchell) A tiny little pig.

*Oians porchellan, hym o'nedd,
Cywely a ffryn, pen alyd i o'r oedd;
Bychan a wyr rhydderch fawl, heno i ar ei wlad
A borthale i nethwyr o anhedd!*

*Listen, dear little pig, of sharp claws, thou wanderer on a
bedfellow, when thou shouldst go to the down: Little doe thou
dread the generous know to-night what I suffered last night
affliction! My son.*

Porchella, s. f.—pl. t. od (porchell) A young swine.

Porchelliad, s. m. (porchell) A pigging.

Porchellig, s. f. dim. (porchell) A young swine.

Porchellu, v. a. (porchell) To bring forth pigs.

Porchellwr, s. m.—pl. porchellwyr (porchella—gwr) One who collects pigs, a hunter of pigs.

*Ni bu dy well porchellwr,
Lwyd-da gwych ya latal gw.*

*Than thee no better pig hunter has been, in gay hue thou
love messenger for a man. S. ab Rhys ab Iwan, i'r Buge.*

Porchellyn, s. m. dim. (porchell) A little pig.

Porfa, s. f.—pl. porfeydd (pawr) Pasture.

Porfaad, s. m. (porfa) A pasturing, a grazing.

Porfaawg, s. a. (porfa) Having pasture or grass.

Porfaawi, a. (porfa) Belonging to pasture.

Porfadir, s. m. (porfa—tir) Pasture ground.

Porfan, v. a. (porfa) To become pasture.

Porfel, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pawr—mel) Pasture.

Porfela, v. a. (porfel) To attend to grazing; to

manage a dairy farm, to practise dairy farming.

Porfelaeth, s. m. (porfel) The practice of grazing or dairy farming; what relates to grazing a cattle; agistment.

Porfelawg, a. (porfel) Abounding with pasture. *Tir porfelawg iawn,* land very abundant in grass. *Silurian.*

Porfeldir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (porfel—tir) Grassland. *Gwent.*

Porfeliad, s. m. (porfel) A forming a pasture.

Porfela, v. a. (porfel) To depasture, to graze.

Porfelwr, s. m.—pl. porfelwyr (porfela—gwr)
One who attends to grazing, a grazier.

Call porfelwr ei ffeith.
A grazier's pasture is his corn-yard. *Adage.*

Porfelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (porfel) A pasturer.
Por, v. a. (pawr) to graze, to browse, to feed
upon grass; to pasture.

Llwm tir ni phoro dafed.
Bare is the land which a sheep will not browse. *Adage.*

Yr oes yn dygyn i ddafed bod.
The lamb teaching the sheep to graze. *Adage.*

Tryw lych bori meillion.
It is natural for an ox to browse trefolio. *Adage.*

Poriad, s. m. (pawr) A pasturing, a grazing.
Poriadaeth, s. m. (poriad) Agistment.
Poriadawl, a. (poriad) Belonging to pasturage; belonging to agistment.
Poriadu, v. a. (poriad) To depasture, to agist.
Poriannawl, a. (poriant) Belonging to pasturage.
Porianau, v. a. (poriant) To depasture.
Poriant, s. m. (pawr) A pasturage, grazing.
Poriaw, v. a. (pawr) To cause pasture or grass; to become pasture.

Pond oeddyd yn wych dy wedd,
For gwyliu'n poriau gwasodd.

Written not of gay appearance, thou lord of glorious haes,
carrying with pasture the greenward. *D. ab Owlym i'r haf.*

Poriawg, a. (pawr) Having pasture or grass.
Poriawl, a. (pawr) Relating to pasturage.
Porth, s. m.—pl. pyrth (por) Aid, help, support,
succour, sustenance, provision; that bears, carries on, or conveys; a carrying place, a passage, a port; a porch, or a gateway; a ferrying-place.
Oed wrth borth, delay for support, of evidence, in law; *Duw yn borth iti!* God be thy help!
porthglas, porth-og, a portcullis.

Afon a orw Llyr gwned at y brenia, ac at ei farch—gwedi
rhedol o'i ddau ddolion o. Yr Fryda'n yn ddienyddeddus; ac
yn ddaul i gaelw'r porth gawddyn.

What Llyr did was the sending a messenger to the king, and to
his daughter, after being cheerfully driven out by his two sons—
blessed from the Isle of Britain: and he being coming to obtain
assistance from them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dual Gwilym i'r newydd; ac y dywawd Arthur wrtho: Hweddi-
n porth gawddyn!

There came Gwilym into the hall; thereupon Arthur said to
him: "Hast thou any good news?" *H. Cuthwch—Mabinigion.*

Tryw byrth angen y cawn olwg ar fydd ydd well.

Through the gates of death we shall have a view of a better
world. *Adage.*

Portha, v. a. (porth) To afford aid or help.
Porthai, s. c. (porth) That helps, aids, or sup-
ports; that bears, or carries.
Porthawd, s. m. (porth) The act of helping, or
assisting; maintenance; conveyance.
Porthawg, a. (porth) Having aid or support.
Porthawl, a. (porth) Helping, aiding, succouring,
tending to sustain, tending to bear.
Porthawr, s. m.—pl. porthorion (porth) A porter.

Y porthawr a ddylly, o bob anrwydd ddelo trwy y porth, eiddyr-
aid; nid angen gweron, ac wynt, a phenwalg.

The porter has a claim out of every present that may come
through the gate, of bearing his handful; that is to say of fruits, and
eggs, and herrings. *Welsh Laws.*

Porthedig, a. (porth) Supported, carried on.
Porthfa, s. f.—pl. porthfeydd (porth) A carrying
place, a passage place, a ferrying-place, a port.

Bodde a agst a phob da
O'r borth-for i'r borthfa.

Both went with every commodity from the bay into the port.
L. G. Cuth.

Porthi, v. a. (porth) To aid, to help, to support,
to succour, to sustain, to provide with food, to

bear, to convey, to carry on, or to bring forward.
Porthi hen chwedl, to make use of an old saying.

Niddyllych angen ei borthi.
Necessity will not thank for to be supported. *Adage.*
A borthi oed bid bwyllocaf.

That bears affliction let him be the most circumspect. *Adage.*

Ar ni phorthio ei gath porthed ei lygod.
Such as will not support his cat let him support his mice. *Adage.*

Pen a borthaf ar fy ysgwydd,
Ni'm arfollai warfodwydd:
Gwas fy llaw, llaed fy arglwydd!

A hand I bear upon my shoulder, that would not let me receive
disgrace: Woe my hand, that my lord is slain!
Llywarch Hen, m. Urien.

Porthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth) A helping on, a
succouring, supportation, a bearing, a convey-
ing, a bringing forward. *Prydyddion borthiad,*
that is the support of poets.

Porthiadawl, a. (porthiad) Tending to succour.
Porthiadu, v. a. (porthiad) To render succouring,
to become a support.

Porthiannau, v. a. (porthiant) To provide support
or sustenance, to supply with necessaries, to
deal in provisions of any sort, to deal in cattle,
or to act as a drover.

Porthiannawl, a. (porthiant) Apt to succour.
Porthianniad, s. m. (porthiant) A rendering a
succour, supportation.

Porthiannu, v. a. (porthiant) To render a suc-
cour, to become a support.

Porthiannus, a. (porthiant) Being provided with
sustenance; pampered.

Porthiannusaw, v. a. (porthiannus) To render suc-
couring, to become supportative.

Porthiannwr, s. m.—pl. porthiannwyr (porthiant
—gwr) A supporter, or a succourer.

Porthiannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (porthiant) One
who supports, a succourer.

Porthiant, s. m. (porth) Support, maintenance.
Porthiator, ger. (porthiad) In supporting.

Porthid, s. m. (porth) Assistance, sustenance.

Porthidon, s. m. (porthid) That aids, assists, or
succours, a helper, one who sustains.

Porthidon mwyaf,
Cyraf di lmi fy ngau!

Thou supreme supporter, blot out for me mine iniquity!
Ysgolan.

Porthitor, sup. (porthid) To be supporting.
Porthladd, s. f.—pl. t. au (porth—ladd) A place
of export; a port, a harbour.

Porthladdawg, a. (porthladd) Having a place of
export; having a port; abounding with ports.

Porthle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (porth—lle) A place of
support; a carrying place; a port, a harbour.

Arglwydd a'm portles portle tewdor.

A chieftain has maintained me with the thickly covered place of
support. *Cynddelw.*

Porthleawg, a. (porthle) Having a port.

Porthleawl, a. (porthle) Belonging to a port.

Porthloedd, s. m. (porth—lloedd) Means of sup-
port or maintenance.

Prif arglwydd brolydd bronhellyn,
Bratg anloedd beirid, borthloedd berthyn.

A supreme lord of generous breast the prosperity of a country,
a great blessing of bards, of appropriate maintenance.
Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Porthloeddawg, a. (porthloedd) Having means of
support or maintenance.

Porthlys, s. m. (porth—llys) A portmote.

Porthmon, s. m.—pl. porthmyn (porth—mon) A
conveyer or trader; a dealer in provisions;
a provision merchant; a drover. *Porthmon*

gwartheg, a drover of cattle; *porthmon defaid*, sheep-drover; *porthmon moch*, a pig-drover.
Porthmona, *v. a.* (porthmon) To deal in provisions; to traffic; to act as a drover.

Porthmonaeth, *s. m.* (porthmon) A dealing in provisions; purveyance.

Porthog, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (porth—og) A portcullis.

Portholaeth, *s. m.* (porthawl) Supportation.

Portholdeb, *s. m.* (porthawl) The state of being a succour, or support.

Portholi, *v. a.* (porthawl) To render supportative.

Porthordy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (porthawr—ty) A porter's lodge.

Porthorddwy, *s. m.* (porth—gorddwy) That is aiding violence; an abettor of violence.

Seithfed afallt galanas yw cannorthwaw y dyn a laddo y llall; a hono a chwir porthorddwy.

The seventh abetment of murder is, to assist the person who kills the other: and that is called *siding of violence*.

Welsh Laws.

Porthores, *s. f.* (porthawr) A female door-keeper.

Porthori, *v. a.* (porthawr) To act as a door-keeper.

Porthoriseth, *s. m.* (porthawr) The office of a door-keeper.

*Llyn Owain—
 Anhwad yn fynych yno
 Weled na chlicied, na chlo,
 Na phorthoriseth—*

The court of Owain, difficult is it there to see nor latch, nor lock, nor a porter's office.

Iolo Goch.

Porthotor, *part.* (porthawd) Being succoured.

Porthwas, *s. m.* (porth—gwas) A ferryman.

Porthwy, *s. m.* (porth) Assistant, or support.

Nac ymddiried am dy borthwy fy peth a fwrir ymamath.

Trust not for thy support to what is thrown away.

Adage.

Porthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. porthwyr* (porth—gwr) A supporter a provisioner; a conveyer; a ferryman; a door-man.

Porthwriaeth, *s. m.* (porthwr) The calling of one who conveys; the office of a ferryman.

Porthwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (porth—gwys) That attends a ferry.

*Y fferi fawr i ffair Fon
 Wrth omw ei phorthwydon.*

The great ferry to the fair of Moen under the regulation of its ferryman.

Gr. ab Hywel ab Tudgr.

Porwr, *s. m.*—*pl. porwyr* (pori—gwr) A man who feeds on grass.

Pos, *s. m.* (py—os) An increment; growth, or increase; that is gathered, or heaped.

Posel, *s. m.* (pos—el) Curdled milk; posset.

Posfardd, *s. m.*—*pl. posfeirdd* (pos—bardd) A preceptive bard, a teaching bard.

Tewch chwî boseirddion.

Be silent ye teaching bards.

Basil Bredid.

Prydydd, neu farid caw, sydd o dri rhyw: sef, prifardd, posfardd, ac arwyddfardd.

A poet, or a bard of verse, is of three branches; namely, a primary bard, a didactic-bard, and a herald-bard.

S. D. Alys.

Posiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pos) A gathering together, a collecting to a heap, a questioning, or investigation; a posing.

*Yn bosefardd, ba farid a fo,
 'R hyd breidd rhaid ei boelo;
 A thrwy hys rhyr o boelid
 Graddas gynt o'n guraidd a god.*

A didactic-bard, whatever bard would be, on the fingers it is necessary to question him; and through the weight of a solemn interrogation degrees from their source were given of yore.

Edm. Pry.

Posiannawl, *a.* (posiant) Investigating, posing.

Posiannu, *v. a.* (posiant) To investigate, to pose.

Posiant, *s. m.* (pos) An investigation.

Posiar, *s. f.*—*pl. posieir* (pos—lar) A fat hen.

Posiaw, *v. a.* (pos) To make an increment; to

gather knowledge; to investigate, to examine, to interrogate, to pose.

*Rhaid i mi, ar y rhad man,
 Os doeth, dy bosiaw dithan.*

It is necessary for me then, from the talent given me in wisdom, to question thee.

Edm. Pry.

Posiawl, *a.* (pos) Investigating, posing.

Posiedig, *a.* (posiad) Investigated, questioned.

Posned, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pos) A round body, or that swells out; a squat figure; a porringer; a pap saucepan. *O y posned bach! O the little squab!*

Post, *s. m.*—*pl. pyst* (py—ost) What projects in branches out; a post. *Pedwar post y corff, pedair aelawd y corff*, the four limbs of the body.

Pan nad rhyddid na thyl post ar dryn na y cyr.

When it is not wonderful that a post of gold does not pass through the house top of the saint.

Adge.

Tri phost cad Ynys Prydain; Ddaewd Fer, mab Pabo Post-aw, Gwallawg fab Llorenwg, a Cynddyls Drogwl.

The three pillars of battle of the Isle of Britain: Ddaewd Fer, the son of Pabo the pillar of Britain, Gwallawg son of Llorenwg, and Cynddyls the Stembler.

Trand.

Post rudyd oedharth Eilfer.

The pillar of the wanderers leading a life like Elfer.

Gyda.

Postiad, *s. m.* (post) A shooting out a stem; putting up a post, or pillar.

Postiaw, *v. a.* (post) To shoot out a stem; to set up a post, to set up a pillar.

Postyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (post) A little post.

Pot, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (po) A pot. *Pot a lech*, a pot of milk.

Potel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (pot) What is puffed out; a leather bottle; a bottle.

Potellad, *s. m.* (potel) A bottling.

Potelu, *v. a.* (potel) To bottle, to fill a bottle.

Poten, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (pot) What bulges out; a paunch; a pudding. *Y boten fawr, y boten wr, cod wen*, the large ventricle, or the stomach; *y boten fach*, the lesser ventricle; *poten po-gauad*, blind-gut; *poten wen*, a batter-pudding; *poten lysau*, a fruit pudding.

O! mynych brod bwytyd y boten i gyd.

By frequently tasting it the pudding has been all eaten up.

Adge.

Potena, *v. a.* (poten) To gather a paunch; to swell out the belly.

Potenaidd, *a.* (poten) Like a paunch or belly.

Potenawg, *a.* (poten) Having a paunch or belly.

Potenawl, *a.* (poten) Belonging to a paunch.

Poteniad, *s. m.* (poten) A swelling out a paunch.

Potenig, *s. f.* *dim.* (poten) A little paunch.

Potenu, *v. a.* (poten) To form a paunch.

Potes, *s. m.* (pot) Pottage, broth, soup.

Poteswr, *s. m.* (potes—gwr) A pottage man.

Potiad, *s. m.* (pot) A potting; a potatoes.

Potiald, *s. m.* (pot) A potfull, a fill of a pot.

Potiaw, *v. a.* (pot) To put in a pot, to pot; to drink, to tipple.

Poth, *s. m.* (po) That swells out, a boss.

Pothan, *s. c.* *dim.* (poth) A round boss, bump, a bunch; a cub. *Pothan blaidd*, a wolf's cub.

Pothell, *s. f.* *dim.*—*pl. t. au* (poth) What is puffed, or blown out; a wheal, or blister; also a disease amongst cattle, being a blister under the tongue, which is otherwise called *y defordard*, or the tongue disease.

Pothellaidd, *a.* (pothell) Like a blister or wheal.

Pothellawg, *a.* (pothell) Puffed out; having wheals or blisters.

Pothelliad, *s. m.* (pothell) A blistering.

Pothellu, v. a. (pothell) To puff up; to blister.
Pothon, s. m. (poth) A round lump, or boss; a cab, & wheel.

Powys, s. m. (po-gwys) The state of being at rest, stationary, or settled. It is the name of a district in North Wales, which was anciently a principality.

Powysaw, v. a. (powys) To render at rest, or to settle; to become stationary.

*Powysed aegus, Powyswg a'i gwyr
 O'r goron i lannwg;
 A edau rhian rhyddwrg,
 Ac a fo da ef ei dwg!*

*Be arrested death, Powyswg has men the best for her defence;
 he spares chieftains evil in the extreme, and such as are good he takes away!*
Ll. P. Meck, i Fad ab Madawg.

Powyswg, s. f. (powys) A place that is settled upon. It is used as an epithet for *Powys*.

Pra, s. m. (py-rha) That tends to the extremity; that spreads round.

Prad, s. m. (py-rhad) A gentle spread, a stroke
Praff, a. (pra) Large, ample; thick in circumference. *Caeus preffion*, thick legs.

Cerdded yn braff a wasl.

Walk at large was what she did. H. Pwyll—Mabinogion.
Trailled praff a baryyat i Bown.

Affliction ample had they caused to Bown.
H. Bown—Mabinogion.

*Mai mab i Ddyfwal Moel Mad
 Yw Phylip praff ei olod.*

Like a son of Dyrnwal Moel Mad is Phylip of ample wealth.
L. G. Cokki.

Praffaid, a. (praff) Somewhat large, or ample; somewhat thick in circumference.

Praffder, s. m. (praff) Amplitude; rotundity.

Praffdra, s. m. (praff) Amplitude; thickness in girth.

Praffedd, s. m. (praff) Largeness; thickness round
Praffiad, s. m. (praff) A rendering large, or ample; a becoming thick in circumference.

Praffu, v. a. (praff) To make large; to make thick in compass, to become thick round.

Praidd, s. f.—pl. preiddian (pra-idd) A flock, or herd; also a booty of cattle taken in war.

Praidd gyfrithlawn: pedair bu ar againt a tharw.

A lawful herd: twenty-four cows and a bull. Welsh Laws.

*Take rhwyd heyr yst, allwest ei fferch, ei breiddoedd gwartheg,
 a'i genddiau foch.*

The three nets of a baron are, the pasture of his horses, his herds of cattle, and his breed of swine. Welsh Laws.

A rhag preiddian awna tost yd geni.

And before the herds of the infernal region dimally thou dost slay. Taliesin.

*Pell ei gied o glodau aurhaith,
 Praidd wasgar, drudfawr drisauth gyfarpar
 Yn ngwyar, yn agwyniaith.*

Far his flame, for collecting spoil, scattering the flock, his wrath overbearing thrice seven of spears of conflict in blood, in the violence of passion. Cynddelw.

Prain, s. m.—pl. preinion (pra-in) That tends to spread or swell out; that causes to spring up; a feast, or banquet.

*Lledfawr y gan ri rhyfel ei rain,
 A llen llw chog, a medd prain.*

Reclined has the god of war his spear, with the veil of bright green hue, and mead of the banquet. Taliesin, Mic. Dinbych.

Gwy cynnarwyr ei ddwyr: gwawr Cymwyr, neud marw!

*Slayer o' chieftains o'm doctry:
 Owain add prain, neud pridd wey!*

A man whose being taken off is universal grief; the luminary, he not dead! an awful report awakes me: Owain lord of the banquet, that earth is his bed!
Frydydd Bychan, m. O. ab Madawg.

*Rhag Teifi, yn tori twr mair
 Teyrn gylw tarwya, tyrrat prain yn ddur
 I gwa cued wrth cwaith!*

On the Teifi, destroying a stone tower of a sovereign prince, they lustily heap together a feast for the dogs of the scale, over the venacious gawling. Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Praith, s. m.—pl. preithiau (py-rhaith) An act, or deed; practice.

Pranc, s. m.—pl. prancian (py-rhanc) A prank.

Pranciad, s. m. (pranc) A frolicking.

Pranciaw, v. a. (pranc) To frolic, to play pranks.

Pranciawl, a. (pranc) Frolicsome, playful.

Pranciwr, s. m.—pl. pranciwr (pranc-gwr) One who plays pranks.

Pratiad, s. m. (prad) A stroking, a coaxing, or fondling, by gently drawing the hand over.

Pratiaw, v. a. (prad) To stroke, to rub gently, to sooth, to fondle, to coax. *Pratia y plentyn*, fondle the child.

Pratiawl, a. (prad) Coaxing or stroking.

Pratiwr, s. m.—pl. pratiwr (pratiaw-gwr) A stroker, a coxer.

Praw, s. m. (pra) An essay, a trial, or a proof.

Gwellir—

Y daw gwiaw yn ol praw pradd.

It will be seen, that a shower will come after a serious trial.
D. ab Gwilym.

Prawen, s. f.—pl. t. an (praw) An essay, or cast for trial, in gaming.

Prawf, s. m.—pl. profion (praw) A proof, trial, or essay; experience. *Bod ar brawf*, to be on proof: *Prawf Ynad*, and *Llyfr Prawf*, the Judge's Proof and the Book of Proof, the name of a section of laws, according to the code of *Hywel Dda*.

Prawfaen, s. m. (praw-maen) A touchstone.

Pre, s. m. (py-rhe) The origin of a course.

Pred, s. m. (pre) A stray, or migration.

Preg, s. m. (py-rheg) A greeting or address.

Pregawthen, s. f. (preg) Prattle, rigmarole.

Pregeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (preg) A sermon.

Pregethiad, s. m. (pregeth) A preaching.

Pregethu, v. a. (pregeth) To preach.

Pregethwr, s. m.—pl. pregethwyr (pregeth-gwr) A preacher.

Preidiad, s. m. (pred) A migrating, a straying.

Preidiaw, v. a. (pred) To migrate, to stray.

Preiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (praidd) A herding; a collecting a herd; a driving of cattle away as a booty in war; predation.

Preiddiaw, v. a. (praidd) To herd; to collect a herd; to drive off a booty of cattle; to predate
Preiddiawg, a. (praidd) Abounding with herds.

Ni thores ei bawr a fu breiddiawg.

His pasture has not been cut that was teeming with herds.
Meltyr.

Preiddiawl, a. (praidd) Belonging to a herd; relating to the pillage of cattle; predatory.

Preiddiawr, s. pl. aggr. (praidd) Beasts of the chase; beasts taken as prey in a foray.

Huysgwn am breiddiawr, am brain.

Aptly rising for the prey, for the feast. Ll. P. Meck.

Preiddiedig, a (praidd) Herded; depredated.

Preiddyn, s. m. (praidd) That is of the herds.

Ef a'm porthes—

Ar win, ar breiddyn, ar brain.

He nourished me on wine, on venison, on feast.

Preiddin, a. (praidd) Consisting of herds; *Mock preiddin*, *anrhaith o foch*, a booty of swine.

Preiddiwr, s. m.—pl. preiddwyr (praidd-gwr)

One who follows a herd; one who pursues herds for booty; a pillager.

*Er peryl preiddwyr perll fawnd,
 Pasgudwr cyfrain Prydain briawd.*

To the hazard of depredators causing a gash, the nourisher of the true sons of Britain.
Meltyr.

Preiddwal, s. f. (praid—gwal) The resort of the herd, where a herd lies down.

Prydwn gawr, priddawr preiddwal.

The foremost of the shout, the proprietor of the region of herds
Cyuddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Preiddwalch, s. m.—pl. preiddweilch (praid—gwalch) Hawk of the herds; hawk of pillage.

Preiddwriaeth, s. m. (preiddiwr) The calling of a herdsman; the practice of a pillager.

Preiddyn, s. m. dim. (praid) A beast of chase.

Preiddyn oedd ei gwyn cyn nol gwyddaw.

For the booty was his anxiety before his fall. *Cyuddelw.*

Preiniad, s. m. (prain) A carousing, a feasting.

Preiniaw, v. a. (prain) To carouse, to feast.

Preiniawg, a. (prain) Abounding with feasts.

*Mi a'th arwyne odd bre breiniawg,
Breiglew, a'fel hael, o hil Madawg.*

I will extol thee, chief of the hill of feasting, a mighty lion,
holding bounty, of the line of Madoc. *Ll. P. Moch, i Llywelyn II.*

*Dau ychen Dewi ardderchawg oeddynt;
Dau gurn a gerdynnt yn gyf breiniawg.*

The two oxen of Dewi majestic were; two that walked hoof to
hoof together enjoying feasts. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

*Y melyn gwanwyn, ac ych brych, yn ddau gyd breiniawg a
fyuaf.*

The yellow ox of spring, and the two brindled oxen, being two
feeding together, those I will have. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Preiniawl, a. (prain) Belonging to a feast.

Preinrudd, a. (prain—rhudd) Ruddy with feasting

*Cyrhiad, tremyniad, tra mor odd dy gas,
Dy gowrdd yn breinrudd.*

An assaulter, a scout, beyond the British sea extends thy
hate, thy retinue seem racy with festivity. *Ll. P. Moch, i Llywelyn II.*

Preithiad, s. m. (praith) A practising, a using.

Preithiaw, v. a. (praith) To practise, to use.

Preithiawg, a. (praith) Having practice.

Preithiawl, a. (praith) Practical, operative.

Preithiedig, a. (preithiad) Practised, or used.

Preithig, a. (praith) Belonging to practice.

Pren, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pre) A tree, a timber, a
piece of wood. *Pren troed, gweddig, bre, a
last; pren ceri, a medlar tree; pren y gerwyn,
the bay tree; pren melyn, pren y clesfyd melyn,
the barberry-tree; pren awyr, mistletoe.*

Pren yn nghoed arall biau.

A tree in a wood another owns. *Adage.*

Prenaid, a. (pren) Lignous, or like wood.

Prenfol, s. m.—pl. t. au (pren—bol) A wooden
coffer, box or chest.

Prenial, s. m. (pren) A coffer or shrine of wood.

Prenial gweddes, pedair ar ugalnt a dal.

A warping trough, its value is twenty-four pence. *Welsh Laws.*

*Prenial dywal gal ysgwn
Gorug ar Loegr in cyngwrn t
Beid Gwen fab Llywarch Hen yw hwn.*

The shrine of the fierce overbearing foe, that vanquished the
circulary-compact army of Lloegrin; the grave of Gwen the son
of old Llywarch is this. *Llywarch Hen.*

Preniaw, v. a. (pren) To apply timber or wood
to any thing; to fasten with a wooden bar.

*—Y nos—
Na ad un drws, nodwn draw
Heb ar unwallth ei breiaw.*

He will not leave a single door, we may yonder note, without
barring it at once. *G. ab I. ab Llywelyn Fychan.*

Prenol, s. m.—pl. t. au (pren) A busk.

Prensaer, s. m.—pl. prensairi (pren—sacr) A
wright or worker in wood; a carpenter.

Pres, s. m.—pl. t. i (pre—es) That is imminent;
that is quick or ready; that is sharp or smart;

that overruns; brushwood, or whatever over-
runs the ground, as stubble, straw, and the
like; fuel wood; fodder; frequency; haste; a
crib, or cratch; also brass. *Pres fferu*, fuel
for the oven; *Pres y moch*, the resort or sty of
the pigs; *pres y cwn*, the kennel of the dogs.

*Truan o anian iul o anghwyll,
Tracharu present, pres gynahwyll.*

A miserable state is fallen to us from induration, to cross
loving the present, a *felchot* involved in darkness.
Melyr ab Gwladus.

Pres, a. (pre—es) Imminent, at hand, quick;
ready; hasty; sharp; overrunning, frequent;
present. *Pres gynahwaf*, a quick harvest; *llus
pres*, a sharp or shrill voice. *Sil.*

*Dig yw ein hwy, dygw hwynt
Yn bris a'r tair gormes gyl.*

Vexatious is our condition, we take an abrupt course, like us
three molestations of ancient time. *Ll. ab Iwan.*

Presai, s. m.—pl. presecion (pres) A pole put
across a river for hindering cattle.

Presawl, a. (pres) Imminent; close upon; quick.

Preseb, s. m. (pres—ab) A crib, or a stall.

Presebu, v. a. (preseb) To crib, to stall.

Presedig, a. (pres) Rendered imminent; quick-
ened; hastened; made a resort.

Presel, s. f.—pl. t. au (pres) A place overgrown,
as with furze and the like, a brake. *Sil.*

Preselaidd, a. (presel) Tending to be braky.

Preselawg, a. (presel) Overgrown with shrubs.

Preseldir, s. m. (presel—tir) Land overgrown
with bushwood, foul land.

Preseliad, s. m. (presel) An overrunning with
brushwood; a becoming wild.

Preselu, v. n. (presel) To become wild or over-
run. *Mae y tir yn preselu ganto*, the land grows
foul under his care. *Sil.*

Preselyn, s. m. dim. (presel) A brake, a thicket.

Presen, s. f. (pres) The present, the present
time or age; the present life.

Nid aeth neb i nef er hantfryg y brws.

No one went to heaves for the leading of his present. *Tafm.*

*Nid oes o'r presen,
O'r dechrau hyd orphen,
Un orlo o ddydd,
Wrth y fuchedd dragywydd.*

There is not of the present, from the beginning to the end, an
hour of day, compared with the state of eternity. *Tafm.*

*Pwyllat Dunawd, odd presen,
Erechwydd gwnethur cadwes
Yn erbyn cywrydd Paegres.*

Fiercely would Dunawd rage, the chief of the present, as
mind elate for combat, against the strife of Paegres.
Llywarch Hen.

Presennawl, a. (present) Being imminent, near,
or ready; present.

Presennoldeb, s. m. (presennawl) The state of
being at, or upon; a present state; present.

Presennwr, s. m. (present) One who is present.

*Priodawr Prydain prais praddia;
Presennwr, prysar pres olaf.*

A prince of Britain with feast of spoils; a present man, the
dweller in a splendid abode. *Cyuddelw, i H. ab Iwan.*

Present, s. m. (presen) The present state.

*Pan fydd Dew dy ddifuriau
O dyllent present, o hreuwyl fraw,
Cyd a'th fo di golad, gofen anaw,
Na'th pynd, eidd ar ei addaw.*

When God should please to annihilate thy frame of the present
of the present state, of the abode of terror, though thou art
possess wealth, and splendid greatness, let these details depart
at his call depart. *Melyr ab Gwladus.*

Presiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pres) A hastening,
being quick or ready; a frequenting.

Prest, s. m. (pres) Quickness, smartness;
Ready, quick; soon.

Prestl, s. m. (prest) Smart, talk, repartee. *a.* Smart, ready, fluent.

*Starad yn brosti starad yn ddesti;
Starad yn wasti starad anwesti.*

A talking smartly is talking elegantly, a talking tamely is a talking inelegantly. *Adage.*

Prestlaidd, a. (prestl) Disposed to prattle.

Prestlawg, a. (prestl) Full of smart talk.

Prestlodd, s. m. (prestl) Smartness of discourse.

Prestliad, s. m. (prestl) A talking smartly.

Prestia, s. a. (prestl) To talk smartly or wittily; to repartee; to prattle.

Prestins, a. (prestl) Of smart or witty talk.

Presu, v. a. (pres) To render imminent, near, or ready at hand; to hasten, to quicken; to frequent, to resort; to render present; to become present.

Preswyl, s. m. (pres—gwyll) The state of being present or in readiness; a tarrying; a habitation. *a.* Being present or in readiness; waiting, tarrying. *March preswyl, a horse kept in readiness, or a horse of attendance.*

Gwestod allwyn a dderg ei farch yn gwyddi'r ysgawd lly, i hawyl pau y myno.

The groom of the reign shall bring his horse furnished to the lodge of the palace, to be in readiness at his will. *Welsh Laws.*

Preswylledd, s. m. (preswyl) A state of abiding.

Preswylfa, s. f.—pl. preswylfeydd (preswyl) A place taken up as an abode; a camp; a dwelling-place, a habitation.

Ys yr amser y caethiwyd Iwda, deg preswylfa candaidd a synt ar goll.

In the time when Juda was led into captivity, ten tribes of them became lost. *Old Chronicle.*

Preswylfiedd, s. m. (preswyl—medd) That is kept in readiness.

Preswylfoddu, v. a. (preswylfiedd) To keep in readiness, to take care of constantly.

Preswylfod, s. m. (preswyl—bod) A dwelling place.

Preswylfoddawg, a. (preswyl—boddawg) Having an habitation, or a constant abiding at will.

Offered y freudde;—Offru y freudde hagen a goll y preswylfoddawg.

The chaplain of the queen, the offering of the queen he shall have constantly at his will. *Welsh Laws.*

Preswylgoll, s. m. (preswyl—coll) Loss of dwelling. *a.* Home-lost.

*Fall arwys, pwyllaf, y dogat,
Preswylgoll, hwydoli engr.*

A failure to him, I will foretell, there will be allotted, loss of home, a painful privation. *Cynddew.*

Preswyliaid, s. m. (preswyl) A being present; a tarrying or abiding; a taking up a residence.

Preswyliaeth, s. m. (preswyl) The act of frequenting, or resorting; inhabitation.

Preswylannawl, a. (preswylant) Relating to habitation, dwelling or abiding.

Preswylannu, v. a. (preswylant) To make a resort; to settle a habitation.

Preswylant, s. m. (preswyl) The act of taking up a residence or a dwelling.

Preswylaw, v. a. (preswyl) To fix a residence, to dwell, to inhabit; to tarry in a place.

*Plant Adaf phatigion fuant;
Ys y preswylannawt;
Gan ddow yn lleifer llewylant.*

The children of Adam, graftings have they been; in the present state they have sojourned; with God in splendor they will abide. *Mythyr ab Gwaichma.*

*Daw hys—
Y byd, pawb cryd, pob anant,
Is heulwen, yddo a hewylant.*

To God belong the world, every one existing, all of life, becoms the radiant sun, therein who dwell. *W. Middleton.*

Preswylawg, a. (preswyl) Having a resort; having an abode; being attended.

*Presennwr,
Pryswr pres oleu;
Preswylawg farchawg feirch gwleu.*

A present man, a dweller in a splendid place; a warrior constantly attended with bay steeds. *Cynddew. Yr argl. Rhys.*

Preswylledig, a. (preswyliaid) Inhabited.

Preswylledigaeth, s. m. (preswylledig) The act of taking up an abode or dwelling.

Preswylwr, s. m.—pl. preswylwyr (preswyl—gwr) A dweller, or an inhabitant.

Preswylydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (preswyl) An inhabitant, or a dweller.

Pri, s. m.—pl. t. on (py—rhi) An increment; an origin, or cause; that is prime or first.

Priad, s. m. (pri) A forming an increment, or source of increase; a rendering prime, a becoming prime, or original.

Prialen, s. f. (pri—gall) Privet; also called *priellyn* and *gwydd.*

Priawd, s. m. (pri) That is appropriate, peculiar, proper, or fitting; that is possessed or owned; a married person, the same as *guraig boys*, or a spouse. *a.* Appropriate, peculiar, fitting; possessed; married.

Ni ddyls gwrail na phryna na gwerthu, o bydd priawd, heb gael ei gwr.

A woman ought neither to buy, nor to sell, if she be a married one, without the consent of her husband. *Welsh Laws.*

*Mal cofala cywain Cymryd, fardd Danawd,
Mau i'm draig priawd gward, ni bo gwyd.*

Like the correct memorial song of Cymryd, the bard of Danod, to my proper lord is my praise, which shall not be faulty. *Gw. Dda e Arfon, m. G. Llwyd.*

Pric, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pri) A small piece of wood; a broach; a skewer. *Wyd sythed â phe llyncasid bric edafedd*, thou art as stiff as if thou hadst swallowed a yarn stick.

Pricald, s. m.—pl. preiceidiau (pric) What is held on a stick; the quantity of yarn taken off the spindle and put upon a stick.

Prid, s. m. (pri) That is in unison or equivalent; price, value; ransom. *a.* Valuable, precious, dear. *Pryned hwna yn brid*, that has been dearly bought. *Sil.*

Ni cheir geirfa heb brid.

There will be no good word had without desert. *Adage.*

Nid prid pry gair iag.

The purchase of a good word is not dear. *Adage.*

Cyrrydd Prydain y sy bryder yn;

Y sy brid i lawer

Armes gwr gwyllawr ei ober

Argleiddiaid, hollad, ddaid nifer.

The contention of Britons is afflicting to us; dear to many is the sale of the man of wrathful achievement, the protection, the foremost one, the wolf of a host.

Cynddew, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.

Anwya Mynyddawg anwys y gwaseth;

A phrid er prydau breithell Gairneith.

The dainty of Mynyddog, notably it worked; and was the price for purchasing the battle of Gairneith. *Anwria.*

Pridadwy, a. (prid) Capable of being equivalent.

Pridaw, v. a. (prid) To render equivalent; to become equivalent; to expiate.

Pridiad, s. m. (prid) A rendering an equivalent; a pledging; a ransoming.

Pridiannawl, a. (pridiant) Tending to be an equivalent; expiatory.

Pridiannu, v. a. (pridiant) To render an equivalent; to become an equivalent.

Pridiannus, a. (pridiant) Tending to be equivalent; expiatory.

Pridiannusaw, v. a. (pridiantus) To render of an equivalent consideration; to become equivalent; to become expiatory.

Pridiant, s. m.—*pl.* **pridiannau** (prid) The act of pledging a value; a ransoming; expiation.
Pridiaw, v. a. (prid) To give a price, value, or equivalent; to lay a pawn or pledge; to ransom, to expiate.

Ni bu ond Crist ar y groes,
 Yn dydddef gloes i'n pridiaw.

There has been none else but Christ upon the cross, a pang to suffer, us to ransom.

Morgan Tais.

Pridiawg, a. (prid) Having a value, price, or equivalent; being an equivalent.

Pridiawl, a. (prid) Equivalent; redeeming.

Priededig, a. (pridiad) Made equivalent; ransomed, expiated.

Priedoldeb, s. m. (pridiawl) Equivalency.

Pridoli, v. a. (pridiawl) To render equivalent; to render deserved; to become equivalent.

Pridiwr, s. m.—*pl.* **pridiwyr** (prid—gwr) One who gives a price; a ransom; an expiator.

Pridwerth, s. m. (prid—gwerth) Value given as a ransom, the thing given as an equivalent.

Am ei bridwerth, ni pherthya
 Ymlw a Duw, mal a dyn;
 Rhaid fydd lle rho Duw ei far
 Dwy eginyn yn gynnar.

Concerning his demand, it belongs not to man to question the will of God; it will be necessary where God sends his wrath for the effect soon to appear.

T. Alce.

Pridd, s. m. aggr. (pri—idd) Mould, or earth; also a delicate term used for the ordure of an animal. *Sil.* **Pridd y wradd**, a mole-hill; *llestri priddion*, earthen ware.

Priddaw, v. a. (pridd) To mould, to earth, to put in the mould, to cover with earth.

Bum yn claddu hen gydymmaith
 A gododd yn fy mhen i ganwaith;
 Ac 'r wy'n 'n ofut er ei briddo,
 Y cyfyd yn fy mhen i eto.

I have been burying an old companion, who flew to my head a hundred times; and I fear, though he be buried, that he will fly to my head again.

Alce rhiswyn seed: haw haidd.

Priddawl, a. (pridd) Of the nature of earth, or mould; earthy.

Priddawr, s. m.—*pl.* **priddorion** (pridd) A potter.

Priddell, s. f.—*pl.* **t. i.** (pridd) A mass, or clod of earth; a piece of pottery; a tile.

Cyfreued a phriddell.

As brittle as a piece of pottery.

Adage.

Priddellan, s. f. dim. (priddell) A small mass of earth; a small tile, or piece of pottery.

Priddellawg, a. (priddell) consisting of masses of earth, glebous.

Priddellig, s. f. (priddell) A small mass of earth.

Priddellwaith, s. m. (priddell—gwaith) Tile-work

Priddellwr, s. m. (priddell—gwr) A tile-maker.

Priddellydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (priddell) A tiler.

Pridden, s. f.—*pl. t. i.* (pridd) An earthen vessel.

Priddenig, s. f. (pridden) A little earthen vessel.

Priddfaen, s. m.—*pl.* **priddfeini** (maen) A brick.

Priddfeinwaith, s. m. (priddfaen) Brick-work.

Priddgalch, s. m. (pridd—calch) Calcareous earth; fuller's earth; a mixture of earth and lime, a manure so prepared.

Priddgalchwag, a. (priddgalch) Abounding with calcareous earth, being of earth and lime.

Priddgalchiad, s. m. (priddgalch) A doing with calcareous earth; a manuring with a mixture of earth and lime.

Priddgalchu, v. a. (priddgalch) To manure with a mixture of earth and lime.

Priddgist, s. m. (pridd—cist) Potters' clay.

Priddiad, s. m. (pridd) A doing with earth; a putting in earth; a returning to earth.

Priddin, a. (pridd) Of the nature of earth.

Priddlestr, s. m.—*pl. t. i.* (pridd—llestr) An earthen vessel, or a piece of pottery.

Priddlestrwr, s. m.—*pl.* **priddlestrwyr** (priddlestr—gwr) Earthenware man.

Priddlestrydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (priddlestr) A dealer in earthenware.

Priddlyd, a. (pridd) Earthly, mixed with mould.

Priddlydrwydd, s. m. (priddlyd) Earthiness.

Priddlydu, v. a. (priddlyd) To render earthy.

Priddred, s. m. (pridd—rhed) An earthly course, an earthly state.

O bridd, o briddred
 Pau ym digoned—

Of earth, of an earthly course when I was formed—
 Talcia.

Priddwal, s. m. (pridd—gwal) An earth couch.

Minnuu sy greg, beb dog dal,
 Yma'n priddaw mwyn priddwal.

I am also horse, without a fair reward, here resting in a bed of earth.

Rhys Idris.

Priddwr, s. m.—*pl.* **priddwyr** (pridd—gwr) One who puts in earth.

Priddyn, s. m. dim. (pridd) That is formed of earth; an earthly being.

Prif, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (pri) That is a source; that tends to increase; that is prime, chief or principal; the first day of the new moon; the ordinal number. *a.* Prime, first, principal, chief.

Tri phrif anffawd abred: angen, anghof ac angen.

The three primary misfortunes of the circle of existence: necessity, loss of memory, and death.

Rhys.

Prifachaws, s. m.—*pl.* **prifachawion** (prif—achaw) A primary cause, a principal cause.

Prifafon, s. f.—*pl. t. ydd* (prif—afon) A principal river; a law term for a river preserving its regular channel as a boundary of lands.

Prifalaethwr, s. m.—*pl.* **prifalaethwyr** (prif—alaethwr) A chief mourner.

Prifanian, s. f. (prif—anian) An original nature, a primary nature.

Prifansawdd, s. m.—*pl.* **prifansoddion** (prif—sawdd) An original quality or element.

Yn nosparth a rheithlader cerdd Ceraist Fardd Oly, a mawr
 eithr deg prifansawdd; sef mawr gorchuan a chyngwyb.

In the grammar and rudiment of verse of Ceraist the Bard there are only ten primary elements; namely, whose instruction is a caution of combination.

Rhys.

Prifardd, s. m.—*pl.* **prifeirdd** (pri—bardd) A primitive bard, a primary bard; a doctor, or professor of sciences.

Tri rhyw prifardd y dydd: bardd braint, neu brifardd pŵerth,
 wrth braint ddaidd a thalar gorsedd; a'i awydd yu bynnu'r
 odydd, wrth awen, ynglun a dychwain, a'i awydd yu mawr a
 derwydd, wrth bywll, anasawdd, a gorsedd, a'i awydd yu
 isethu.

There are three degrees of primary bards; a bard of poetry, or a primary bard proper, according to the privilege of the poem and voice of a convention, and his office is to correct, to rectify; an orator, following genius, elevation, and incident, and his office is to apply to works of genius; and a third, according to the reason, nature, and necessity of things, and his office is to correct.

Rhys.

Prifarddoni, s. m. (prifardd) The learning of the primitive bards; the bardic philosophy.

Prifawdl, s. f.—*pl.* **prifodlau** (prif—awdl) A primary or leading rhyme.

Prifdeg, a. (prif—teg) Primarily fair.

Prifder, s. m. (prif) Primeness or origin.

Prifdde, s. m. (prif—de) Original source.

Prifddeddf, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (prif—deddf) A primary law.

Prifddinas, s. f.—*pl. t. oedd* (prif—ddinas) A principal city, or a metropolis.

Prifddinasawl, a. (prifddinas) Metropolitan.

Prifdull, s. f.—pl. t. iau (pulf—dull) A primary form or manner.

Prifad, s. m. (prif) A thriving, a growing, or increasing; a prospering.

Prifaw, v. m. (prif) To grow up, to increase in stature, to thrive; to prosper.

Prifawl, a. (prif) Tending to grow.

Prifwr, s. m.—pl. prifwyr (prif—gwr) One who increases, a thriver.

Prifad, s. m. (prif—llad) A sovereign grace.

Prifas, s. m. (prif—llas) A supreme good.

Prifys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (prif—llys) A principal court, a supreme court.

Prifnawd, s. m. (prif—nawd) An original habit.

Prifnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (prif—nod) A prime point or number; an epoch.

Prifod, s. m. (prif—oed) A primitive age.

Prifoes, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (prif—oes) A first age; a primary life, a first existence.

Prifran, s. f.—pl. t. au (prif—rhan) A primary share; a primary division.

Prifragiad, s. m. (prif—ran) A primary division.

Yd prifragiad y cyd at dir: chan rhwng brodyr: adran rhwng criolwyr; a chyfrifod rhwng cyfrydyr.

There are three primary divisions of land: division amongst brothers; subdivided amongst cousins, and co-extension amongst second cousins. *Welsh Laws.*

Prifred, s. f. (prif—rhed) A primary course.

Prifriwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (prif—rhinwedd) A cardinal virtue.

Prifymudai, s. c. (prif—symudai) A primum mobile; a first cause of motion.

Prifwaith, s. m. (prif—gwaith) A chief work.

Prifwyd, s. m. (prif—gwyd) A chief sin. *Y seith brifwyd, the seven deadly sins.*

Prifwydd, s. pl. (prif—gwydd) Primary trees.

Rhag hwyth wyth hechawd prifwydd, prifwydd Mab Daw mad garsenydd.

From the bosom of the eight original sins of the primary wood, the Son of God had purchased a good connection. *Gwalchmai.*

Prifwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (prif—gwynt) A principal wind.

Prifysgol, s. f.—pl. t. ion (prif—ysgol) A principal school, a primary school.

Prifffordd, s. f.—pl. prifffyrdd (pri—ffordd) A principal road, a high road.

Ffyrdd mae prifffordd bob uwswr adref adref y Gyrdd Fawr.

For us there is a high road at all hours homewards to the skirts of the Great Yggyrdd. *L. G. Gold.*

Prill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhill) A rill.

Prin, s. m. (py—rhin) That partly appears, or breaks through; that is of slight trace.

Prin, a. (py—rhin) Scarce, rare, scant, spare. *ad. Scarcely, hardly; sparingly.*

*Llyma wraith amlder
O bryn hyd uchwr
Dyngwener—*

Behold the multifarious woe from morn till eve of Friday. *And y Creed.*

Prinad, s. m. (prinân) A rendering scarce or scanty; a becoming scarce; a diminishing.

Prinhawl, a. (prinân) Tending to scarcity.

Prinân, v. q. (prin) To make scarce, scanty or small; to diminish; to grow scarce; to be diminished.

Prinder, s. m. (prin) Scarcity; scantiness.

Prindra, s. m. (prin) Scarcity, scantiness.

Print, s. m.—pl. t. iau (py—rhint) That forms a notch, or scratch; a print.

Printiad, s. m. (print) A printing, a marking.

Printiaw, v. a. (print) To imprint, to print.

Printiedig, a. (printiad) Imprinted, or printed.

VOL. II.

Prinwydd, s. pl. aggr. (prin—gwydd) Scarlet-oak.

Prinwydden, s. f. (prinwydd) The scarlet oak.

Priodadwy, a. (priawd) Capable of being appropriated; marriageable.

Priodas, s. f.—pl. t. au (priawd) A marriage.

Priodas Sais a Gwyddel, naidlaw droe yr ygabell.

The marriage of an Englishman and an Irishwoman, jumping over the broom.

Priodas a wnaethpwyd ar dibechu cydgnewd y rhwng gwr a gwrraig, ac ar eiddad plant.

Marriage was established for divesting of sin a carnal union between man and woman, and for begetting children. *L. G. Hergest.*

Nid er diben priodas, na'i thwyll, yddym ni yn dywedyd, gent mab i forwyn; osid naidlaw yddym ni ei galfaelad ef.

It is not for annihilating marriage, nor for obscuring it, that we are saying, a son is born to a virgin; but the setting aside his birth is what we do. *Ydori Shvester.*

Priodasawl, a. (priodas) Matrimonial.

Priodasfab, s. m. (priodas—mab) A bridegroom.

Priodasferch, s. f. (priodas—merch) A bride.

Priodasgan, s. f. (priodas—gan) A bridal song.

Priodasgerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (priodas—cerdd) An epithalamium, or a bridal song.

Priodawl, a. (priawd) Appropriate, peculiar; legitimate; belonging to marriage; married.

Dau fab gyfreithiawl briodollon.

Two sons legitimate ones of marriage. *Welsh Laws.*

Priodawr, s. m.—pl. priodorian (priawd) A proprietary, a hereditary possessor of land; a prince; one who has a natural claim; a native.

Yn bedwarygwyr ydi t dyn yn briadawr.

As a fourth person will a man become a hereditary proprietor. *Welsh Laws.*

Eldr, priodawr o'r Gogledd:—Cenau ab Coel Hen, priodawr o'r Gogledd.

Eldr, a prince from the North:—Cenau son of Coel the Aged, a prince from the North. *Harvard.*

Priodedig, a. (priawd) Appropriated; wedded.

Priodfab, s. m.—pl. priodfeibion (priawd—mab) A bridegroom.

Priodferch, s. f.—pl. t. ed (merch) A bride.

Priodi, v. a. (priawd) To render appropriate; to espouse; to marry; to be married.

*Y farch a ddol i'w phrodi,
Hwy'r y daw i'w priodi.*

The woman that comes to be tried, late will she come to be married. *Adage.*

*Mor gadarn yd gollu hyd Reges
Mab Owain Frydain; priodes gwenedd
Gwyndafra Eryr.*

So powerfully will the son of Owain defend Britain as far as Reges; the eldest prince of the region of Eryr has appropriated the happy land. *L. G. Mech, i Redri.*

Priodlad, s. m. (priodi) A marrying, a wedding.

Priodoldeb, s. m. (priodawl) Appropriateness.

Priodolder, s. m. (priodawl) Appropriateness, propriety; attribute; property, the right or title to a thing.

Oe y nawfed-dyn a ddaw i ofyn tir difoddedig yn ei briodolder, a hwnw a ddys diadad am ei fod yn myned o briodawr yn an-mbriodawr, ac yna y gwrandawr y gyfrith y diadad hwn.

If the ninth person shall come to demand land extinguished as to title and he shall give an outcry on account of his becoming from a proprietor to be one without property, thereupon the law will listen to that outcry. *Welsh Laws.*

Priodoleddig, a. (priodawl) Appropriated.

Priodoledd, s. m. (priodawl) Appropriateness.

Priodoli, v. a. (priodawl) To appropriate, to make appropriate or proper; to become appropriate; to dedicate; to render peculiar.

Priodoliad, s. m. (priodawl) An appropriating, a rendering peculiar; a dedication.

Priodoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (priodawl) Appropriation; the state of being peculiar.

Priodoliaethu, v. a. (priodoliaeth) To make an appropriation; to assign an attribute.

31

Priodolrwydd, s. m. (priodawl) Appropriateness.
Priodolwr, s. m.—pl. priodolwyr (priodawl—gwr)
 An appropriate man.

Priodori, v. a. (priodawr) To render a proprietor; to become a proprietor, or inheritor.
Priodoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (priodawr) A peculiar property; an inheritance.

*Cynnyddwys mawr wr mawr freolaeth galf,
 Yu nghynaf ei brif briodoriaeth.*

An exalted man has increased the great frailty of anxiety, in the affliction of his primary inheritance. *Ll. P. Moch, i Grist.*

Prion, s. pl. aggr. (pri) Origination; animals in a first state of life; imps.

Prionyn, s. m. dim. (prion) A little imp.

*Pig wenwynig anianawl;
 Prionyn o dydyna diawl.*

A spike of nature poisonous; an imp from the devil's territory. *I. Gethin ab I. ab Llewelyn, i'r neidr.*

Pris, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pri—is) That is reckoned; that is taken; rate, value, price.

Prisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pris) A valuation.

Prisiaw, v. a. (pris) To value, to appraise.

Prisiawl, a. (pris) Belonging to rate, or price.

Pro, s. m. (py—rho) That is counter, or against.

Probyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (pro—pwyll) The stilt of a plough.

Probyllau a rhagurawdd, ceulawg s dal.

The stilt and the beam, the value is a penny. *Welsh Laws.*

Proc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pro) A thrust, a drive.

Prociad, s. m.—pl. t. au (proc) A thrusting.

Prociaw, v. a. (proc) To thrust, to stick, to stab.

Prociwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (proc—gwr) A thruster, a sticker, a stabber.

Proest, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pro—est) A sequel in contrast with the first; a term in prosody for a counterchange of vowels; it is also called *gorchan*. *Proest Cadwynardl*, a quadran stanza with alternate concatenated rhyme; *proest cyfnewidiawg*, alternity interchanged; *proest unardl*, a single rhymed alternity.

Proestawdl, s. f.—pl. proestodlau (proest—awdl) Rhyme with vowels interchanged.

Proestiad, s. m. (proest) Interchanging of vowels.

Proestiaw, v. a. (proest) To interchange vowels.

Proestlawn, a. (proest) Abounding with counterchanges of vowel sounds.

*A dysydd ei fudd i feirdd proestlawn;
 A dyran atan; ataw ydd awn.*

And he will bestow his bounty to harmonious bards; and he will set apart shares for us; to him let us go.

Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Proestodlaeth, s. m. (proestawdl) The state of having rhyme with counterchanged vowels.

Proestodli, v. a. (proestawdl) To form rhyme with vowels counterchanged.

Proestodliad, s. m. (proestawdl) A rhyming with vowels counterchanged.

Profadwy, a. (prawf) Provable, or essayable.

Profawl, a. (prawf) Belonging to proof.

Profedig, a. (prawf) Proved, approved.

Profedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (profedig) The act of rendering proved; temptation.

Cariad a bair i ddyn enogia y byd, a bod yn llawen mewn trallodau a phrofedigaethau.

Love will cause a man to condemn the world, and to be cheerful in afflictions and temptations. *Marchant Cragtad.*

Profedigawl, a. (profedig) Probationary.

Profi, v. a. (prawf) To prove, to try, to examine; to attempt; to essay; to taste. *Profi gyad*, to examine for the function of a judge.

Nid erchie bwyd ei brofi.

Virtues only demanded to be tested.

Adage.

*Tair lloeg y dorchant lloeg lloer:
 Tair prawf, prif lyngas wy brw bawl:
 Un o lwerddon;
 Arall arfogion
 O'r Llychlyniglon,
 Lloerw bwlion m.*

Three legions came in vessels of the food; three ample ships basely to attempt him: one from Ireland; another of warriors of the Llychlynian men, long barbed of the food. *Gwethmawr, i O. Gwynedd.*

Profiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (prawf) A proving; a trying, or essaying; a probation; a tasting; an essay, or trial.

Profiadawl, a. (profiad) Probationary.

Profiadu, v. a. (profiad) To make a probation.

Profiannawl, a. (profiant) Probationary.

Profiannu, v. a. (profiant) To make probation.

Profiannus, a. (profiant) Probationary.

Profiannusaw, v. a. (profiannus) To render probationary; to become probationary.

Profiant, s. m. (prawf) Probation; proof.

Profiator, ger. (profiad) In proving.

Profiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (profiad) A probator.

Profitor, sup. (prawf) To be proving.

Profwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (profi—gwr) A prover, a tryer, an examiner; one who attempts; a taster.

Proffes, s. f.—pl. t. au (pro—ffes) A predetermination; a vow; a profession, a calling.

Crefyddwr, a doro ei broffes, mid gair ei alr.

A religious man who shall break his vow, his word is a force. *Wales Law.*

Proffesawr, s. m.—pl. proffesorion (proffes) A retary; a professor.

Proffesiad, s. m. (proffes) A making a vow; entering into an obligation; a professing.

Proffesw, v. a. (proffes) To predetermine course; to make a vow; to profess.

Proffeswr, s. m.—pl. proffeswyr (proffes—wr) One who enters into a solemn obligation.

Proffesydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (proffes) A person who predetermines; a professor.

Prophwyd, s. m.—pl. t. i (pro—pwyd) A prophet.

Nid prophwyd neb yn ei wlad ei ben.

No one is a prophet in his own country. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Prophwydawl, v. a. (prophwyd) To prophesy.

Prophwydoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (prophwydawl)

A prophecy, a prognostication.

Prw, s. m. (py—rhu) That tends out, or forward.

Prudd, a. (pru) Circumspect, prudent, discreet; serious; sad, sorrowful.

O gydgyngbor tywysogion Ffrainc, y rhoddodd Llewelyn, a choron y deyrnas y gylid i hi; a gwedd hyryd y cyfoeth yn brudd ac yn ddoeth ac yn ddodwydd byd ei ors.

From the common advice of the princes of France, it was given to Llewelyn, and the crown of the kingdom, and after that he governed the realm discreetly and was happy, as long as his life lasted. *G. ab Iwan.*

Pruddaad, s. m. (pruddau) A rendering circumspect or prudent; a rendering serious; a becoming serious or thoughtful.

Pruddawl, v. a. (pruddau) Of a prudent tendency; tending to become serious or thoughtful.

Pruddau, v. a. (prudd) To use circumspection; to become prudent; to be serious; to become sad or sorrowful.

Prudd-deb, s. m. (prudd) Prudence; seriousness.

Prudd-der, s. m. (prudd) Seriousness; pensiveness.

Prudd-dra, s. m. (prudd) Discreetness.

Pruddedd, s. m. (prudd) Discreetness; sadness.

Prw, s. m. (py—rhu) Extension or a reach forward; a state of anxiety.

Prws, s. m. (prw) A state tending to; a state of activity, or business.

'rwst, *s. m.* (*prws*) Bustle; turmoil, tumult.
'rwy, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* on (*prw*) That tends onward.
'rwyaw, *v. a.* (*prwy*) To attain, or to reach.
'rwyawl, *a.* (*prwy*) Attaining, reaching.
'rwsy, *s. m.* (*py—rhwys*) A tendency to protrude.
'rwsyaw, *v. a.* (*prwys*) To protrude, to reach out.
'rwsawl, *a.* (*prwys*) Protruding, reaching out.
'rwsyg, *s. m.* (*prwys*) That protrudes; that is over, upon, or impending.
'rwsygaw, *v. a.* (*prwysg*) To surmount, to get upon, to get uppermost.

Pan dyblai, prwygaf i'r bwr,
Gael anrwyd—

When he thought he might, he mounted to the top, thinking to have a treat—
L. Mow, duchan Ll. ab Gutyn.

'rwsygawl, *a.* (*prwysg*) Surmounting, getting on.
'rwsygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* an (*prwysg*) A surmounting, a getting uppermost.
'rwsygl, *s. m.* (*prwysg*) That is impending.
'rwsygliad, *s. m.* (*prwysgl*) An impending.
'rwsysiad, *s. m.* (*prwys*) A protruding, thrusting.
'rwsyst, *s. m.* (*prwys*) That is forward, or before; an obstacle; that causes anxiety, or care.
'rwsysti, *s. m.* (*prwyst*) Solicitude, or anxiety.

Nac ofawch ormod prwystl,
Nwy no'r fwyach yn gweith,
Nid ardd, nid erddir toll;
Nid llawenach neb no hi.

Be not dejected with too much anxiety, more than the blackbird in a grove, who ploughs not, who has no ploughing done for her; there is none more cheerful than her. *Englynion Moe.*

Prwystiad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* an (*prwyst*) A rendering fall of bustle; a becoming solicitous.
Prwystiaw, *v. a.* (*prwyst*) To bustle; to be full of anxiety, to be solicitous.
Prwysti, *s. m.* (*prwyst*) That is agitated, tumultuous or bustling. *a.* Tumultuous; bustling.

Prwystl fydd ton, a tharan;
Cyd bont brwstl eu gweith,
Yn nydd trin ni yn Trystan.

Tumultuous will be a wave, and a thunder; as long as their course may be tumultuous, is the day of conflict I am Trystan. *Ymdd. Trystan a Gwarchmai.*

Prwystiad, *s. m.* (*prwystl*) A bustling; hurry.
Prwystiaw, *v. a.* (*prwystl*) To bustle, to hurry.
Prwystledd, *s. m.* (*prwystl*) A state of bustling.
Pry, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* oedd (*py—rhy*) That is extended; that is produced; that abounds; produce; food, victuals. *Dos i hel dy bry,* go and hunt for thy food, or seek for thy grub.
Pryd, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* ian (*py—rhyd*) That is present, that is an object or under cognizance; a stated period, set time, hour, or season; time; a meal time; also, the favour of the countenance, or visage; an aspect; also comeliness, handsomeness, beauty. *O bryd bwy gilydd,* from one time to another; *pa bryd y dot yma?* what time wilt thou come here?

Un-pryd yr iar yn ysgubawr.

The hen makes but one meal in a barn. *Adage.*

Hwarddedig pryd with a garer.

The countenance wears a smile towards such as he loves. *Adage.*

Nid wrth bryd cerid gwelgedd.

Not by the aspect do the women love. *Adage.*

Yr oedd hi, er a ddwyron',
Ragor bryd rhag eiry bron.

There was to thee, whatever they may say, a countenance serving the snow of the hill. *Bede Brwynllys.*

Pryd, *adv.* (*py—rhyd*) Seeing that; as it happens.
Pryd nad clif, seeing that thou wouldst not go.
Prydain, *a.* (*pryd*) Exhibiting presence or cognizance; exhibiting an open or fair aspect; full of beauty, well-seeming, beautiful; polished or

civilized with respect to morals. *YNYS PRYDAIN*, the Fair Island, the Isle of Britain.

Tri enw Ynys Prydain; cyn ei chyflannoddy Gwl Gwl o galwal Cws Merddin; gweili ei chafael, y Fyl Ynys; a gwedi caffel o Brydyn ab Aedd Mawr hi, Ynys Prydyn.

The three names of the Isle of Britain: before it was inhabited the Hord Gwl used to call it the Water-girt Green Flat; after obtaining it, the Honey Island; and after Prydyn son of Aedd the Great had obtained it, the Isle of PRYDYN. *Triodd.*

Triagail cantref Prydain y sydd dan Cado Hen.

The three score hundreds of BRITAIN are under Cado the Aged. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Prydawl, *a.* (*pryd*) Belonging to what is present or an object of cognizance; seasonable.

Prydeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* prydeiniad (*prydain*) An inhabitant of Britain, a Briton.

Pryder, *s. m.* (*prw*) Anxiety, solicitude, care.

Ni wyr pryder nis prydero ac nis prydo.

He knows not anxiety that does not consider and that does not experience. *Adage.*

Mi nid wyf lawen o lawenydd bryd,
Am bryder yr unlydd;
Am Owain, am ddwyrain dyrllydd,
Am deyrn, am gedyrn gedydd.

I am not cheerful from cheerfulness of mind, because of the trouble of that one day; for Owain, for exalted generosity, for a prince, for the companion of the mighty. *D. Lloisgwrn Moe.*

Pryderawl, *a.* (*pryder*) Solicitous, anxious, considerate, provident, careful, thoughtful.

Pryderl, *s. m.* (*pryder*) Anxiety, deep thought.

Pryderiad, *s. m.* (*pryder*) A causing anxiety; a considering anxiously.

Pryderu, *v. n.* (*pryder*) To be anxious, to be solicitous; to consider; to provide.

Dihudd a brydero.

Let such as will be anxious be divested of sleep. *Adage.*

Gweddus ar wraig, y nalll law yn casgu, y llall yn rhanu, ac ei phen yn pryderu.

Seemly on a woman, the one hand collecting, and the other distributing, and her head considering. *Triodd Moe.*

Pryderus, *a.* (*pryder*) Anxious, pensive.

Pryderusaw, *v. a.* (*pryderus*) To render anxious; to become solicitous, to become thoughtful.

Pryderusedd, *s. m.* (*pryderus*) Anxiousness.

Pryderusrwydd, *s. m.* (*pryderus*) Anxiousness, solicitousness; pensiveness; contemplativeness.

Pryderwawd, *s. m.* (*pryder—gwawd*) A profoundly considered eulogy.

Pryderwawd cendawd cyfnerthi ni wn.

Profound praise of the energetic mind I am not master of. *Elusen ab Gwarchmai.*

Prydfalch, *a.* (*pryd—balch*) Of a superb aspect.

Prydfardd, *s. m.*—*pl.* prydfeirdd (*pryd—bardd*) A bard who delineates; a recording bard.

Gwaedd uchel dwyn Hywel harid;
Gwaeth yw dwyn brawdfach brydfardd.

A loud outcry for the taking away of Hywel the Superb; woe is the taking the foster-brother of a recording bard. *Iolo Goch.*

Prydfawr, *a.* (*pryd—mawr*) Magnificent.

Graecaw amw ynghudd yn Mhrydain
I'm mbyrdiawr ddaenhuad.

The gratulation of the public ministry in Britain to my magnificent restorer. *Ll. P. Moch, i G. ab Llywelyn.*

Prydferth, *a.* (*pryd—berth*) Of fair time, seasonable; handsome, decent, or seemly.

Cymeryd alludes heddyw yn wraig it, ni wyddodd ti pa le pan henyn, a gwrthawd fy merch innau; etnebyddi hagen nad pryderth it hyn, ac nad dibrid hyd tra paráu werth yn y brach deua hwn.

Taking this day a stranger for thy wife, whom thou dost not know whence descended, and refusing also my daughter; know therefore that such a thing is not handsome in thee, and it shall not be requited, whilst there is strength in this right arm. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Prydferthedd, *s. m.* (*prydferth*) Becomingness.

Prydferthiad, *s. m.* (*prydferth*) A rendering handsome, a becoming comely or graceful.

prydferth, *s. m.* (prydferth) Becoming-
gracefulness.
prydferth, *s. m.* (prydferth) To render becom-
comely.
prydferth, *s. m.* (prydferth) Becomingness,
comeliness, gracefulness.
pryd, *s. m.* (pryd) A delineating of nature; a
composing of poetry; poetry.

Yn yr ystyr, neu brydial!

What is metre, or poetry?

Sim. Pechm.

pryd-iaith, *s. f.* (pryd-iaith) Poetic language.
pryd, *s. m.* (pryd) To represent an object; to
represent an event; to render seasonable; to set
part a time; to become seasonable.

Yn yr ystyr, neu brydial!

Yn yr ystyr, neu brydial!

Yn yr ystyr, neu brydial!

*There comes from Alclad bold faithful men, to drive away war
from the Britons; there comes from Llydaw an auxiliary becom-
ing seasonable, heroes on steeds of war who will not respect their
lives.*

Golyddau, Armes Prydain.

prydawl, *s. m.* (pryd) Objective; belonging to an
event; seasonable, or of due time.

prydlaeth, *s. m.* (pryd-laeth) The quantity of
milk milked at one time.

prydlaen, *s. m.* (pryd-laen) Seasonable, timely.

prydlaenad, *s. m.* (prydlaenad) A rendering sea-
sonable; a becoming timely.

prydlaenau, *v. a.* (prydlaenau) To render season-
able; to become seasonable or timely.

prydlaender, *s. m.* (prydlaender) Seasonableness.

prydlaenodd, *s. m.* (prydlaenodd) Seasonableness.

prydlaeni, *v. a.* (prydlaeni) To render seasonable.

prydlaenau, *s. m.* (prydlaenau) The
time from mid-day to the sixth hour; the after-
noon.

Prigolau, dwyrain dawns,

Amser, aherth iawn,

A bore, a dawn,

A phrydawn hwy.

*The twilight, when beauty rises, the hour of vapour, of accept-
able sacrifice, and morning, and noon, and afternoon late.*

L. G. Cuth.

prydawnawl, *s. m.* (prydawnawl) Afternoon tide.

prydawnbryd, *s. m.* (prydawnbryd) An afternoon meal; a dinner.

prydawnfryd, *s. m.* (prydawnfryd) After-
noon meat; a dinner.

prydawnfryd, *s. m.* (prydawnfryd) A
certain afternoon.

prydawni, *v. s.* (prydawni) To grow late in the
day, or in the afternoon.

*Trech i ddyn o'i wyn a'i yst na ddaw,
Cyn fwrddyd brydawni—*

*It is simple for a man, that from his lust and his ardour he doth
not come, ere his day grows towards a close.*

Edm. Pry.

prydawniad, *s. m.* (prydawniad) A becoming late
in the afternoon.

prydred, *s. m.* (pryd-rhed) Chronology.

prydu, *v. a.* (prydu) To represent an object; to
represent an event; to record time; to deline-
ate, to form; to compose; to compose poetry.

Prydu gairiau chwaraes;—Yr Arglwydd a bryddodd y poder.

To invent playful words;—The Lord composed the paternoster.

H. Cer. Mag.—Mabington.

*Ref a orog Hengist, erbyn y dydd hwn, prydu twyll, nid awgyn
no rhoddi cyllau i'w bod gwr oadodyn.*

*What did Hengist, against that day, was to contrive treachery,
nothing less than giving a long knife to every man of them.*

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dewlawn dduchen Dafydd

O'n prydu ym gloewrym gied

O arall—

*I would rather choose the satire of David, than to have compos-
ed for me splendid praise by another.*

Gr. Grog.

prydu, *v. a.* (prydu) Slightly, comely; seasonable.
prydusaw, *v. s.* (prydusaw) To render comely or
handsome; to become comely; to become sea-
sonable or timely.

prydusdra, *v. m.* (prydusdra) Comeliness; beauty;
seasonableness.

prydusedd, *s. m.* (prydusedd) Comeliness, beauty;
seasonableness.

prydusarwydd, *s. m.* (prydusarwydd) Comeliness.

prydwen, *s. f.* (pryd-gwen) That is white.

Tarlau a gymdal Arthur ar ei ysgwydd, yr hon a elwid Prydwen.

*A shield did Arthur take upon his shoulder, the which was cal-
led Prydwen.*

Gr. ab Arthur.

prydydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (prydydd) One who de-
scribes or represents, a recorder of events; one
who forms or composes; a delineator of what
is beautiful; a teacher of what is fair, in a
moral sense, a civilizer; a poet.

Tri pheth a wnant prydydd; awen, gwybodaeth a chyhyrion.

Three things form a poet; genius, knowledge, and licence.

Bardd.

prydyddaid, *s. m.* (prydyddaid) Like a poet, poetic.

prydyddawl, *s. m.* (prydyddawl) Poetic, poetical.

prydyddes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (prydyddes) A poetess.

prydyddiad, *s. m.* (prydyddiad) A poetising.

prydyddiaeth, *s. m.* (prydyddiaeth) The composition
of poetry, poetry.

*Tair dyben prydyddiaeth; cynnydd ddaol, cynnydd ddaol,
cynnydd dyddau.*

*The three intentions of poetry; the increase of good, the in-
crease of understanding, and the increase of happiness.*

Bardd.

prydyddu, *v. a.* (prydyddu) To poetise, to com-
pose poetry, to write verses, or to versify.

prydyn, *s. m.* (prydyn) A name synonymous with
Prydain, or Britain, and sometimes used for it
but in general applied to Scotland.

Hon a orugyn

Holl Loegr a Phrydya.

She will conquer all England and Scotland.

Taliesin.

prydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (prydd) That is teeming
with produce; a luxuriant spot.

A'r bedwerydd

Rhan mawn i'r prydd,

Yn dda i'r ffrwyth

Ar ei gartref—

A'r bryn a'r prydd

A yst ddaerdydd;

A'r dyn a fo

Tebyg iddo,

Cael mae hwn

Y gair a'i gadw.

*And the fourth part in rich land, producing fruit a hundred-
fold; and the hill and dale are happy; and the person who is
similar to that, he receives the word and keeps it.*

T. ab Iwan a'r Rhy.

prydd, *s. m.* (prydd) Good, teeming with good; rich
or luxuriant; comfortable, happy.

prydd, *s. m.* (prydd) To live well; *gwlad prydd* teem, a coun-
try abounding with every comfort; *llath prydd*,
rich milk; *yd prydd*, fine corn.

Sid.

Tragwyddoldeb yw dy oen brydd;

Pawb oroll ydd i ddaerdd.

Eternity is thy happy life; all other beings are to end.

Gr. G. Grog.

Mae guto'r bryddid gorus,

Ac o'i bryddid's brydd.

He has the best of victuals, and all of his month comfortable.

Bardd a'r Rhy.

pryddad, *s. m.* (pryddad) A teeming with good
a becoming luxuriant; a being comfortable.

pryddawl, *s. m.* (pryddawl) Of a luxuriant tenden-
cy; tending to be comfortable.

pryddau, *v. a.* (pryddau) To become teeming with
luxuriance; to be productive.

pryddodd, *s. m.* (pryddodd) Luxuriantness, fertility.

ryrdest, s. f.—pl. t. au (pry—dest) A rule or law of poetry; metre; song. *Fryrdest ddaedi, blank verse.*

Pryrdestau Cymaru, cymrodol cynnw, Nadd Cynrdestu a'n cymau!

The poets of Wales, expressive of social harmony, shall not Cynrdestu maintain them!

ryrdestawd, s. m. (prydest) Poetic composition

*Goren ym o'm rhen ragfedi
Rwyddi afaith o brifiaith bryde,
Prydestawd o'r Drindawd draetha
Traeth folant teilyngdawd dalu.*

Rest for me from my Lord to be pre-endowed with the fluent mastery of poetry in a primitive tongue, a composition speaking of the Trinity, a discourse of praise, a tribute due to be paid.

Elder Sels.

ryrdestawl, a. (prydest) Metrical, poetical.

ryrdestiad, s. m. (prydest) A forming of metre

ryrdestu, v. a. (prydest) To form rules of poetry; to make metrical compositions.

ryrdestwr, s. m.—pl. prydestwyr (prydest—gwr) A versifier, a minstrel.

ryrddawr, a. (prydd) Greatly teeming or rich.

ryrddiad, s. m. (prydd) A teeming with produce; a rendering luxuriant.

ryrddineb, s. m. (prydd) Luxuriantness.

ryrddus, a. (prydd) Of a productive nature.

pryf, s. m.—pl. t. ed (pry) Any thing produced, or generated; any small animal, a vermin; a worm. *Pryf ffyrnig yw y seidr, the snake is a noxious vermin; pryf cyfrwys yw llwynnau, a fox is a cunning animal; y pryf, the vermin; a term often used for an animal that is hunted for prey, but more particularly applied to the hare. Pryf llwyd, pryf penfith, a badger; also called brach and mochyn bychan; pryf cadach-cw, pryf y gwinwydd, blewog amldroed, a palmerworm; pryf y dail, pryf y cawl, pryf y bre-sych, lindys, a caterpillar; pryf ciust, chwilen ciust, an earwig; pryf y gamwyll, pryf y goleu-ad, pryf y maldwydd, pryf dillad, a moth; pryf cogy, adar cop, a spider; pryf y gwellt, pryf ysgwed, a cadeworm; pryf yr yd, ydy, the caterpillar.*

Pryfad, s. m.—pl. pryfaid (pryf) An animal state; an animal; a vermin; a worm.

Pryfadau, a. (pryfad) Fall of vermin; vermiculous; moth.

Pryfawl, a. (pryf) Verminous; vermicular.

Pryfed, s. pl. aggr. (pryf) Vermin; worms.

*Trefnais wrth afaith afaith afaith;
Trefnais i bryfed, lle yd ymbrofa!*

Then didst prepare the slough of hell suitable for Satan; the habitation for worms, where they will be in mutual strife.

Cornewyn.

Pryfediad, s. m. (pryfed) Vermination.

Pryfedig, a. (pryfed) Affected by worms. *Pren pryfedig, worm-eaten wood.*

Pryfedu, v. a. (pryfed) To become worms; to breed worms, to verminate.

Pryfen, s. f.—pl. t. au (pryf) A vermin of the female kind.

*Y bryfen, grybes gefnach
A'r garen a'r barns bach.*

The animal, the warmly clad hare, with the small shanks and legs.

T. Pryf.

Pryfeta, v. a. (pryfed) To gather vermin, to hunt for vermin.

Pryfetol, s. c.—pl. pryfetolion (pryfed) A vermin-catcher.

Pryfig, a. (pryf) Having worms, vermiculous.

Pryfigodd, s. f. (pryfig) A breeding of worms.

Pryfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pryf) A vermin-killer.

Pryfyddiaeth, s. m. (pryfydd) The calling of a vermin-killer.

Pryfyn, s. m. dim. (pryf) A small vermin; a little worm; a single vermin.

*Nid gwr dewr, nid gwr dyn
Nid par wyf, ond pryfyn.*

Not a brave man, not a best person, not pure am I, but a small worm.

W. Middleton.

Pryffan, s. m. (pry—ffan) A spreading radiation

Pryffwn, s. m. (pry—ffwn) A source of spreading.

a. Excellent, principal, superior.

Gogwa Ddaw, pryffwn y proffwyd.

I know God, the one set forth of the prophets.

Li. P. Mech.

*Gwigoedd ym rhoddes—
O borffar, o bryffwn flant,
O hall, ac sar ac arian.*

Garments he bestowed on me, of purple, of superior linen, of velvet, and gold and silver.

Li. P. Mech.

Pryffwnt, s. m. (pryffwn) A source of spreading; a centre; a principal.

*Gadewais, a bystidia bwyt
Priffford y bob, a'n pryffwnt.*

I forsook, and I turned off the people's high road, and their central point.

D. ab Owllwyn.

Pryleu, s. m. (pry—llen) A fluent utterance.

Pryn, s. m. (pry) A take, a taking to one's self; a purchase; desert, merit. *a. Bought.*

Gwell un syawyr pryn na dda syawyr parawd.

Better is one wit bought than two wits ready.

Adage.

Gwell addon gwarth neg na pryn.

Better a selling beast than a bought one.

Adage.

Prynadwy, a. (pryn) Purchasable; buyable.

Prynator, ger. (pryn) In purchasing.

Prynawl, a. (pryn) Purchasing, buying.

Pryned, s. f.—pl. t. au (pryn) A holder, or that takes hold; a hand.

Prynedig, a. (pryn) Being purchased; redeemed

Prynedigaeth, s. m. (prynedig) The act of taking, buying, or purchasing; redemption.

Prynedigawl, a. (prynedig) Belonging to purchase; redemptory.

Pryngar, a. (pryn) Addicted to buying.

Pryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryn) A buying, a purchasing; a redeeming.

Pryniadawl, a. (pryniad) Purchasing; redeeming

Pryniawd, s. m. (pryn) The act of buying.

Pryniawdwr, s. m.—pl. pryniawdwyr (pryniawd—gwr) A purchaser or a buyer; a redeemer.

Pryniawdr, s. m.—pl. pryniodron (pryniawd) A purchaser or a buyer; a redeemer.

Prynitor, sup. (pryn) To be purchasing.

Prynu, v. a. (pryn) To take, to lay hold of; to purchase, to buy; to redeem; to deserve, to merit. *Pryna hyn, buy this much.*

Gwarch dy wybodaeth i bryn agawyr.

Sell thy knowledge to buy some.

Adage.

Cas dyn a bryno bob peth ac heb ennill ar ôdlin.

Odious the person who buys every thing without gaining upon any.

Adage.

Cred yn Naw a yth wneith; car Ddaw a yth brynwys; ac ofna Ddaw a yth barna.

Believe in God who made thee; love God who redeemed thee and fear God who will judge thee.

Barddas.

*Nid mas modd dewi heb holl pry oddynt;
Prynesynt eu moll.*

In no wise can I be mute, without asserting who they were; they deserved to be extolled.

Owllwyn.

Prynwyr, s. m.—pl. prynwyr (pryn—gwr) Buyer

Prynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pryn) A buyer.

Prys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pry—ys) A covert; a resort, or an abode; brushwood, underwood.

It forms the names of several places: as Bryn

y Prys; Prysaddfed, Pryseddod, Prys Ior-westl, Prys Gaga, Prystalyn, Prys Dolffyn.

Twrif gawr gorwyddawr gochwy, Mal twrif loredawnt am brys.

The din of the shout of the tolling steed-mounted warriors, like the tumult of a whirlwind over the brushwood.

Selyll Bryfforch.

Prysain, a. (prys) Abounding with coverts; abounding with brushwood. *s. f.* A place covered with brushwood.

Prysawl, a. (prys) Belonging to a covert; frequented; overrun with brushwood.

Prysedd, s. m. (prys) State of being frequented.

Prysedda, v. a. (prysedd) To make a resort; to make an abode, to dwell, to inhabit.

Pryseddawl, a. (prysedd) Belonging to a dwelling
Pryseddfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (prysedd) A place of resort; a dwelling place.

Pryseddod, s. f.—pl. t. au (prysedd—bod) A dwelling place, or a habitation.

Prysediad, s. m. (prysedd) A making a resort; a fixing an abode; a dwelling.

Pryseddu, v. a. (prysedd) To make a resort; to take up an abode; to dwell.

Y nos hono y doel Collen adref i'w guddig, ac y gwoddial ar Dduw am gael lle i bryseddu tra byddal byw.

That night Collen came home to his hermitage, and he prayed to God for obtaining a place to dwell whilst he should live.

Buckedd Collen.

Prysel, s. m.—pl. t. au (prys) A place overgrown with brushwood, a thicket.

Pryseliad, s. m. (prysel) A becoming covered with brushwood, a growing to a thicket.

Pryselu, v. n. (prysel) To become overgrown with brushwood, or to become a thicket.

Prysg, s. m.—pl. t. au (prys) That extends or stretches over; also brushwood, or underwood. There are several mountains of this name; as the *Prysg Du*, in Radnorshire, *Y Prysg*, in Glamorganshire.

Prysgawl, a. (prysg) Expanding over, covering.

Prysgiad, s. m. (prysg) A stretching over; also a becoming covered with brushwood.

Prysgl, s. m. (prysg) A copse; brushwood.

Prysgliach, s. pl. aggr. (prysgl) Stunted straggling trees.

Prysglwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (prysg—llwyn) Copse.

Prysgoed, s. pl. aggr. (prys—coed) Brushwood.

Prysgwydd, s. pl. (prysg—gwydd) Brushwood.

Prysgwydden, s. f. dim. (prysgwydd) A coppice-tree.

Prysgyll, s. m. (prys—cyll) A place overgrown with small hazel wood, a hazel copse.

Prysiad, s. m. (prys) A forming a covert; a making a resort; a becoming overrun.

Prystell, s. f. (prwat) Tumult, or uproar.

Prystellach, s. f. (prystell) A state of uproar. *v. a.* To make an uproar or a tumult.

Y rhai drwg—pan drosgont wy y daw y cythreullaid yn heitlau a phrystellach (awr gant) ym grolaw i byrth uffern.

The wicked ones, when they are deceased, the devils will urge in screams with dire uproar horribly to the gates of hell.

Elucidarius.

Prysu, v. a. (prys) To form a covert; to make a resort; to overrun; to cover with brushwood.

Prysur, a. (prws) Assiduous, diligent, busy; making haste; serious. *Yr wyf yn brysur iawn wrth dy waith, thou art very busy at thy work; gweda imi yn brysur, tell me seriously. Dyfied.*

Rhaid yw ymddilwng i'w lloedd present, Canys prysur ei holeredd!

It is necessary to depart from the station of the present, for seeing is the vanity of it.

Elide Soli.

Prysuraw, v. a. (prysur) To make haste with what is in hand; to be assiduous; to haste. to be serious or intent upon a thing.

Prysurawl, a. (prysur) Tending to be assiduous, tending to hasten; of a serious turn.

Prysardeb, s. m. (prysur) Assiduity, diligence; business; haste; earnestness, attentiveness.

Prysuredig, a. (prysur) Being busied, hastened.

Prysuriad, s. m. (prysur) A being diligent, a busy; a hastening, a giving attention.

Prysuriath, s. m. (prysur) The state of being diligent; a state of bustle; attention.

Och Dduw! na ddaw ef eto'neth, I ytwag treiswyr treiswriaeth cynnyga Yn nghyfl prysuriath.

Would to God that he were to come again, to humble the oppressors, of the most violent oppression, in the urgency of distress.

Elide Soli.

Prysurwch, s. m. (prysur) Diligence; earnestness; a state of bustle or haste.

Prysurwr, a. m.—pl. prysurwyr (prysur—gwr) A bustling; a hastener.

Pryswr, s. m.—pl. pryswyr (prys—gwr) A sorter, a frequenter; a dweller.

Puch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (py—uch) A sigh; earnest desire, a wish.

Puchaw, v. a. (puch) To sigh; to long, to wish.

Ar eu pechodau puchawen arwydd eidd; Ym dwyn croes Crist ar fy ysgwydd; Augur yr enaid, afraid afwydd, A ddaw am buchlaw am bechwydd.

On their sins I would have desired the signs of the cross that I might bear the cross of Christ on my shoulder; the of the soul, an unloving fate, will come for longing for a edness.

Elide Soli.

Puchedig, a. (puch) Being longed for or desired.
Puchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (puch) A sighing after; a desiring earnestly; a desiring.

Puchiannawl, a. (puchiant) Panting; sighing; earnestly desirous; greatly longing after.

Puchiannu, v. a. (puchiant) To make a sighing to desire earnestly, to long or to pant after.

Puchiannus, a. (puchiant) Sighing; longing.

Puchiant, s. m. (puch) A sighing; earnest desire.

Daw llywyswr— Ddoddu digrwydd s'm diweddod hyd frwad; Defaid dibechawd ym a bucho; O bechiant mawrion of a'r rhodda Roddion ordywyll s'm didwyll!

God the supreme ruler, with uncorrupted love may he send me for judgement; a sincere heart may he send for me; greatly existing anxiety may he bestow on me; that shall undecieve me.

Elide Soli.

Puchlaw, v. a. (puch) To sigh, to desire earnestly.
Puchlawl, a. (puch) Sighing, longing, wishing.

Puchwr, s. m.—pl. puchwyr (puch—gwr) One who sighs, one who longs.

Pud, s. m. (py—ud) That tends to allure.

Pudd, s. m. (py—udd) Aptness to stop.

Pul, s. m.—pl. t. on (py—al) That tends to straiten.

Pum, s. m. (py—um) That tends to form, or to aggregate; the number five, used as a prefix in composition.

Pumban, s. m.—pl. t. au (pum—ban) A term of prosody for a stanza of five verses.

Pumbanawg, a. (pumban) Consisting of five verses or lines.

Pumby, s. pl. (pum—bys) Five fingers. *a. Five-fingered; common cinquefoil: pumbyr yr aith, procumbent albidia.*

Pumcanfed, s. m. (pumcant) The five hundredth part. *a. Five hundredth.*

Pumcanmil, s. m. (pumcant—mil) Five hundred thousand. *a. Five hundred thousand.*

Pumcanmilfed, *s. m.* (pumcanmil) Five hundred thousandth part. *a.* Five hundred thousandth.

Pumcanmyrdd, *s. m.* (pumcant—myrdd) The number of five hundred myriads, or five millions. *a.* Five hundred myriads.

Pumcant, *s. m.* (pum—cant) Five hundred.

Pumcanwaith, *s. m.* (pumcant—gwaith) Five hundred times.

Pumdalen, *s. f.* (pum—dalen) A cinquefoil. *a.* Five-leaved.

Pumdalenawg, *a.* (pumdalen) Having five leaves.

Pumdeg, *s. m.* (pum—deg) Fifty. *a.* Fifty.

Pumdegawl, *a.* (pumdeg) Belonging to fifty.

Pumdegfed, *s. m.* (pumdeg) The fiftieth part.

Pumdegmil, *s. m.* (pumdeg—mil) Fifty thousand. *a.* Fifty thousand.

Pumdryll, *s. pl.* (pum—dryll) Five pieces. *a.* Consisting of five pieces.

Pumloes, *s. pl.* (pum—gloes) The five agonies; a term in theology.

Pumleng, *s. pl.* (pum—lleng) Five legions. *a.* Consisting of five legions.

Pumlyfr, *s. pl.* (pum—llyfr) The pentateuch.

Pumped, *s. m.* (pump) The fifth. *a.* Fifth.

Pumpedban, *s. m.* (pumped—ban) A fifth line.

Pumpedmis, *s.* (pumped—mis) The fifth month.

Pumpednos, *s. f.* (pumped—nos) A fifth night.

Pumedran, *s. f.* (pumped—rhan) A fifth part.

Pummil, *s. m.* (pum—mil) Five thousand.

Pummilfed, *s. f.* (pummil) The five thousandth part. *a.* Five thousandth.

Pummis, *s. pl.* (pum—mis) Five months. *a.* Of five months.

Pummysriad, *s. m.*—*pl.* pummysriaid (pum—mysriad) What is five years of age.

Pumwnt, *s. m.* (pum—mwnt) Five hundred thousand.

Pumalen, *s. f.* (pum—dalen) Cinquefoil.

Pumalenawg, *a.* (pumalen) Cinquefoil.

Pumochr, *s. m.* (pum—ochr) A pentagon. *a.* Of five sides.

Pumochrawg, *a.* (pumochr) Five-sided, pentagon.

Pumoed, *s. pl.* (pum—oed) Five ages; a term used sometimes for *Pumoes*.

Pumoes, *s. pl.* (pum—oes) Five lives, or five periods; a term in theology for the period before the coming of Christ.

*Achaw pumoes byd y bu iddaw,
Uchelwr mirnais, ber drain dreyddaw.*

For the sake of the *five ages* of the world, the glorious exalted one was pierced with the point of thorns. *D. Benfras.*

Pumongl, *s. m.* (pum—ongl) That has five angles. *a.* Of five angles.

Pumonglawg, *a.* (pumongl) Pentagonal.

Pump, *s. m.* (pum) Five, used only absolutely.

Pumplyg, *s. m.* (pum—plyg) What is doubled five times. *a.* Quintuple.

Pumplygawl, *a.* (pumplyg) Quintuple.

Pumrhan, *s. pl.* (pum—rhan) Five shares.

Pumrhanawl, *a.* (pumrhan) Quinquartite.

Pumsill, *s. pl.* (pum—sill) Five syllables. *a.* Of five syllables.

Pumsillawg, *a.* (pumsill) Of five syllables.

Pumtant, *s. m.* (pum—fant) A pentachord.

Pumtro, *s. pl.* (pum—tro) Five turns. *a.* Of five turns; five times.

Pumwaith, *s. pl.* (pum—gwaith) Five times.

Pumwan, *s. pl.* (pum—gwan) Five wounds, a term in christian theology.

Can dug pumwan Crist pumoes o gaeth—

Since the *five wounds* of Christ bear the *five ages* out of bondage. *L. P. Moch.*

Pumwr, *s. pl.* (pum—gwr) Five men.

Pumwriad, *s. m.*—*pl.* pumwriaid (pumwr) One who is over five men.

Pun, *s. m.* (py—un) That is equal, even, or equivalent. *a.* Equal, equivalent.

*Podwar pun brodyr a'm be,
Ac i bob un pentaul;
Ni wyr Tŷen berchen i'da.*

Four equal brothers to me have been, and each was allowed to be the head of a family; but Tŷen knows to itself no owner. *Llywarch Hen.*

Punt, *s. f.*—*pl.* punnoedd (pun) A denomination for the sum of twenty shillings, or a pound.

Pur, *s. m.* (py—ur) That is pure or without alloy. *a.* Pure, clean; undefiled, perfect; sincere.

*Iotaf hair, o bwrw arwar,
A beris smad ac arwr.*

I will adore the Cause, from so pure a source did produce revealing things and birds. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Pur, *adv.* (py—ur) Essentially; very. *Pur dda*, very good; *pur dost*, very severe.

Purad, *s. m.* (pur) Depuration, a purifying.

Puradwy, *a.* (purad) Capable of being pure.

Puraidd, *a.* (pur) Somewhat pure or clean.

Purain, *a.* (pur) Abounding with purity.

Puraw, *v. a.* (pur) To purify, to cleanse.

Purawd, *s. m.* (pur) Purgation, or cleansing.

Purawl, *a.* (pur) Purifying, cleansing.

Purawr, *s. m.* (pur) A purifier, a purger.

Purdan, *s. m.* (pur—tan) Purgatory.

Purdeb, *s. m.* (pur) Parity; sincerity.

Tair cynnedd purdeb ar iaith; prif anawdd, prif arfer, a phrifddallwydd.

The three principles of purity in a language; an established idiom, an established usage, and established application. *Barddas.*

Purdra, *s. m.* (pur) Pureness, or purity.

Puredig, *a.* (purad) Purified, cleansed.

Puredigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (puredig) The being purified; a purification; a lustration.

Puredigaethawl, *a.* (puredigaeth) Purificative.

Puredigaethu, *v. a.* (puredigaeth) To make a purification, to make a lustration.

Puredigaw, *v. a.* (puredig) To render purified.

Puredigawl, *a.* (puredig) Purificatory.

Puredd, *s. m.* (pur) Purity, pureness, cleanness.

Pureidd-dra, *s. m.* (puraidd) A purified state.

Pureiddiad, *s. m.* (puraidd) A rendering purified.

Pureiddiaw, *v. a.* (puraidd) To render pure; to become of a pure nature; to lustrate.

Pureiddiedig, *a.* (pureiddiad) Being purified.

Pureiddiedigawl, *a.* (pureiddiedig) Purificative.

Pureiddrwydd, *s. m.* (puraidd) Pureness, purity.

Puren, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* an (pur) A purifying machine, a sifting skreen.

Puriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (pur) A making pure; a becoming pure; a purifying; a lustration.

Puriannawl, *a.* (puriant) Purificative.

Puriannu, *v. a.* (puriant) To dehydrate.

Puriannus, *a.* (puriant) Depuratory, purifying.

Puriannusaw, *v. a.* (purianus) To render purificatory; to become purificative.

Puriant, *s. m.* (pur) Purgation, depuration.

Purior, *ger.* (puriaid) In purifying.

Puriedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (puriaid) A purifier.

Purineb, *s. m.* (pur) A state of purity.

Purion, *adv.* (pur) Essentially, purely; very well.

Wyd burion i gyrchu aneu at wr boneddig.

Thou art very well to fetch death to a nobleman. *Adage, applied to a dilatory one.*

Puritor, *sup.* (pur) To be purifying.

Purian, *a.* (pur—glan) Purely clean, .

Id, adv. (pwyl—clydd) To another.
m.—pl. f. oedd (pwyl—yll) That clears the way forward, an opening a way; impulse; common sense, wit, discretion, prudence, perseverance. Pwyll certh, sharp wit.
Athraw doeth pwyll, athraw angoeth dylth.
The instructor of the wise is reason, the instructor of the gawies is example. Adage.
Owell pwyll nog sar.
Prudence is better than gold. Adage.
A fo da o bwyll a fydd diboen.
He that will be of good discretion will be free from pain. Adage.
Pylt wyb—
Pwyll tan trwy lamon.
Fair Pylt of a course of fire through a chimney. Llywarch Hen.
On pwyll canwyll rhag cymen,
Gorse canwyll yw pwyll pen.
If there be a lamp to avoid contention, the best lamp is common sense. H. C. Llwyd.
A'r bwyll a cyrth o'r bellon,
A'r byd a ddygwydd ar hen.
And the impulsive power will fall out of the globe, and the world will come to an end. Llywarch Hen.
Pwyll, a. (pwyl—yll) Tending onward, forward; wary, discreet.
Par yw ei gledd, por y Glyn,
Pwyll rwygwyr poli orawyn.
Pure is his sword, the lord of the Vale, the forward hero far conquering. Iolo Goch.
Pwyllad, s. m.—pl. f. oedd (pwyl) An impelling, or guiding forward; a reasoning; a reasoning faculty.
Fy Maw, fy nerthiad,
A ddolen trwy fy tad
Rheid i'm pwyllad.
My God, my strengthener did infuse through my temple a soul for my guidance. Taliesin.
Pwylladwy, a. (pwyllad) Capable of reasoning.
Pwyllad, s. c.—pl. pwyllleion (pwyl) That is impulsive; one who uses discretion.
Pwyllator, ger. (pwyllad) In impelling, or investigating; in reasoning.
Pwyllaw, v. a. (pwyl) To clear a way forward, to open a course; to impel; to reason, to think, to deliberate; to act discreetly; to call to mind, to contemplate, to think of.
Pwyllad Ddaewd farchwag gwain,
Ez schwydd gwnethur celcia,
Ys erbyn a cryddid Owain.
Dashed the active warrior would impel onward, expecting to take a corpse, against the hasty onset of Owain. Llywarch Hen.
Mab Dew, dylaf dy bwyllaw.
Son of God, I ought to think of thee. D. Bonifas.
Pwyllawd, s. m. (pwyll) Impulsion; guidance forward; exertion of the mind.
Pwyllawg, a. (pwyll) Having impulse; rational, prudent, discreet, considerate, well-advised; circumspect, wary.
Pedyddawg, pwyllawg pwyll goddadh,
Pell a glod o glodaw aarnad.
Vigorous, impelling forward like the impulse of a conflagration, far has time for collecting spoil. Cynddelw, i O. ab Iedwyr.
Pwyllawr, s. m. (pwyll) An impulse; a motive; reasoning faculty.
Pwyllid, s. f.—pl. f. au (pwyll—tid) A loop.
Pwylledig, a. (pwyllad) Endued with impulse.
Pwyllodd, s. m. (pwyll) Discreetness, wariness.
Pwyllgall, a. (pwyll—call) Rationally wise.
Pwylliad, s. m.—pl. f. au (pwyll) An impelling, or guiding forward; a reasoning, exertion of the mind; contemplation.
Owain i feich cymrudd o gad;
A gwedy gwr garw bwylliad.
I beheld steeds harried with mutual fell from battle; and after the shout a frightful impelling. Llywarch Hen.

Noss goron dan bwyllad nerthiad gwychedd.
Were not the emotion of a hero best under discretion. Anarthur.
Nis myn pwyllad.
He will not receive direction. Adage.
Pwyllad, s. m.—pl. pwylliad (pwyll) A pilot.
Pwylliadu, v. a. (pwyllad) To guide as a pilot.
Pwyllawr, s. m. (pwyll) Impulse; motive.
Daw dewr-wir, pwyll pwyllawr o'n cyhan.
God of active truth, reason is far driven from our contention. L. F. Mech.
Pwyllig, a. (pwyll) Rational; discreet, wary.
Mae yn dawed yn bwyllig iawn, he is coming very leisurely. Dyfed.
Nid pwyllig y dyn a ddolir gwisgion.
The person who harbours envy is not prudent. Adage.
Pwylligrwydd, s. m. (pwyllig) Rationality.
Pwyllineb, s. m. (pwyll) Rationality, prudence.
Pwylllogi, v. a. (pwyllawg) To endue with reason, to become rational.
Pwylllogrwydd, s. m. (pwyllawg) Rationality, considerateness.
Pwyllus, a. (pwyll) Impulsive, rational, discreet.
Pwyllusaw, v. a. (pwyllus) To grow rational.
Pwyllusrwydd, s. m. (pwyllus) Impulsiveness; rationality, discreetness.
Pwyllwr, s. m.—pl. pwyllwyr (pwyll—gwr) One who impels; a discreet man.
Pwyn, s. m.—pl. f. iau (pwy—yn) A point.
Pwyned, s. f.—pl. f. i (pwyn) A broach; a fork.
Tri pheth boddid i wrar ei glaw: cyllid swchus; pwyndd; ac iau wr glaw.
Three things normally for a person at his dinner: a keen knife; a sharp-pointed broach; and a clean plate. Triodd Moes.
Pwyniad, s. m.—pl. f. au (pwyn) Any pointed tool; a spike; a skewer.
Tri anharddwch gwr mawr gwidd; pwyndd ryfer, cyllid sbectol, ac y saig y mabell.
Three things uncomely to a man in a banquet: a skewer too short, a blunt-edged knife, and the victuals at a distance. Triodd Moes.
Pwyniaw, v. a. (pwyn) To spike, to skewer.
Pwynt, s. m.—pl. f. iau (pwyn) An end, or point; a state, condition, case, or plight; good case.
A wyddant hwy pwy, o'm pwynt,
O ddaie ym, a droes namhwynt!
Do they know who, out of my good condition, out of treachery to me, has brought about indisposition. Iddo Brynnllw.
Pwyntel, s. m.—pl. f. i (pwynt) Any pointed tool; a pencil, a painter's brush or tool.
Un dull yw'r byd cyngyd oel
A phwyntelur dda pwyntel.
Of the same manner is the world of hidden design as a painter of an image with a pencil. Dr. R. Cent.
Pwyntiad, s. m. (pwynt) A bringing to a point; a putting into good case or plight.
Pwyntiaw, v. a. (pwynt) To point, to bring to a point; to put in good case or plight.
Braekst, tewychast, pwyntiaw.
Then hast become large, thou hast become fat, thou hast become of good case. Deut. 32. 15.
Pwyntiawl, a. (pwynt) Tending to a point; tending to be of good condition.
Pwyntiedig, a. (pwyntiad) Pointed, being made of good condition.
Pwyntiwr, s. m.—pl. pwyntwyr (pwynt—gwr) One who points; a fattener.
Pwyntl, s. m.—pl. f. au (pwynt) A pointed end; a tag. Pwyntl carai, tag of a lace; a poniard.
Pwys, s. m.—pl. f. au (pwy—ys) The state of being put down or at rest; the state of being down or upon; pressure, weight; a pound

weight. *Pwys cwyrr, pwys bach*, a pound avoirdupoise; *pwys cyfelein, pwys y gareg*, but varying in weight: in Meirion it is two pounds avoirdupoise, and in Mon it is five. *Dos wrth dy bwys*, go at thy leisure; *cymra bwys*, take a seat. *Dyfed*.

Myndd i'w yr dion a phent ar bwys.

To go through the river with a bridge on the spot. *Adage.*

Pwysadwy, a. (pwys) Ponderable, capable of being weighed.

Pwysaw, v. a. (pwys) To throw upon, to fling down; to press, to weigh; to incline; to lean; to be a pressure, to be a burden: to take rest. *Pwysa y bel*, serve thou the ball; *pwysaw at yr amser*, to draw near the time; *a waet di bwysaw?* wilt thou take rest? *Dyfed*. *Gwraig bwys*, or *gwraig briawd*, a wedded wife; *cariad-wraig*, a love wife, or concubine.

Pwysawd, s. m. (pwys) The act of pressing, or weighing down; a weighing.

Pwysawdr, s. m.—pl. pwysadron (pwysawd) Any thing to press down with; a rammer.

Pwysawg, a. (pwys) Having a pressure; being of weight, being heavy.

Pwysawl, a. (pwys) Pressing; weighing.

Pwysedig, a. (pwys) Being pressed, weighed.

Pwysfawr, a. (pwys—mawr) Ponderous, weighty, momentous, of great consequence.

Pwysgar, a. (pwys) Tending to press.

Pwysgarwch, s. m. (pwysgar) Weightiness.

Pwysl, s. m. (pwys) Weight, heaviness.

Pwysiad, s. m. (pwys) A pressing; a weighing.

Pwysianawl, u. (pwysiant) Depressive.

Pwysiannu, v. a. (pwysiant) To cause a depression; to become depressive.

Pwysiant, s. m. (pwys) Depression, pressure.

Pwysig, a. (pwys) Pressing, ponderous, emphatic.

Pwysigrwydd, s. m. (pwysig) Pressingness; ponderousness, weightiness.

Pwysnech, s. m. (pwys) Depressiveness.

Pwyswr, s. m.—pl. pwyswyr (pwys—gwr) One who presses, or bears down; a weigher.

Pwysydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (pwys) One who presses, one who bears down; a weigher.

Pwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (pwy—yth) That runs in; a thrust; a stitch; a point, an angle, or indenting; a retaliation, a requital, a return. *This pwyth*, to pay a point, or to return like for like; *pwyth celwydd*, the reward of a lie; *Pwythion*, requitals; certain presents given, according to old usage, to a newly married couple, by the persons invited to the wedding: *Pwyth Meirion*, the Narrow Green Point, the name of the place where Caesar landed in Britain.

Pwythaw, v. a. (pwyth) To thrust in; to stitch.

Pwythawg, a. (pwyth) Having stitches.

Pwythawl, a. (pwyth) Stitching, sewing.

Pwythedig, a. (pwyth) Stitched, sewed.

Pwythiad, s. m. (pwyth) A stitching, a sticking.

Pwythwr, s. m.—pl. pwythwyr (pwyth—gwr) A stitcher.

Pwythydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (pwyth) A stitcher.

PY, s. m. v. That is inward, that is involved; that is inward. It is a prefix in the composition of words; but generally dropping the vowel, on account of its being the shortest and giving way to all the other vowels.

Py, pron. (py, s.) What; which. It is used for *Pa. adv. why*, for what reason. *Py efelly?* why so?

Y gelysion oeddynt yn ymroddi i'w gwrthodwyr, gan gwrthodwyr y yrru, a'i ddiwyro: ac, i'w blaith pob wrth, priu a wngynt py wddi y gelysion gwrthodwyr hwy y brenia yn gystal.

The enemies were giving themselves up to their most cruel foes, in trying to conquer the island, and to destroy it: but amongst every thing, they were going to devote what way they could work the ruin of the king in the first place.

Brud y Brudwdd.

Nid rhaid tra ditha pŵl o'w py.

Py gellw'r gorddyr rhag pob gorddyr.

There need not be too much inquisitiveness in the act of whom; who will keep the bordering water from every material.

L. P. Moch, i'w gelysion.

Pyb, s. m. (py—yb) That is energetic or stout.

Pybi, s. m. (pyb) Vigour, potency, energy.

Rhos difro Benfro penfuddeu pybi;

Pob fedydd rwy cytira.

The depopulated moor of Penfro whose strength is cut off: the people of Christendom have heard it.

L. P. M.

Pyblaidd, a. (pybl) Of a vigorous nature.

Pyblu, v. a. (pybl) To invigorate, to animate.

Pybyr, a. (pyb) Strenuous, stout, vigorous.

Pybyraid, a. (pybyr) Somewhat strenuous.

Pybyriad, s. m. (pybyr) A rendering stout, or vigorous; a becoming vigorous; invigoration.

Pybyrn, v. a. (pybyr) To act stoutly; to exert.

Pawb ar d'ol: pybyrn; doe!

Pawb a'i warch, po bee achos

Ygyfarnog i'w log fach.

Every one is after thee: cheer up; thy every one is ready to his shout, if there should be occasion, thou little every one.

L. P.

Pybyrwrch, s. m. (pybyr) Strenuousness; stoutness, vigorousness; valiantness.

Heddwch, pybyrwrch y byd,

Cyfoeth a'w fach bwyd.

The peace, the vigor of the world, and wealth also be there.

L. P.

Pyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (py—yd) That sinks in; pit; a snare; danger. **a. Dangerous.**

Ar nid yw pwyll pyd yw.

If it be not prudent it is danger.

Adage.

Nid i'w hysu yw pyd.

What is not just is dangerous.

Adage.

Yn ddydd y'w yr oedd y pyd i'w hysu, yn ddydd y'w yr oedd y pyd i'w hysu.

When they came to the place where the snare was hidden for immediately the men of some rose up against them.

Brud y Brudwdd.

Pydaidd, a. (pyd) Tending to sink; dangerous.

Pydaw, s. m.—pl. t. an (pyd—aw) An ooze fluid; a quag; a well, or spring.

Pydawl, a. (pyd) Tending to sink; dangerous.

Pydewaid, s. m. (pydaw) An ooze of water.

Pydewtyd, a. (pydaw) Apt to ooze with water.

Pydiad, s. m. (pyd) A sinking; a forming a snare; a creating of danger.

Pydiant, s. m. (pyd) A sinking in; a snare; the act of bringing to danger.

Pydiaw, v. a. (pyd) To ensnare, to endanger, to expose to danger; to be in peril.

Ni bydd a'w hysu dymunaw

A fo mynaw byd yw ni bydiaw.

We will not be without the possibility of putting from the snare God whom the pelf of the world ensnare.

L. P.

Pydiedig, a. (pydiad) Being ensnared, endangered, exposed to peril.

Pydoldeb, s. m. (pydawl) Dangerousness.

Bydd yw Tawdr a'w hysu i'w fuddeu, rhag pydiedig.

Heiddid o'w.

When out of Tawdr and into Tawdr for fear of the danger that he would be slain.

Brud y Brudwdd.

Pydraidd, a. (pwrdr) Tending to rot, corrupt.

Pydrawl, a. (pwrdr) Tending to rot, corruptive.

Pydredig, a. (pwrdr) Being rotted, corrupted.

Pydredd, s. m. (pwrdr) Rottenness, putridity.

Pydriad, s. m. (pwrdr) A rotting; putrefaction.

Pydrni, s. m. (pwr) Rottness, putridity.

Ydrn, v. a. (pwr) To rot, or to putrefy.

Ydn, v. a. (pyd) To sink; to cause a sinking; to form a snare; to create danger; to endanger; to become dangerous.

—Mab pyd, mor fu parwd,
My darfa, yn eiddiwr, pl. by pŵdwd
Gan Odor, py angen pŵyl, pyth dalarwd.

The son of snaring, so ready was he, aptly did, in the marriage which was not appropriate to God, for want of other company, renounce the earthly world.

Meigwr, m. Cynddylan.

Ydus, a. (pyd) Tending to sink; dangerous.

Ydusaw, v. a. (pydus) To render sinking; to render dangerous; to become dangerous.

Ydusedd, s. m. (pydus) A state of sinking; a state of snaring; a state of danger.

Ydwern, s. f. (pyd—gwrn) A quaking bog.

Pan ddyf y Mab Rhod eidd eidd ydus—
I ddwr, ydwern, heb adaw y chwyth;
Yn an bwrwath ei hanreithw.

When the Son of Grace came there was a necessity for him; to hell, a quaggy bog, leaving not shance; in one morning tide it despoiling.

D. Bryn.

Ydwr, s. m.—pl. pydwyr (pyd—gwr) A snarer.

Ydd, s. m. (py—ydd) The state of running out.

Yddawl, a. (pydd) Tending to spread out.

Yddiad, s. m. (pydd) A running out.

Ydda, v. a. (pydd) To run out, to spread.

Yg, s. m. (py—yg) Pitch, rosin of pine.

Ygawl, a. (pyg) Of a pitchy quality.

Ygbren, s. m.—pl. i. i (pyg—bren) Pitch tree.

Ygedig, a. (pyg) Covered with pitch.

Ygedd, s. m. (pyg) Pitchiness, a pitchy quality.

Ygiad, s. m. (pyg) A covering with pitch.

Yglian, s. m. (pyg—llian) A cere-cloth.

Ygliw, s. m. (pyg—lliw) Pitch colour. *a. Of a pitch colour.*

Yglyd, a. (pyg) Pitchy, of a pitchy quality.

Yglydwydd, s. m. (pyglyd) Pitchiness.

Yglys, s. m. (pyg—llys) Flag's fennel, fernula.

Yga, v. a. (pyg) To pitch, to cover with pitch.

Ygydd, s. m.—pl. a. (pyg—gydd) Common fir, or pitch-trees.

Ygwydden, s. f. dim. (pygwydd) A pitch-tree.

Ylaid, a. (pwl) Somewhat blunt, bluntness.

Yledig, a. (pwl) Being made dull, blunted.

Yledd, s. m. (pwl) Bluntness, or obtuseness.

Ylgain, s. m.—pl. pylgeinlan (pwl—cain) An indistinct light; the morning twilight, the morning, the dawn of day.

Ylgaint, s. m. (pylgain) The morning twilight.

Ylgeinawl, a. (pylgain) Belonging to the morning twilight; matin.

Yli, s. m. (pwl) Bluntness, dullness.

Yliad, s. m.—pl. i. au (pwl) A blunting.

Ylini, s. m. (pwl) Bluntness, or dullness.

Ylor, s. m. (pwl) Dust, or powder.

Yloradd, a. (pylor) Powdery, like dust.

Ylorawg, a. (pylor) Full of dust, powdery.

Yloriad, s. m. (pylor) A reducing to powder.

Yloru, v. a. (pylor) To reduce to powder.

Yloryn, s. m. dim. (pylor) A grain of powder.

Ylwydd, s. m. (pwl) Bluntness, dullness.

Ylu, v. a. (pwl) To make obtuse, to blunt; to become obtuse, blunt, or dull.

Ylus, a. (pwl) Tending to make blunt or dull.

Ylwr, s. m. (pwl—gwr) One who blunts.

Yll, s. m. (py—yll) That is compact. *a. Compact.*

Yllaid, s. m.—pl. pylleidian (pwl) The contents of aplash or puddle.

Y Nghanan gwt eidd yn rheddw neu gwilyd, ac o ddrys-
ddawm hi a gwynpwl neu pŵllid o'r gwl.

The mouse once on a time was walking about in a tavern, and
thence got drunk and fell into a puddle in the wine.

Danegon.

Pyllawg, a. (pwl) Full of pits, or puddles.

Pylliad, s. m. (pwl) A forming a pit or puddle.

Pyllogrwydd, s. m. (pyllawg) The state of being full of pits or puddles.

Pyllun, s. m. dim. (pwl) A small puddle.

Pymtheg, s. m.—pl. f. au (pwnp—deg) Fifteen.

Pymthegfed, s. m. (pymtheg) A fifteenth.

Pymthegnos, s. m. (pymtheg—nos) The space of fifteen nights; a fortnight.

Pymthegwaith, s. pl. (pymtheg—gwaith) Fifteen times. *a. Of fifteen times.*

Pyn, s. m. (py—yn) What is upon or in contact.

Pyn, adv. (py—yn) Otherwise, soever. It is used before words with consonant initials, and **Pynag, before vowels.**

Amgysgwr
Bepyl plu tygion,
A gwna pa le tua bon
N'ys gwyl an s'ys gwynion.

Encourage the sons of our inhabitants, and make what place soever they are in so that not one of our sons may see us.

H. D. ab Iff.

Pynag, adv. (py—nag) Soever. *Pa beth bynag, pynag pa beth, what thing soever; pwy bynag, whosoever; pwy un bynag, pynag pwy, what one soever: "Pe diasbetych di bynag," if thou wert to cry out ever so.*

Pynas, s. f.—pl. f. au (pwn) That is collected together; that forms a compact body; a tribe.

A'm eiddwyl Mair ar y Mab cwt,
Nad ei wyl yn llwgr, yn lloc idad,
N'ys mado fflam, cys deg pynas,
Yn rhawd Kaps oon Spilhamas.

May I be interested for by Mary with the precious Son, that I go not to corruption, in the society of Judas! May I not go left by the Creator, before the ten tribes, in the destruction of Cain with the delicate host.

History of Goughm.

Pynawr, s. m. (pwn) That is a load or burden.

Pynciad, s. m.—pl. f. au (pwn) A noting of time. *a. Noting; pointing; a decanting; a disquisition; a disputation; a playing at ball, by the players hitting of it to one another.*

Pynciadawl, a. (pynciad) Relating to notation of time; relating to tuning; pointing.

Pynciaw, v. a. (pwn) To note or to point time; to note; to point; to decant; to make a disquisition; to play a kind of game at ball, by the players hitting of it to one another. *Maryn- ed y pynciant yr adar! How sweetly do the birds trill the song!*

Pynciawl, a. (pwn) Noting; timing; pointing.

Pynciedig, a. (pynciad) Noted; pointed; tuned.

Pynciwr, s. m.—pl. pynciwr (pwn—gwr) A noter, or one who points; a tuner.

Pynwr, s. m.—pl. f. i (pyn) That is upon or over; a covering.

Nis canlyn o'i dda, o'i ddifid gwdro,
Oid ei amio, amlyd bynwr.

There will not follow him of his goods, of his means of protection, but his proud, a stretched cover. *Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

Pynfarch, s. m.—pl. pynfarch (pwn—march) What serves to raise up, to aggregate, or to collect; also a pack horse, or sumpter-horse; an escheat. *Pynfarch melin, a mill dam.*

Wyl pynfarch brenin ydd; mor; a diffail; ac achawg gwlad arall yn corded ur y brenin; a fflod; mawr yn awr, y brenin hys ran y mawr o'r dda, ac ei chaid dda o ran y wraig a'r achawg; anlyb mawr y cello chawg; cannyll y cello ddrwy mawr gawliwr i ganho.

There are eight holds of the king; the sea; and a wilderness; and a vagrant of another country travelling on the king's ground; and a thief; a sudden death, the king omphs' death; a queen of all the children, but he shall not have any of the share of the wife and the children; the infant of a daughter from whom he receives the word; and a criminal from whom he gets his or possibly *Welsh Laws.*

Pyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwn) An aggregating, a heaping, a burdening, a loading.

Pyniaw, v. a. (pwn) To aggregate; to load.

Pyniawl, a. (pwn) Burdened, loaded.

Pyniawr, s. m. (pwn) That is a load.

Pyniedig, a. (pyniad) Burdened, loaded.

Pyniored, s. f.—pl. t. au (pyniawr) What serves to bear a load; a pack-saddle.

Pyniori, v. a. (pyniawr) To put on a load.

Pyniwr, s. m.—pl. pyniawr (pwn—gwr) A burdener, a loader.

Pynored, s. f.—pl. t. au (pynawr) A pack-saddle. It is also called *ystroddur*.

Pynoriad, s. m. (pynawr) A putting on a load.

Pynoriaw, v. a. (pynawr) To put on a load.

Pynoriawg, a. (pynawr) Having a load.

Pynoriedig, a. (pynawr) Being under a load.

Pynu, v. a. (pwn) To lay upon; to burden.

Pynaid, v. n. (pwng) To cluster; to swarm.

Pynawl, a. (pwng) Clustering; swarming.

Pyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwng) A clustering.

Pyngu, v. n. (pwng) To cluster; to swarm.

*Fren bywiol sy'n y nefoedd fawr,
Ac hyd y llawr ei gangau,
A'i strwyth yn pynga arno'n llawn,
Yn rhed brydaewn a bore.*

In the great heaven there is a living tree, its branches spreading over the ground, with its fruit clustering fully on it, freely had evening and morning. *W. Williams.*

Pyr, s. m. (py—yr) That shoots out in a point or cone; the fir tree.

*Eira mynydd, coch blaen pyr;
Llidiawg llosgawg ongyr.*

Snowy mountain, red the top of the fir; wrathful the push of many spears. *Llywarch Hen.*

Pyr, adv. (py—yr) Forward, toward, onward.

*O folt pair deon pyrdawf;
O ddor cor coeling cynnelwaf.*

In praising the canes of the lord forward I come; after the mystery of the circle of foreboding I will conform. *Cynddylan, i O. Gwynedd.*

Pyrag, adv. (py—rhag) Wherefore, why.

Pyradd, a. (pyr) Tending to a point; like a fir.

Pyrchwyn, s. m. (pyr—cwyn) A crest of a helmet.

Pyrgwyn, s. m. (pyr—cwyn) A crest, or plume of a helmet.

Pyrnawn, s. m. (pyr—nawn) The afternoon.

Pyrdwyaw, v. a. (pyr—twyaw) To bear a spear pointed forward.

*Pan wisgat Garanmael garbale Cynddylan,
A phyrwyaw ei oen,
Ni chaffai Ffranc tanc o'i ben.*

When Garanmael should put on the war-coat of Cynddylan, and point forward his zehen shaft, a Franc would not obtain rest for his head. *Llywarch Hen.*

Pys, s. pl. aggr. (py—ys) Pease, pulse. **Pys y garanod**, or **pys yr achar**, tares; **pys y llygod**, chit-pease; **pys y coed**, heath peas; **pys y wig**, vetch; **pys y fwyall**, pedol y march, hatchet-vetch.

Pysen, s. f. dim. (pys) A single pea, a pea.

Pysg, s. m.—pl. t. od (py—ysg) Fish. **Pysgod duon**, **llamidyddion**, porpoises; **pysgod bychain**, sand-eels.

Mal y pysg am y dwfr.

Like the fish for the water. *Adage.*

*Yn y dwfr y gorag ef y pysg; ac yr edar yn y rhan tencusf,
sef yw huanw yr awyr.*

In the water he created the fish; and the birds in the most rarest part, that is to say the air. *Elucidarius.*

Pysgaid, a. (pysg) Of the nature of fish; fishy.

Pysgawl, a. (pysg) Piscatory, of fish, like fish.

Pysgod, s. pl. aggr. (pysg) Fishes. **Pysgod y mor**, **morbysg**, **morbysgod**, sea-fishes; **pysgod afon**,

river fishes; **pysgod duon**, porpoises.

Mal y gath am y pysgod.

Like the cat after the fishes. *Adage.*

Pysgodawg, a. (pysgod) Having fishes.

Pysgodawl, a. (pysgod) Relating to fishes.

Pysgodfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pysgod—ma) A fishery, a fishing-place; a fish-market.

Pysgodfwyd, s. m. (pysgod—bwyd) Fish-meat.

*Ysgrifur ar don eigion wrd,
Esgudfaich o'n bysgodfwyd.*

Light art thou on the ocean wave, thou swiftly-scoring bird whose food is fish. *D. ab Gwilym i'r wylic.*

Pysgodlyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pysgod—llyn) A fish-pond.

Pysgodwr, s. m.—pl. pysgodwyr (pysgod—gwr) A fisher, a fisherman.

Pysgodwriaeth, s. m. (pysgodwr) The vocation of a fisherman.

*Gwenwynwyd Taf; gwas niamen?
Dyrwyd y bysgodwriaeth
Gyda ni i gyd yn wasth.*

The Taf has been poisoned; Was to us! the fishing-truth we are altogether worse. *Llew Llew.*

Pysgodig, a. (pysgod) Teeming with fishes.

Pysgodyn, s. m. (pysgod) A single fish, a fish.

Pysgota, v. a. (pysgod) To fish. **Gwialen bysgota**, **gwialen enwaer**, **genwaer**, a fishing-rod.

Pysgota yn mhen y rhywyd.

To fish in the front of the net. *Adage.*

Pysgotwr, s. m. (pysgod—gwr) A fisherman.

Pysgotty, s. m. (pysgod—ty) A fish-house.

Pysgydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (pysg) An ichthyologist.

Pysgyddiaeth, s. m. (pysgydd) Ichthyology.

Pystyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystyl) A restless motion; the shank of a bow that is let into the yoke to fasten it on the neck of the ox.

Pystylad, s. m. (pystyl) A restless activity; the being agog; the restlessness or capering of a horse under restraint. "**Gwerymad y mawr a's pystylad**," the neighing of the steeds and their capering.

*Annoged end,
Diffredid gwlad,
Gwedd an ddaed
Llwrif bystyld;
Pystylad llwrf,
Ac yfed corwf.*

Thou incitement to battle, the protection of a country, on its account there has been the capering of the coward; the capering of the coward with drinking of ale. *Taliesin.*

Pystyled, v. a. (pystyl) To jump about. **Man bachgen yn pystyled**, the boy is capering.

Pystyllad, s. m. (pystyl) A capering about.

Pystylu, v. a. (pystyl) To move about in a restless manner; to caper.

Pystylwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (pystyl—gwyn) A crupper of a saddle.

Pyswydden, s. f. (pys—gwydd) Bean-trefail tree.

Pyth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (py—yth) A space, revolution or period of time; a world; the duration of the world; ever, never.

Tri pheth nid gall namyn Daw: dyddodf pysgodd; y rhyngodf; cyngbyd a phob cyflwr heb newidaw; a rhai gwedd a mwyd a bob peth, heb ei roi ar goll.

Three things which God only can accomplish: to endure to revolutions of eternity, to participate with every state of time changing, and to impart amelioration and newness to every thing, without causing a loss of its originality. *Berddin.*

Trewydd a phonyddi a pyth.

The day after to-morrow and daily and forever. *L. G. Cuth.*

Pythagoras, s. f. (pythagori) Explanation of the universe; cosmogony.

Pythagori, v. a. (pyth—agori) To explain the system of the universe.

ythawd, *s. m.* (pyth) A great period or world.
ythawl, *a.* (pyth) Eternal, everlasting, ever.
ythawr, *v. n.* (py—tawr) To be anxious.

A'r moth bythorod o thyr.

And the arrow thou wouldst regret were it to break.
D. ab Gwilym.

ythefnos, *s. m.* (pymthegnos) A fortnight.
ython, *s. m.* (pyth) A system of the universe.
ythonas, *s. f.* (python) A system of cosmogony.
ythones, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (python) A female cosmogonist.

Pythoni, *v. a.* (python) To treat of cosmogony.
Pythonydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (python) A cosmogonist; a systemizer of worlds.

Pyw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (py) That is together or in unison; that is in order, or perfect; a member, a limb. *Dyna fe yn cerdded ar ei bedwar pyw, new ar ei bedwar agor,* There he is walking upon all fours. *Sil.*

Pyw, *a.* (py) In order of unison, regular, complete, perfect. *Dyn pyw,* a well-formed man; *brethyn pyw,* cloth of good quality. *Silurian.*

R.

HA, *s. m. r.* That forces or drives onward.
hāawd, *s. m.* (rha) A forcing, or impelling.
hab, *s. m.* (rha) Force, constraint, control.
habedd, *s. m.* (rhac) Controlment, constraint.
habn, *v. a.* (rhac) To constrain, to check.
hac, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rha—ac) What is in advance, forward, upper, or opposite; the wrest of a cross-bow; the spine of a quadruped, also called *glain cefn*.

hac, *prep.* (rha—ac) Before, fore; from; for, lest. It is dialectically used for *rhag*.

haca, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (rhac) What is brought before; a spectacle, or show.

hacai, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhacelon (rhac) A rake.

hacan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhac) A rake, a scraper.

hacaniad, *s. m.* (rhacan) A raking, a scraping.

hacanu, *v. a.* (rhacan) To rake, to use a rake.

hacawr, *s. m.* (rhacan—gwr) A raker.

haciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhac) The fore-running, the beginning, or first appearance; a coming forward; a coming in opposition.

Rhaciad y sawr, the first breaking of the dawn.

haciannawl, *a.* (rhaciant) Tending to advance.

haciannu, *v. a.* (rhaciant) To make an advancement, to take a forward position.

rhaciant, *s. m.* (rhac) Advancement, the act of putting forward; a precursor.

haciaw, *v. a.* (rhac) To advance, to move forward; to come in opposition. *Daw y sawr yn rhaciaw,* yonder the dawn is appearing.

haco, *adv.* (rhac) Yonder, in the advance, in the distant view. *Sylla di rhaco,* behold thou yonder.

Doe i gyfrwch a'r dyn rhaco.

Go to meet with yonder man. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

hacu, *v. a.* (rhac) To put before, to put forward; to advance; to take the lead.

hach, *s. m.* (rhac) That is forced out.

had, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rha—ad) That comes freely, that is given freely; prosperity; good luck; a blessing; grace, favour. *Nid oes rad ar a wnele,* there is no prosperity on what he does; *Rhad Duw yma!* Be the blessing of God here! *Rhad Duw yn y ty!* Be the blessing of God in the house! *Rhad Duw ar yr adgor!* Be the blessing of God on the cattle! *Rhad Duw arnoch!* *Rhad Duw ar y gwaith!* God prosper the work! *Rhad pen llad,* Grace the supreme blessing: *Rhad Duw ar ei fam!* God's blessing on its mother! said to the people in milking: *Rhad Duw ar bob rhadferth-wch!* The blessing of God on every gracious gift! *Rhad Duw ar bob cywir galon!* The blessing of God on every faithful heart! *Rhad Duw*

ar bob ymgais dda! The blessing of God on every good undertaking! *Rhad Duw ar bob llaw ddifia!* The blessing of God on every industrious hand! common expressions of greeting.

Dedwydd, Dofydd ei rhydd rhad.

The supplicant, the Creator will give him grace. *Adage.*

Argwydd llachynt gwynt, a gwyll ffyrddas mor,

Mawr dy rad, a'th wyrddas!

Lord of the course of the wind, and the wild torrents of the sea; great thy grace, and thy wonders. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Rhad, *a.* (rha—ad) Free, gratuitous; cheap. *Y Mab Rhad,* The Son of Grace, the Saviour.

Rhadawl, *a.* (rhac) Gracious, or beneficent.

Rhadbryn, *s. m.* (rhac—bryn) A free purchase.

Rhadbryniad, *s. m.* (rhadbryn) A cheap buying.

Rhadbrynu, *v. a.* (rhadbryn) To buy cheaply.

Rhadedd, *s. m.* (rhac) Freeness; cheapness.

Rhadfawr, *a.* (rhac—mawr) Gracious.

Tri olliddeyrn Yn Prydain—rhoddedd teyrnedd iddynt am eu campan ac eu cynuodddia clodforion a rhadforion.

The three plebeian princes of the Isle of Britain—had principalities conferred on them for their acts and principles, praiseworthy and virtuous. *Trieddeu.*

Rhadferth, *a.* (rhac—berth) Graciously placid.

Rhadferthwch, *s. m.* (rhadferth) Beneficent.

Rhadforedd, *s. m.* (rhadfawr) Graciousness.

Rhadgar, *a.* (rhac—car) Grace-loved.

Rhadgaredig, *a.* rhadgar) Grace-beloved.

Hauptych gwell, y radgaredig! yr Argwydd yn y rhyd a thi!

All hail, thou grace favoured one! the Lord is with thee! *W. Saltbury.*

Rhadgariad, *s. m.* (rhadgar) Free love.

Rhadgaru, *v. a.* (rhadgar) To love freely.

Rhadlawn, *a.* (rhac) Gracious; gentle; serene.

Rhadlonaeth, *s. m.* (rhadlawn) Graciousness.

Ef hira radu rhadlonaeth,

Uch new toryf new tywysogaeth.

He possesses the virtues of benevolence, over the nine multitudes of nine principalities. *Cynddew.*

Rhadlondeb, *s. m.* (rhadlawn) Graciousness.

Rhadlonder, *s. m.* (rhadlawn) Graciousness.

Rhadlondra, *s. m.* (rhadlawn) Graciousness.

Rhadlonedd, *s. m.* (rhadlawn) Graciousness.

Rhadloni, *v. a.* (rhadlawn) To render generous;

to become gracious; to be generous; to become gentle or placid.

Nid hawdd rhadloni ondigen.

It is not easy to render malice generous. *Adage.*

Rhadrodd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (rhac—rhodd) A free gift

Rhadroddedigaeth, *s. m.* (rhadroddedig) The act of giving freely; the state of being freely given or conferred.

Pawb a chwanogbant gael braint yn ei radroddedigaeth.

Every one is desirous of obtaining a title in his free offering. *Ier. Gwynn.*

Rhadu, *v. a.* (*rhad*) To render free, to bestow grace; to render cheap; to become free.
Rhadwehyn, *s. m.* (*rhad*—*gwehyn*) A pouring of grace, *a.* Grace-diffusing.
Rhadwehynawl, *a.* (*rhadwehyn*) Grace-diffusing.
Rhadwehyniad, *s. m.* (*rhadwehyn*) A shedding of grace, a pouring of grace.
Rhadwehynn, *v. a.* (*rhadwehyn*) To shed grace.
Rhadd, *s. m.* (*rha*—*add*) An advance, a state of progression, or going onward.
Rhae, *s. f.*—*pl.* *rhenau* (*rha*) A constraint, a battle; also a chain; otherwise called *tld*, *syg*, *tres*, *cadwen*, and *cadryn*.

O nod ffreusau hynod ffrowys
 Gwr a dywys y gwyr duon,
 Ys da reuws i'w jatriwys
 Al drwy Bowys.

From the mark of the rushings of the noted turbulence of a man who leads the subtle men, if good the battles excellent in craft, he would go through Powys. *T. Pry.*

Rhaeaw, *v. a.* (*rhae*) To put to a stand still. *Rhaeaw gwyr*, to startle people.

Rhael, *s. m.* (*rha*—*el*) Bent, or inclination.

Wrth weled y merched mor awchus eu rhael
 A minnau yn fab leuanc heb ddil iddell gael—
 —Hae yn syn!

When I see the young women of so greedy a disposition, and I a young man not prospering, it is grievous! *Cannu.*

Rhaf, *s. m.* (*rha*—*af*) A spread, a diffusion.

Rhafn, *s. m.* (*rhaf*) A tendency to diffuse.

Rhafnwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (*rhafn*—*gwydd*) Witch-elves.

Rhafnwydden, *s. f. dim.* (*rhafnwydd*) A witch-elm

Tri phren nid rhydd eu tŷri, heb gŷnad gwled ac arglwydd;
 meirhen, sef derwen, bedwen, a rhafnwydden.

Three trees not to be cut, without the permission of the country and the lord: acorn tree, or oak; the birch tree, and the witch-elm. *Triedd Dylunol.*

Rhafol, *s. pl. aggr.* (*rhaf*—*ol*) The berries of the service-tree; also called *cyrafol*, and *cyrafon*.

Rhafon, *s. pl. aggr.* (*rhaf*) Berries growing in clusters; the fruit of the service-tree.

Rhafu, *v. a.* (*rhaf*) To spread out, or to diffuse.

Rhafun, *s. m.* (*rhaf*) That is spread or diffused.

Rhaff, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*rha*—*aff*) A rope.

Rhaffaid, *a.* (*rhaff*) Like a rope; like a cord.

Rhaffan, *s. f. dim.* (*rhaff*) A small rope, a cord.

Gware rhaffan or *siglen donen*, swinging.

Rhaffawl, *a.* (*rhaff*) Formed like a rope.

Rhaffiad, *s. m.* (*rhaff*) A roping; a cording.

Rhaffiaw, *v. a.* (*rhaff*) To rope, to make a rope.

Rhaffwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *rhaffwyr* (*rhaff*—*gwr*) A roper.

Rhag, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (*rha*—*ag*) A front, a presence, a van; an entrance. It is used as a compositive prefix. *O dy rag, o yth blaen*, from before thee, before thee.

Rhag pebyll Madawg, pan atgorai,
 Namyn yn e kant yni delai.

The entrance of the tents of Madog, when he returns, only one of a hundred therein doth come. *Aneurin.*

Seren o'r rhag yn rhod golau.

A star before them giving light. *Y Brawd Madawg.*

Rhag, *prep.* (*rha*—*ag*) Before, fore; from; for, lest, lest that; because. *Dos rhag dy flaen*, go straight forward. *Rhagwyf, rhagddwyf, rhagof, rhagddaf*, before me; *rhagot, rhagddot*, before thee; *rhago, rhagddo*, before him or it; *rhagi, rhagddi*, before her; *rhagom, rhagddom*, before us; *rhagoch, rhagddoch*, before you; *rhagynt, rhagddynt, rhagddudd*, before them.

Ffo rhag dryg-dir, ar na fo rhag drwg arglwydd.

He will fly from a bad land that flies not from a bad lord. *Adag.*

Achwyn rhag achwyn rhagido.

Complaining for fear of a complaint against him. *Adag.*

Tarf ygwyr yn gward yn aghymawr
 Tarf rhag cid rhag Cwmddyrrawg.

An exalted host well-trained in combat flies from battle to the tribe of Short-caps. *Cyndddar, Gwel. Powys.*

Rhagachub, *v. a.* (*achub*) To save the vantage; to obtain a priority; to become before.

Rhagachubwn ei wyneb—a chawen olin iddaw; canys Arglwydd mawr yw Duw.

Let us come before his presence; and let us sing praises to him for a mighty Lord is God. *D. Dda o Huredog.*

Rhagachubawl, *a.* (*rhagachub*) Tending to obtain advantage or priority; coming before.

Rhagachubiad, *s. m.* (*rhagachub*) A coming before; a getting a priority.

Rhagachubiaeth, *s. m.* (*rhagachub*) The act of obtaining a priority, the state of having a priority; the state of coming before.

Rhagachubwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *rhagachubwyr* (*rhagachub*—*gwr*) One who comes before.

Rhagadail, *s. f.* (*adail*) An out-building.

Rhagadelladu, *v. a.* (*rhagadail*) To build an out-work; to make an outbuilding.

Rhagadnabod, *v. n.* (*adnabod*) To know beforehand, to get a previous acquaintance.

Rhagadnabodawl, *a.* (*rhagadnabod*) Previously acquainted; previously recognising.

Rhagadnabyddawl, *a.* (*rhagadnabod*) Previously acquainted; previously known.

Rhagadnabyddiaeth, *s. m.* (*rhagadnabod*) A previous acquaintance.

Rhagadrawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *rhagadrodion* (*adrawdd*) A preface, a preamble. *v. a.* To preface.

Rhagadrodawl, *a.* (*rhagadrawdd*) Prefatory, introductory.

Rhagadrodidiad, *s. m.* (*rhagadrawdd*) A prefacing.

Rhagaddas, *a.* (*addas*) Previously fitting.

Rhagaddasawl, *a.* (*rhagaddas*) Tending to adapt or to make fit beforehand.

Rhagaddasiad, *s. m.* (*rhagaddas*) A fitting before.

Rhagaddam, *v. a.* (*rhagaddas*) To adapt or to fit beforehand.

Rhagaddaw, *v. a.* (*addaw*) To promise before.

Rhagaddewid, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (*rhagaddaw*) A previous promise.

Rhagaddfed, *a.* (*addfed*) Premature, precocious.

Rhagaddfedawl, *a.* (*rhagaddfed*) Tending to ripen beforehand, of early maturity.

Rhagaddfediad, *s. m.* (*rhagaddfed*) A ripening beforehand, to become precocious.

Rhagaddfedrwydd, *s. m.* (*rhagaddfed*) Precocity.

Rhagaddfedu, *v. a.* (*rhagaddfed*) To ripen before.

Rhagafael, *s. m.* (*gafael*) A previous hold; a forehold or seizure.

Rhagafaeliad, *s. m.* (*rhagafael*) A previously holding; a taking a first hold.

Rhagafaelu, *v. a.* (*rhagafael*) To hold previously.

Rhagagawr, *s. m.* (*agawr*) An opening before. *v. n.* To open before.

Rhagagori, *v. a.* (*rhagagawr*) To open before.

Rhagagoriad, *s. m.* (*rhagagawr*) A fore-opening.

Rhagagwedd, *s. f.* (*agwedd*) A prior form, a prior appearance.

Rhagagweddiad, *s. m.* (*rhagagwedd*) Preformation.

Rhagagweddu, *v. u.* (*rhagagwedd*) To preform.

Rhagair, *s. m.*—*pl.* *rhageiriau* (*gair*) A leading word, a catch-word.

Rhagalw, *v. a.* (*galw*) To call beforehand.

Rhagalwad, *s. m.* (*rhagalw*) A calling beforehand.

Rhagallu, *s. m.* (*gallu*) A previous power; a being able beforehand.

Rhagafodd, *s. m.* (galla) Ability beforehand.
Rhagamcan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amcan) A prior purpose, or design; a proposition.
Rhagamcanawl, *a.* (rhagamcan) Previously purposing, presupposing.
Rhagamcaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagamcan) A purposing beforehand; a pre-supposition.
Rhagamcanu, *v. a.* (rhagamcan) To form a design beforehand; to pre-suppose.
Rhagamcanus, *a.* (rhagamcan) Previously purposing; having a previous intention.
Rhagamecanwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagamecanwyr* (rhagamcan—*gwr*) One who designs beforehand.
Rhagamddiffyn, *v. a.* (amddiffyn) To defend beforehand, to make a previous defence.
Rhagamddiffynawl, *a.* (rhagamddiffyn) Previously defending or protecting.
Rhagamddiffyniad, *s. m.* (rhagamddiffyn) A defending or protecting beforehand.
Rhagammben, *v. a.* (ammhen) To pre-arrange.
Rhagammod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. uo* (ammod) A preliminary agreement or contract.
Rhagammodawl, *a.* (rhagammod) Belonging to a preliminary agreement.
Rhagammodi, *v. a.* (rhagammod) To agree beforehand; to make a previous contract.
Rhagammodiad, *s. m.* (rhagammod) A covenanting beforehand.
Rhagammodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagammodwyr* (rhagammod—*gwr*) One who agrees beforehand.
Rhagannaid, *s. f.* (annaid) A previous signal.
Rhagannaidiad, *s. m.* (rhagannaid) A making a previous signal.
Rhagannaidaw, *v. u.* (rhagannaid) To make a previous signal.
Rhagannaidawl, *a.* (rhagannaid) Belonging to a previous signal.
Rhagamser, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (amser) A previous or prior time.
Rhagamserawl, *a.* (rhagamser) Belonging to previous time, of a previous season.
Rhagamseru, *v. u.* (rhagamser) To fix a previous time, to antedate.
Rhaganfon, *v. u.* (anfon) To send beforehand.
Rhaganfonadwy, *a.* (rhaganfon) Capable of being sent beforehand.
Rhaganfonawl, *a.* (rhaganfon) Being sent beforehand, premissive.
Rhaganfonedig, *a.* (rhaganfon) Being sent beforehand; a premission.
Rhaganfonedigfaeth, *s. m.* (rhaganfonedig) The act of sending before.
Rhaganfonlad, *s. m.* (rhaganfon) A sending before; a sending a previous messenger.
Rhaganfonwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhaganfonwyr* (rhaganfon—*gwr*) One who sends beforehand.
Rhagansawdd, *s. f.*—*pl. rhagansoddion* (ansawdd) A prior nature or quality.
Rhagansoddadwy, *a.* (rhagansawdd) Capable of being endowed with an original nature.
Rhagansoddawl, *a.* (rhagansawdd) Of an original nature or quality.
Rhagansoddi, *v. u.* (rhagansawdd) To endue with an original nature.
Ragansoddad, *s. m.* (rhagansawdd) A forming an original nature.
Rhagangen, *s. f.* (angen) A previous necessity.
Rhagangenawl, *a.* (rhagangen) Previously necessitated.
Rhagangeniad, *s. m.* (rhagangen) An enduing with a previous necessity.

Rhagangenrhaidd, *s. f.*—*pl. rhagangenrhaiddia* (rhagangen—*rhaidd*) A previous necessity.
Rhagangenrhaiddaw, *v. a.* (rhagangenrhaidd) To render previously necessary.
Rhagangenrhaiddawl, *a.* (rhagangenrhaidd) Previously necessary.
Rhagangenrhaiddrwydd, *s. m.* (rhagangenrhaidd) A previous necessity.
Rhagangennu, *v. a.* (rhagangen) To endue with a prior necessity; to necessitate beforehand.
Rhagarueth, *s. f.*—*pl. rhagaruethiau* (arueth) A prefatory discourse.
Rhagarawd, *s. f.* (arawd) An introductory speech.
Rhagarchwasth, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagarchwasthion* (archwasth) A forestaste.
Rhagarchwasthaw, *a.* (archwasth) Forestasting.
Rhagarchwasthedig, *a.* (archwasth) Forestasted.
Rhagarchwasthiad, *s. m.* (rhagarchwasth) A forestasting.
Rhagarchwasthu, *v. u.* (archwasth) To forestaste.
Rhagaraethiad, *s. m.* (rhagaraeth) A making a prefatory speech.
Rhagaraethiaw, *v. a.* (rhagaraeth) To make a prefatory speech.
Rhagareithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagareithwyr* (rhagarueth—*gwr*) One who makes an exordium.
Rhagarfaeth, *s. f.* (arfaeth) Predetermination.
Rhagarfaethawl, *a.* (rhagarfaeth) Predestinarian; predisposing, pre-determining.
Rhagarfaethedig, *a.* (rhagarfaeth) Predestinated, predisposed, predetermined.
Rhagarfaethiad, *s. m.* (rhagarfaeth) A predetermination; a predisposition.
Rhagarfaethu, *v. a.* (rhagarfaeth) To predetermine; to predispose.
Rhagarfaethu, *a.* (rhagarfaeth) Predetermining.
Rhagarfaethydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhagarfaeth) A predeterminer.
Rhagarfawg, *a.* (arfawg) Being forearmed.
Rhagarfogi, *v. a.* (rhagarfawg) To arm beforehand, to forearm.
Rhagarfogiad, *s. m.* (rhagarfawg) An arming beforehand.
Rhagarfu, *v. u.* (arfu) To arm beforehand.
Rhagarfandd, *s. m.* (argandd) A foreseeing.
v. u. To foresee, to forecast.
Rhargosol, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (argosol) A foretold.
Rhagian, *s. pl. aggr.* (arian) Earnest money.
Rhagariwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (arlwy) Food that is ready beforehand.
Rhagariwyd, *a. m.* (rhagariwy) A getting food ready beforehand.
Rhagariwyaw, *v. a.* (rhagariwy) To get food ready beforehand.
Rhagarsawdd, *s. f.* (arsawdd) A plough handle.
Rhagarswyd, *s. m.* (arswyd) A previous dread.
Rhagarswydaw, *v. a.* (rhagarswyd) To frighten beforehand, to have a previous dread.
Rhagarwain, *v. a.* (arwain) To lead before.
Rhagarweiniad, *s. m.* (rhagarwain) A conducting or leading before.
Rhagarweiniawl, *a.* (rhagarwain) Leading beforehand; a previous conducting.
Rhagarwedd, *s. f.* (arwedd) Predisposition.
Rhagarweddawl, *a.* (rhagarwedd) Predisposing.
Rhagarweddad, *s. m.* (arwedd) A predisposing.
Rhagarweddun, *v. a.* (rhagarwedd) To predispose.
Rhagarwydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (arwydd) A prognostic, a foretold, a presage.
Rhagarwyddaw, *v. a.* (rhagarwydd) To prognosticate, to fore signify.

Rhagarwyddawg, *a.* (rhagarwydd) Foretokening.
Rhagarwyddawl, *a.* (rhagarwydd) Foretokening.
Rhagarwyddiad, *s. m.* (rhagarwydd) A prognostication.

Rhagarwyddocâd, *s. m.* (rhagarwyddocâu) A prognosticating, a foretokening.

Rhagarwyddocâwl, *a.* (rhagarwyddocân) Prognosticating, foretokening, foreshadowing.

Rhagarwyddocâu, *v. a.* (rhagarwyddawg) To prognosticate, to foreshadow.

Rhagattal, *s. m.* (attal) A previous stopping.

Rhagattalgar, *a.* (rhagattal) Apt to stop before.

Rhagattaliad, *s. m.* (rhagattal) A stopping before.

Rhagatteb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (atdeb) Prior answer.

Rhagattebawl, *a.* (rhagatteb) A first answering.

Rhagattebiad, *s. m.* (rhagatteb) An answering

beforehand, a previously answering.

Rhagattebu, *v. a.* (rhagatteb) To answer before.

Rhagawd, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagadion* (rhag) The act of going before; the state of being before; an obstacle, let, or hinderance.

Wadd y freniaes yw dŵys dyn droo deryn y wlad, heb erlid, heb ragawd.

The protection of the queen is to convey the person over the borders of the country, without pursuit, without opposition.

Welsh Laws.

Rhagawd, *v. a.* (rhag) To go before; to go against; to stop, to hinder. *Rhagadion*, those who take the lead, or that are in advance.

Gwell erlid argwydd nag ei ragawd.

It is better to pursue a lord than to go against him. *Adage.*

Gwalth teg yw marchogion iŵn

I regard prais o'r dilyn.

It is pleasant work to ride the wave to encounter the fishes of the deep. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Rhagawdl, *s. f.*—*pl. rhagodlan* (awdl) A first or leading rhyme, a primary rhyme.

Rhagawl, *a.* (rhag) Being against, opposite or in front; opposing.

Rhagbarawd, *a.* (parawd) Ready-beforehand.

Rhagbaradawl, *a.* (rhagbarawd) Tending to be ready or prepared beforehand.

Rhagbarodi, *v. a.* (rhagbarawd) To prepare or make ready beforehand.

Rhagbarodrwydd, *s. m.* (rhagbarawd) The state of being prepared or ready beforehand.

Rhagbarotâd, *s. m.* (rhagbarotol) A preparing or making ready beforehand.

Rhagbarotâwl, *a.* (rhagbarotol) Tending to be prepared or ready beforehand.

Rhagbarotbi, *v. a.* (rhagbarawd) To prepare beforehand, to get ready beforehand.

Rhagbarotâwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagbarotowyr* (rhagbarotol—*gwr*) One who prepares beforehand.

Rhagbenaeath, *s. m.* (penaeath) A vice-chief.

Rhagbenawd, *s. m.* (penawd) A prior conclusion.

Rhagbenodawl, *a.* (penawd) Predetermined.

Rhaghenodi, *v. a.* (penawd) To predetermine.

Rhagbenodiad, *s. m.* (rhagbenawd) A predetermination; a previous conclusion.

Rhagborth, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagbyrth* (porth) An outer gate; a fore porch.

Rhagbrawf, *s. m.* (prawf) A previous trial.

Rhagbrofi, *v. a.* (rhagbrawf) To try beforehand.

Rhagbrofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagbrawf) A trying beforehand; a foretasting.

Rhagbrofwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagbrofwyr* (rhagbrawf—*gwr*) One who tries beforehand.

Rhagbryder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pryder) Precaution.

Rhagbryderawl, *a.* (rhagbryder) Precautious.

Rhagbryderiad, *s. m.* (rhagbryder) A using precaution; circumspection.

Rhagbryderu, *v. a.* (pryder) To use precaution.

Rhagbryderus, *a.* (rhagbryder) Circumspect.

Rhagbryn, *s. m.* (pryn) A prior purchase.

Rhagbrynawl, *a.* (rhagbryn) Relating to a buying beforehand; a forestalling.

Rhagbryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagbryn) A buying beforehand; a pre-emption.

Rhagbrynnu, *v. a.* (rhagbryn) To buy beforehand; to forestall.

Rhagbrynwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagbrynwyr* (rhagbryn—*gwr*) One who previously buys.

Rhagbwys, *s. m.* (pwys) A previous weighing.

Rhagbwysaw, *v. a.* (rhagbwys) To weigh before.

Rhagbwysawl, *a.* (rhagbwys) Being previously weighing, a fore-weighing.

Rhagbwysedig, *a.* (rhagbwys) Being weighed beforehand.

Rhagbwysiad, *s. m.* (rhagbwys) A weighing beforehand.

Rhagchwaeath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (chwaeath) A foretaste.

Rhagchwaeathawl, *a.* (rhagchwaeath) Foretasting.

Rhagchwaeathiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagchwaeath) A pre-emption, a foretasting.

Rhagchwaeathu, *v. a.* (rhagchwaeath) To foretaste.

Rhagchware, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (chware) A prelude.

Rhagchwareu, *v. a.* (rhagchware) To make a prelude.

Rhagchwedl, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagchwedlan* (chwedl) A prior report, a preamble.

Rhagchwedledd, *s. m.* (rhagchwedl) The state of being reported beforehand.

Rhagchwedliad, *s. m.* (rhagchwedl) A reporting or rumouring beforehand.

Rhagchwedlu, *v. a.* (rhagchwedl) To make report beforehand; to make a preamble.

Rhagchwegr, *s. f.* (chwegr) A grandmother-in-law.

Rhagchwegrwn, *s. m.* (chwegrwn) A grandfather-in-law.

Rhagchwillad, *s. m.* (chwillad) A previous searching.

Rhagchwillaw, *v. a.* (chwillaw) To search before.

Rhagdaen, *s. m.* (taen) A fore-spreading.

Rhagdaeniad, *s. m.* (rhagdaen) A fore-spreading.

Rhagdaennu, *v. a.* (rhagdaen) To spread before.

Rhagdal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tal) What is in front; a frontlet, a frontlet, a frontpiece.

Rhagdal, *s. m.* (tal) Payment before; earnest.

Rhagdaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagdal) A paying beforehand, a paying as earnest.

Rhagdalu, *v. a.* (rhagdal) To pay beforehand.

Rhagdaluwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagdaluwr* (rhagdal—*gwr*) One who pays beforehand.

Rhagdebygiad, *s. m.* (tebygiad) A fore-deciding.

Rhagdebygu, *v. a.* (tebygu) To presuppose.

Rhagdeilyngdawd, *s. m.* (teilyngdawd) The state of being previously suitable.

Rhagdeilyngu, *v. a.* (teilyngu) To make suitable or appropriate beforehand.

Rhagdeimlad, *s. m.* (teimlad) A feeling before.

Rhagdeimlaw, *v. a.* (teimlaw) To feel beforehand.

Rhagder, *s. m.* (rhag) The state of being before, leading, or against; resistance, opposition.

*Paŵl cawr, cawr yn agwylwr;
Paŵl cawr, cawr yn rhagder.*

A cause of energy renowned for bravery; a spear of war, not a stripping in the advanced post. *Cynabala, i. e. Gwyn.*

Rhagder ei ofn, naŵl hysbys ei lly.

The foremost of his host, a chief of elegant race. *Idon 11.*

Rhagderfyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (terfyn) A pre-conclusion, end, or determination.

Rhagderfynedig, *a.* (rhagderfyn) Predetermined.

Rhagderfyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagderfyn) Predetermination, a prior conclusion.
Rhagderfynu, *v. a.* (terfyn) To predetermine.
Rhagdestyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (testyn) A preliminary theme, or discourse.
Rhagdestyniad, *s. m.* (rhagdestyn) A making a preliminary theme.
Rhagdestynu, *v. a.* (rhagdestyn) To form a preliminary theme.
Rhagdor, *s. m.* (tor) A prior fracture or break.
Rhagdori, *v. a.* (rhagdor) To break before.
Rhagdoriad, *s. m.* (rhagdor) A breaking before.
Rhagdraddawd, *s. m.* (traddawd) A prior passing.
Rhagdraddodawl, *a.* (rhagdraddawd) Being previously passed over, of previous tradition.
Rhagdraddodi, *v. a.* (rhagdraddawd) To pass over previously; to give a previous tradition.
Rhagdraddodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagdraddawd) A previously passing over; a former tradition.
Rhagdraethawd, *s. f.* (traethawd) An introductory discourse.
Rhagdraethu, *v. a.* (traethu) To recite before.
Rhagdraigl, *s. m.* (traigl) A previous turn.
Rhagdrefn, *s. f.*—*pl. rhagdrefnau* (trefn) A pre-ordination; predestination.
Rhagdrefnadwy, *a.* (rhagdrefn) Capable of pre-ordination.
Rhagdrefnawl, *a.* (rhagdrefn) Tending to pre-ordain; fore-ordinating.
Rhagdrefnodig, *a.* (rhagdrefn) Fore-ordained.
Rhagdrefniad, *s. m.* (rhagdrefn) A preordination, a preordaining; predestination.
Rhagdrefnu, *v. a.* (rhagdrefn) To order beforehand, to preordain; to predispose.
Rhagdreiglilad, *s. m.* (rhagdraigl) A revolving before; a previous revolution.
Rhagdreigliaw, *v. a.* (rhagdraigl) To revolve before; to make a previous revolution.
Rhagdreymyn, *s. m.* (tremyn) A first glance.
Rhagdreymynawl, *a.* (rhagdreymyn) Being looked over beforehand; having foresight.
Rhagdreymyniad, *s. m.* (rhagdreymyn) A glancing over beforehand.
Rhagdreymynt, *s. m.* (rhagdreymyn) A previous glance; a foresight.
Rhagdreymyns, *v. a.* (rhagdreymyn) To glance over beforehand; to have foresight.
Rhagdrin, *s. m.* (trin) To put in order, or to manage beforehand.
Rhagdriniad, *s. m.* (rhagdrin) A managing or ordering beforehand.
Rhagdriniath, *s. m.* (rhagdrin) A previous management; a previous arrangement.
Rhagdrochi, *v. a.* (trochi) To immerse before.
Rhagdrochiad, *s. m.* (trochiad) A prior immersion.
Rhagdroci, *v. a.* (troci) To drive before.
Rhagdrwch, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagdrychion* (trwch) A fore-cut; a previous cut through.
Rhagdrychiad, *s. m.* (rhagdrwch) A cutting before; a fore-cutting.
Rhagdrychu, *v. a.* (rhagdrwch) To cut before.
Rhagdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ty) An outhouse.
Rhagdyb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (tyb) A preconceit.
Rhagdybiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagdyb) Presupposition, preopinion, prenotion.
Rhagdybled, *v. a.* (rhagdyb) To presuppose.
Rhagdybu, *v. a.* (rhagdyb) To presuppose.
Rhagdybus, *a.* (rhagdyb) Presuppositional.
Rhagdybusaw, *v. a.* (rhagdybus) To become presuppositional.
Rhagdybusrwydd, *s. m.* (rhagdybus) Previous

Vol. II.

suppositiousness; a preconceived state.
Rhagdyddyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (tyddyn) An out-tenement; a bordering farm.
Rhagdyn, *s. m.* (tyu) A fore-draught.
Rhagdyneriad, *s. m.* (tyneriad) A previous softening or melioration.
Rhagdynern, *v. a.* (tyneru) To soften beforehand.
Rhagdyniad, *s. m.* (rhagdyn) A drawing before.
Rhagdynu, *v. a.* (rhagdyn) To draw before.
Rhagdyst, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tyst) A prior witness.
Rhagdytiad, *s. m.* (rhagdyst) A previously testifying; a giving a previous testimony.
Rhagdytiaw, *v. a.* (rhagdyst) To testify beforehand; to witness beforehand.
Rhagdytiawl, *a.* (rhagdyst) First testifying.
Rhagdytiolaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagdytiawl) A previous testimony.
Rhagdytiolaethu, *v. a.* (rhagdytiolaeth) To give a previous testimony.
Rhagdywyll, *a.* (tywyll) Being dark before.
Rhagdywyllu, *v. a.* (rhagdywyll) To darken before.
Rhagdywyn, *s. m.* (tywyn) A radiance before.
Rhagdywyniad, *s. m.* (rhagdywyn) A shining before; a previously shining.
Rhagdywynu, *v.* (rhagdywyn) To shine before.
Rhagdywys, *v. a.* (tywys) To lead before.
Rhagdywysaw, *v. a.* (rhagdywys) To fore-lead.
Rhagdywysiad, *s. m.* (rhagdywys) A leading before, or a leading in advance.
Rhagddadgan, *v. a.* (dadgan) To declare before.
Rhagddadganiad, *s. m.* (rhagddadgan) A declaring beforehand; previous declaration.
Rhagddadl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dadl) A previous debate, or previous question.
Rhagddadliad, *s. m.* (rhagddadl) A previous argumentation.
Rhagddadlin, *v. a.* (rhagddadl) To debate before.
Rhagddal, *v. a.* (dal) To hold beforehand.
Rhagddaliad, *s. m.* (rhagddal) A first holding.
Rhagddanfon, *v. a.* (danfon) To send before.
Rhagddanfonawl, *a.* (rhagddanfon) Being sent beforehand; being of a previous mission.
Rhagddanfoniad, *s. m.* (rhagddanfon) A sending beforehand.
Rhagddant, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagddannedd* (dant) A foretooth, or a front tooth.
Rhagddangaws, *v. a.* (dangaws) To shew beforehand, to premonstrate.
Rhagddangosawl, *a.* (dangaws) Premonstrating.
Rhagddangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagddangaws) A prognostication; a premonstration.
Rhagddangoswr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagddangoswyr* (rhagddangaws—gwr) A prognosticator.
Rhagddarbod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darbod) Provision beforehand; circumspection.
Rhagddarbodaeth, *s. m.* (rhagddarbod) A preparation beforehand; providence.
Rhagddarbodawl, *a.* (rhagddarbod) Providential.
Rhagddarbodedig, *a.* (rhagddarbod) Being provided or furnished beforehand.
Rhagddarbodi, *v. a.* (rhagddarbod) To provide or furnish beforehand.
Rhagddarbodiad, *s. m.* (rhagddarbod) A providing or furnishing beforehand.
Rhagddarbodus, *a.* (rhagddarbod) Provident.
Rhagddarbodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagddarbodwyr* (rhagddarbod—gwr) One who provides beforehand.
Rhagddarlun, *s. m.* (darlun) Prefiguration.
Rhagddarluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagddarlun) A prefiguring.
Rhagddarlunniaw, *v.* (rhagddarlun) To prefigure

3 L

Rhagddarluniedig, *a.* (rhagddarlun) Prefigured.
 Rhagddarmerth, *s. m.* (darmerth) Provision made beforehand; a previous preparation.
 Rhagddarmerthawl, *a.* (rhagddarmerth) Provident.
 Rhagddarmerthu, *v. a.* (rhagddarmerth) To provide beforehand.
 Rhagddarn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darn) A fore-piece.
 Rhagddarpar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darpar) Previous order or disposition.
 Rhagddarparawl, *a.* (rhagddarpar) Tending to furnish beforehand; providential.
 Rhagddarparedig, *a.* (rhagddarpar) Being previously ordered; being previously furnished.
 Rhagddarparedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagddarparedig) The being previously furnished.
 Rhagddarparedigaw, *v. a.* (rhagddarparedig) To render complete beforehand.
 Rhagddarparedd, *s. m.* (rhagddarpar) The state of being previously furnished.
 Rhagddarpariad, *s. m.* (rhagddarpar) A providing or ordering beforehand.
 Rhagddarparu, *v. a.* (darpar) To furnish before.
 Rhagddarparwch, *s. m.* (rhagddarpar) Support previously given.

Na antaria fydd drwy yr hoenyon ac y cydlwynau hyn, cyn i weddian am ragddarparwch Daw.

Do not venture to go through those snare and ambuscades, before thou hast prayed for the provident support of God.
R. Fychan, Ym. Dawlodeb.

Rhagddawd, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagddodau* (dawd) A prefix.
 Rhagddawn, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagddoniau* (dawn) A previous gift or endowment.
 Rhagddëall, *s. m.* (dëall) Previous knowledge.
 Rhagddëalliad, *s. m.* (rhagddëall) A pre-apprehension.
 Rhagddelw, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (delw) A prototype.
 Rhagddelwad, *s. m.* (rhagddelw) Prefiguration.
 Rhagddelwi, *v. a.* (rhagddelw) To prefigure.
 Rhagdderbyn, *v. a.* (derbyn) To receive before.
 Rhagdderbynai, *s. c.* (rhagdderbyn) A prolepsis.
 Rhagdderbyniad, *s. m.* (rhagdderbyn) A receiving beforehand.
 Rhagdderbyniawl, *a.* (rhagdderbyn) Previously receivable.
 Rhagddewis, *s. m.* (dewis) A previous choice. *v. a.* To choose before.
 Rhagddewisawl, *a.* (rhagddewis) Pre-elective.
 Rhagddewiad, *a.* (rhagddewis) Fore-chosen.
 Rhagddewisiad, *s. m.* (rhagddewis) Pre-election.
 Rhagddial, *s. m.* (dial) A previous revenge.
 Rhagddialiad, *s. m.* (rhagddial) A revenging beforehand.
 Rhagddialu, *v. a.* (rhagddial) To revenge before.
 Rhagddiddymiad, *s. m.* (diddymiad) A previous annihilation.
 Rhagddiddymu, *v. a.* (diddymu) To annihilate beforehand.
 Rhagddiogeliad, *s. m.* (diogeliad) A securing beforehand; a previously making safe.
 Rhagddiogelu, *v. a.* (diogelu) To secure before.
 Rhagddiogelwch, *s. m.* (diogelwch) A previous security.
 Rhagddirnad, *s. m.* (dirnad) Presurmise.
 Rhagddirnadawl, *a.* (rhagddirnad) Presurmising.
 Rhagddirnadiad, *s. m.* (dirnad) A presurmising.
 Rhagddirnadu, *v. a.* (dirnad) To presurmise.
 Rhagddiryrawl, *a.* (dirymawl) Tending to debilitate beforehand.
 Rhagddiryimiad, *s. m.* (dirymiad) A previously debilitating or enervating.

Rhagddiryrau, *v. a.* (dirymau) To debilitate beforehand.
 Rhagddodadwy, *v. a.* (rhagddawd) Capable of being placed before.
 Rhagddodawl, *a.* (rhagddawd) Prepositive.
 Rhagddodedig, *a.* (rhagddawd) Being prefixed.
 Rhagddodedigaeth, *s. m.* (rhagddodedig) The act of placing before, a prefixing.
 Rhagddodedigawl, *a.* (rhagddodedig) Prepositive.
 Rhagddodi, *v. a.* (rhagddawd) To prepose.
 Rhagddodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagddawd) Preposition.
 Rhagddoniad, *s. m.* (rhagddawn) A gifting beforehand; a previously endowing.
 Rhagddoniaw, *v. a.* (rhagddawn) To gift beforehand; to endow previously.
 Rhagddoniawl, *a.* (rhagddawn) Tending to endow beforehand.
 Rhagddor, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dor) A fore-door; a wicket; a half-door.
 Rhagddorig, *s. f. dim.* (rhagddor) A small wicket.
 Rhagddrws, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagddrysau* (drws) A fore-door, an outer door.
 Rhagddryll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (dryll) A fore-piece.
 Rhagddychweliad, *s. m.* (dychweliad) A returning beforehand.
 Rhagddychweylid, *v. a.* (dychweylid) To return beforehand.
 Rhagddychymyg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (dychymyg) A prior device or invention; a presuppositional.
 Rhagddychymygadwy, *a.* (rhagddychymyg) Capable of being devised beforehand.
 Rhagddychymygawl, *a.* (rhagddychymyg) Previously devising; presuppositional.
 Rhagddychymygodig, *a.* (rhagddychymyg) Devised beforehand; presupposed.
 Rhagddychymyglad, *s. m.* (rhagddychymyg) A devising beforehand; a presupposing.
 Rhagddychymygu, *v. a.* (rhagddychymyg) To devise beforehand; to presuppose.
 Rhagddydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (dydd) A prior day.
 Rhagddyddiad, *s. m.* (rhagddydd) An antedating.
 Rhagddyddiaw, *v. a.* (rhagddydd) To antedate.
 Rhagddyfallad, *s. m.* (dyfallad) A describing beforehand.
 Rhagddyfalu, *v. a.* (dyfalu) To fore-describe.
 Rhagddyled, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyled) Prior debt.
 Rhagddyledus, *a.* (rhagddyled) Previously due.
 Rhagddymchweil, *s. m.* (dymchweil) A previous turn over. *v. a.* To turn over previously.
 Rhagddymchweiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagddymchweil) A previously turning over.
 Rhagddymchwelyd, *v. a.* (rhagddymchweil) To turn over beforehand.
 Rhagddysg, *s. m.* (dysg) Previous instruction.
 Rhagddysgawl, *a.* (rhagddysg) Tending to instruct beforehand.
 Rhagddysgiad, *s. m.* (rhagddysg) A previously instructing.
 Rhagddysgu, *v. a.* (rhagddysg) To fore-learn.
 Rhagddywedawl, *a.* (dywedawl) Galasaying.
 Rhagddywededig, *a.* (dywed) Beforementioned.
 Rhagddywedliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dywedliad) A gainsaying; a speaking previously.
 Rhagedrych, *v. a.* (edrych) To look before.
 Rhagedrychiad, *s. m.* (rhagedrych) A foresering.
 Rhagegawr, *s. m.* (egawr) An opening before.
v. a. To open before.
 Rhagegorawl, *a.* (rhagegawr) Opening before.
 Rhagegori, *v. a.* (rhagegawr) To open before.
 Rhagegoriad, *s. m.* (rhagegawr) A fore-opening.

Rhageisian, *s. m.* (*eisian*) A prior want.
 Rhageistedd, *v. a.* (*sistedd*) To be presiding.
 Rhageisteddawl, *a.* (*rhageistedd*) Presiding.
 Rhageisteddlad, *s. m.* (*rhageistedd*) One that sits before; a president.

Rhageisteddled cunref, nid angen y troedawg, cerwynnwl o fodd a dal i'r brenin bob blwyddyn.

A president of a hundred, that is to say, the foot-holder, a horse-head of metal shall be pay to the king every year. Welsh Law s.

Rhagenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*enw*) A pronoun.
 Rhagenwad, *s. m.* (*rhagenw*) Prenomination.
 Rhagenwawl, *a.* (*rhagenw*) Prenominal.
 Rhagenwedig, *a.* (*rhagenwad*) Before-named, fore-mentioned. *Rhagenwedigion*, premises.
 Rhagenwl, *v. a.* (*rhagenw*) To premise.
 Rhagerchi, *v. a.* (*erchi*) To pre-require.
 Rhagethol, *v. a.* (*ethol*) To pre-elect.
 Rhagetholawg, *a.* (*rhagethol*) Pre-electing.
 Rhagetholedig, *a.* (*rhagethol*) Fore-chosen.
 Rhagetholedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*rhagetholedig*) A pre-election.
 Rhagetholi, *v. a.* (*rhagethol*) To pre-elect.

Daw a'i hetholes ac a'i rhagetholes, A'i phrewyliaw a wna.

God did choose it and did choose it before-hand, and he will dwell in it. D. Ddu o Hiraiddyg.

Rhagetholiad, *s. m.* (*rhagethol*) A pre-election.
 Rhagetholwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagetholwyr* (*rhagethol—gwr*) One who chooses beforehand.
 Rhagfai, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfeian* (*bai*) A prior fault.
 Rhagfarn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (*barn*) Prejudice.
 Rhagfarnawl, *a.* (*rhagfarn*) Prejudging.
 Rhagfarnedig, *a.* (*rhagfarn*) Prejudicate.
 Rhagfarnedigaeth, *s. f.* (*rhagfarnedig*) Prejudication; a previous adjudication.
 Rhagfarnedd, *s. m.* (*rhagfarn*) Prejudicialness.
 Rhagfarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*rhagfarn*) A prejudging, a prejudication.
 Rhagfarnu, *v. a.* (*rhagfarn*) To condemn beforehand, to pre-judge, to prejudicate.
 Rhagfarnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfarnwyr* (*rhagfarn—gwr*) One who prejudices.
 Rhagfed, *a.* (*rhag*) Foremost, or anterior.
 Rhagfedd, *s. m.* (*medd*) Preoccupancy.
 Rhagfeddal, *a.* (*meddal*) Being soft before.
 Rhagfeddialad, *s. m.* (*rhagfeddal*) A softening beforehand.
 Rhagfeddalu, *v. a.* (*rhagfeddal*) To soften before.
 Rhagfeddiad, *s. m.* (*rhagfedd*) Preoccupation.
 Rhagfeddiannawl, *a.* (*rhagfeddiant*) Preoccupying, belonging to preoccupation.
 Rhagfeddiannedig, *a.* (*rhagfeddiant*) Preoccupied, possessed beforehand.
 Rhagfeddianniad, *s. m.* (*rhagfeddiant*) Preoccupation, prepossession.
 Rhagfeddiannu, *v. a.* (*rhagfeddiant*) To preoccupy.
 Rhagfeddiannwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfeddiannwyr* (*rhagfeddiant—gwr*) A preoccuper.
 Rhagfeddiannydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*rhagfeddiant*) A preoccuper, a prior possessor.
 Rhagfeddiant, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfeddiannau* (*rhagfedd*) Preoccupancy.
 Rhagfeddu, *v. a.* (*rhagfedd*) To prepossess.

Goresu ym o'm rhannu racteldu Rhwydd arallh o briffaith brydu.

Best for me from my Creator to be pre-occupied with the fluent oratory of the poetry of the primitive tongue. Elder Sais.

Rhagfeddwl, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfeddyllau* (*meddwl*) A previous thought. *v. a.* To preconceive.
 Rhagfeddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfeddwyr* (*rhagfedd—gwr*) A preoccuper.

Rhagfeddyliad, *s. m.* (*rhagfeddwl*) Precogitation.
 Rhagfeddyliaw, *v. a.* (*meddwl*) To precogitate.

Ym y dywedd Arthur—Meddyllwch hawb am gyngor da gwynne; ac yr awrodd, o anfyd, rhoddwch atch cyngor, ac yu ddech rhagfeddyllwch pa beth a fo iawn i sbab.

Then said Arthur, think every one of you of a good and energetic counsel; and in this conjuncture, with one mind, give your advice, and wisely precogitate what may be proper to be answered. Gr. ab Arthur.

Rhagfeddylied, *v. a.* (*meddwl*) To foredeem.
 Rhagfeddyliedig, *a.* (*meddyliad*) Precogitated.
 Rhagfeddyliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfeddyliwyr* (*rhagfeddwl—gwr*) One who precogitates.
 Rhagfeiad, *s. m.* (*rhagfal*) A criminating beforehand; a blaming beforehand.
 Rhagfelaw, *v. a.* (*rhagfal*) To criminate beforehand, to blame beforehand.
 Rhagflaen, *s. m.* (*blaen*) A fore point, a fore end.
 Rhagflaenawl, *a.* (*rhagflaen*) Preceding, antecedent, foregoing.
 Rhagflaenawr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagflaenorion* (*rhagflaen*) A predecessor; an anticipater.
 Rhagflaenedig, *a.* (*rhagflaen*) Anticipated.
 Rhagflaenedigaeth, *s. m.* (*rhagflaenedig*) The state of being anticipated.
 Rhagflaenedigawl, *a.* (*rhagflaenedig*) Tending to anticipate; tending to take the lead.
 Rhagflaeniad, *s. m.* (*rhagflaen*) A going forward; a going before; precession; anticipation.
 Rhagflaeniadawl, *a.* (*rhagflaeniad*) Tending to anticipate.
 Rhagflaenorawl, *a.* (*rhagflaenawr*) Relating to precedence; introductory.
 Rhagflaenori, *v. a.* (*rhagflaenawr*) To take the lead or precedence.
 Rhagflaenu, *v. a.* (*rhagflaen*) To anticipate.
 Rhagflaenwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagflaenwyr* (*rhagflaen—gwr*) A preceder; a precursor.
 Rhagflaenydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*rhagflaen*) A preceder; a precursor, a forerunner.
 Rhagflas, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*blas*) A foretaste.
 Rhagflasu, *v. a.* (*rhagflas*) To foretaste.
 Rhagflin, *a.* (*blin*) Previously weary.
 Rhagfliniad, *s. m.* (*rhagflin*) A tiring beforehand.
 Rhagflinaw, *v. a.* (*rhagflin*) To tire beforehand.
 Rhagfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*bod*) A prior existence.
 Rhagfodawl, *a.* (*rhagfod*) Previously existing.

Tri rhagfodolion doethineb: deddfoldeb, tangweddoldeb, a dwyfoldeb.

The three pre-existent views of wisdom: morality, peaceableness, and piety. Cofwg ab Gwynllaw Fflwr.

Rhagfodd, *s. m.* (*bodd*) Previous pleasure.
 Rhagfoddawl, *a.* (*rhagfodd*) Tending to please beforehand.
 Rhagfoddliad, *s. m.* (*rhagfodd*) A pleasing before.
 Rhagfoddliaw, *v. a.* (*rhagfodd*) To please before.
 Rhagfoel, *a.* (*moel*) Bald or bare before.
 Rhagfrait, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfreintiau* (*braint*) A prerogative.
 Rhagfras, *a.* (*bras*) Of ample presence.
 Rhagfrawd, *s. f.*—*pl. rhagfrodau* (*brawd*) A sentence beforehand, pre-judication.
 Rhagfryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (*bryd*) A previous design or intention.
 Rhagfrydiad, *s. m.* (*rhagfryd*) A designing beforehand; a premeditating.
 Rhagfrydiaw, *v. a.* (*rhagfryd*) To design beforehand; to premeditate.
 Rhagfuan, *a.* (*buan*) Quick in front; quickly moving forward.

Rhagfuan ei feirch rhag rhyw gawr;
Yn dydd gwyth adwyrth oedd ei llofaur
Pan grydai Cynon gan wyrdd wawr.

Quick in front his steeds before the shock of the shout of war;
In the day of wrath destruction were his blades, when Cynon
girded himself with the green dawn. *Acwria.*

- Rhagfur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (mur) A contramure.
Rhagfuriad, *s. m.* (rhagfur) A raising a contramure; a forming a counterscarp.
Rhagfuriaw, *v. a.* (rhagfur) To make a contramure, to form a counterscarp.
Rhagfuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagfwrw) A forecasting; predetermination.
Rhagfuriadawl, *a.* (rhagfuriad) Predetermining.
Rhagfuriadu, *v. a.* (rhagfuriad) To predetermine, to foredesign, to foredoom.
Rhagfuriadus, *a.* (rhagfuriad) Premeditating.
Rhagfwrw, *v. a.* (bwrw) To forecast, to foredeem.
Rhagfyfyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (myfyr) Forecast.
Rhagfyfyrdawd, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfyfyrdodau* (rhagfyfyr) Premeditation, precognition.
Rhagfyfyriad, *s. m.* (rhagfyfyr) A premeditating, a precognitating.
Rhagfyfyriaw, *v. a.* (rhagfyfyr) To premeditate; to contemplate beforehand.
Rhagfyfyriawl, *a.* (rhagfyfyr) Premeditating.
Rhagfyfyriedig, *a.* (rhagfyfyriad) Premeditated.
Rhagfyfyriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfyfyrywyr* (rhagfyfyr—*gwr*) One who premeditates.
Rhagfygwith, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfygythion* (bygwith) A previous threat.
Rhagfygythiad, *s. m.* (rhagfygwith) A previously threatening.
Rhagfygythiaw, *v. a.* (rhagfygwith) To threaten beforehand.
Rhagfygythiawl, *a.* (rhagfygwith) Threatening beforehand.
Rhagfygythiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagfygythwyr* (rhagfygwith—*gwr*) One who threatens beforehand.
Rhagfynag, *s. m.* (mynag) A prior declaration.
Rhagfyned, *v. a.* (myned) To go before.
Rhagfynedawl, *a.* (rhagfyned) Preceding.
Rhagfynediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagfyned) A precession; a going before or in advance.
Rhagfynegawl, *a.* (rhagfynag) Prenunciating.
Rhagfynegi, *v. a.* (rhagfynag) To prenunciate, to declare beforehand.
Rhagfynegiad, *s. m.* (rhagfynag) Prenunciation.
Rhagfyr, *s. m.* (byr) That is short before; the first month of the year, according to ancient calculation, beginning at the winter solstice; it is now the name for December.
Rhagfyrâd, *s. m.* (rhagfyrâu) A foreshortening.
Rhagfyrâawl, *a.* (rhagfyrâu) Foreshortening.
Rhagfyrâu, *v. a.* (rhagfyr) To foreshorten.
Rhagffer, *a.* (ffer) Strong-fronted.
Rhagffordd, *s. f.*—*pl. rhagffyrdd* (ffordd) A forward road, an advance way.
Rhagfforddawl, *a.* (rhagffordd) Belonging to an advance road.
Rhagffysg, *s. m.* (ffysg) A forward haste.

Tarfysg yn rhagffysg yn rhagffer a waeth,
Tarlôn ffracth ffraw aber.

A tumult in the forward haste in the mighty front he made, the din of the noisy wave of the efflux of frow.
Cynddelw, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.

- Rhagffysgiad, *s. m.* (rhagffysg) A hastening before; a hastening forward.
Rhagffysgiaw, *v. a.* (rhagffysg) To hasten before.
Rhagffysgiawl, *a.* (rhagffysg) Tending to hasten forward.
Rhaggadarn, *a.* (cadarn) Strong in front.

- Rhaggadarnâd, *s. m.* (rhaggadarnâu) A strengthening before; a strengthening in front.
Rhaggadarnâawl, *a.* (rhaggadarnâu) Tending to strengthen beforehand.
Rhaggadarnâu, *v. a.* (rhaggadarn) To strengthen before; to strengthen in front.
Rhaggaer, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (caer) Any advance-work in fortification; an outwork; the suburbs of a city.
Rhaggais, *s. m.* (cais) A prior attempt.
Rhagganfod, *s. m.* (canfod) A foresight. *t. a.* To see before; to foresee.
Rhaggau, *v. a.* (cau) To shut before.
Rhaggauad, *s. m.* (rhaggau) A shutting before.
Rhaggeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. rhaggeiniad* (ceiniad) A preceptor.
Rhaggeisiad, *s. m.* (rhaggais) A previously attempting or seeking.
Rhaggeisiaw, *v. a.* (rhaggais) To attempt beforehand; to seek previously.
Rhaggeisiawl, *a.* (rhaggais) Previously trying.
Rhaggerdded, *s. m.* (cerdded) A walk before.
Rhaggerddediad, *s. m.* (rhaggerdded) A walking before, or a walking in advance.
Rhaggiliad, *s. m.* (ciliad) A previously receding.
Rhaggiliaw, *v. a.* (ciliaw) To recede previously.
Rhagglod, *s. f.* (clod) A former fame.

Cynddelw! Bowys cyfodol yn ar
Yn arddu eu rhaglod.

The characteristic of Powys is the giving the advance war to battle, awaiting their former fame. *Cynddelw.*

- Rhagglud, *s. f.* (clud) A heap before, or in front.
Rhaggludaw, *v. a.* (rhagglud) To heap before.

Rhaggludawd ei gloddyf uch gwah;
Rhaglym fu yn penna penala.

The sword above the sheath raised a heap in front, even a forward course dismaying chiefs. *Cynddelw, i. H. ab Iddon.*

- Rhaggludiad, *s. m.* (rhagglud) A heaping before.
Rhagglyw, *s. m.* (clyw) A previous hearing.
Rhagglywed, *v. a.* (rhagglyw) To hear before.
Rhaggnaf, *s. m.* (cnaif) A shearing before.
Rhaggneifiad, *s. m.* (rhaggnaf) A shearing before, a shearing the front.
Rhaggneifiaw, *v. a.* (rhaggnaf) To shear before.
Rhaggnôad, *s. m.* (cnôad) A previously chewing.
Rhaggnôawl, *a.* (cnôawl) Previously chewing.
Rhaggnôi, *v. a.* (cnoi) To chew previously.
Rhaggraff, *s. m.* (craff) A previous impression.
a. Previously impressed; having foresight.
Rhaggraffawl, *a.* (rhaggraff) Tending to impress previously; inducing foresight.
Rhaggraffiad, *s. m.* (rhaggraff) A previously impressing; a previously perceiving.
Rhaggraffu, *v. a.* (rhaggraff) To impress before.
Rhaggri, *s. f.* (cri) A cry or shout before.
Rhaggrybwyll, *s. m.* (crybwyll) A previous hint.
Rhaggrybwyllaw, *v. a.* (rhaggrybwyll) To intimate previously; to mention beforehand.
Rhaggrybwyllledig, *a.* (rhaggrybwyll) Before intimated; before mentioned.
Rhaggrybwylliad, *s. m.* (rhaggrybwyll) A previously intimating; a previously mentioning.
Rhaggydnaw, *v. a.* (cydnaw) To agree before.
Rhaggymmer, *s. m.* (cymer) A previous taking, a previous receipt.
Rhaggymmerawl, *a.* (rhaggymmer) Previously receiving, or taking.
Rhaggymmeredig, *a.* (rhaggymmer) Being previously received or taken.
Rhaggymmeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhaggymmer) A taking beforehand; a prolepsis.

haggymeriadawl, a. (rhaggymeriad) Of an anticipating tendency; proleptical.
haghanfod, s. m. (hanfod) Pre-existence.
haghanfodawl, a. (rhaghanfod) Pre-existent.
haghanfodl, v. a. (rhaghanfod) To pre-exist.
haghanfodiad, s. m. (rhaghanfod) A pre-existing; a pre-existence.
haghawl, s. f.—pl. rhaghollon (hawl) A previous question or claim.
hagbeuddawl, a. (henddawl) Premeriting.
hagheuddu, v. a. (heuddu) To premerit.
hagholl, v. a. (rhaghawl) To question before.
hagholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhaghawl) A questioning beforehand.
hagiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhag) A getting before; a coming before; a stopping.
hagial, v. a. (rhag) To controvert.
hagisel, a. (isel) Having the fore part low.
hagladd, v. a. (lladd) To cut before.
hagladdawl, a. (rhagladd) Cutting in front.
hagladdiad, s. m. (rhagladd) A cutting before.
haglafar, s. m. (llafar) A harangue made before or in public. **a. Prolocutory.**

Arghwydd, nid rhaid iddo fod yn rhaglafar; ac wrth hyn y gwisg yr un o dri mad gornedd.

A sovereign, it is not requisite for him to be prolocutory; and therefore he is called one of the three mates of court.
Welsh Laws.

haglafarawl, a. (rhaglafar) Speaking before.
haglafariad, s. m. (rhaglafar) A speaking before.
haglafaru, v. a. (rhaglafar) To speak before.
haglafariwr, s. m. (rhaglafar—gwr) A prolocutor.
haglam, s. m.—pl. t. au (llam) A forward step.
haglamiad, s. m. (rhaglam) A stepping before.
haglamu, v. a. (rhaglam) To step forward.
haglaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llaw) A deputy, a surrogate; a lieutenant; a vice-president.
haglawd, s. m. (llawd) A first increase.
haglawiseth, s. f. (rhaglaw) The office, or jurisdiction of a deputy; a lieutenantcy; a prefecture; a vice presidency.
haglawisethawl, a. (rhaglawiseth) Belonging to the office of a deputy or lieutenant.
haglawiaethu, v. a. (rhaglawiaeth) To perform the function of a deputy or lieutenant.
haglawiaw, v. a. (rhaglaw) To make a deputy.
haglawyn, s. m. (llawyn) A first filling or gathering in. *Cylich rhaglawn, cylich rhaglawd*, the circuit of first fruits, certain dues anciently paid by tenants to their lords.
haglef, s. m. (llef) A proclamation.
haglefain, v. a. (rhaglef) To proclaim.
haglewych, s. m. (llewych) Illumination before.
haglewychiad, s. m. (rhaglewych) A lighting first
haglewychu, v. (rhaglewych) To illumine before.
agllith, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llith) A preface.
agllithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagllith) A making in introductory discourse.
agllithiaw, v. a. (rhagllith) To preface.
agllithiawl, a. (rhagllith) Prefatory, introductory
agllithiwr, s. m.—pl. rhagllithwyr (rhagllith—wr) One who makes a preface.
aglofydd, s. m. (rhaglawn) A vicegerent.
aglun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llun) A prior form.
agluniad, s. m. (rhaglun) A performing.
agluniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhaglun) The act of forming beforehand; providence.
agluniaethawl, a. (rhagluniaeth) Providential.
agluniaethu, v. a. (rhagluniaeth) To carry on the dispensation of providence.
agluniaethus, a. (rhagluniaeth) Providential.

Rhaglunlaw, v. a. (rhaglun) To preform; to forecast, to foresee, to provide.

Sawl a raglunodd ei, y rhai hynny hefyd a alwodd.

Such as he has formed before, those also he has called.
W. Salisbury.

Rhaglunniawl, a. (rhaglun) Tending to form beforehand.
Rhaglunniedig, a. (rhaglun) Performed.
Rhaglwgr, s. m. (llwgr) A prior corruption.
Rhaglywyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwybr) A previous path; a path in front.
Rhaglywbraw, v. a. (rhaglywyr) To open a path before; to clear the way in front.
Rhaglywbrawl, a. (rhaglywyr) Tending to open a path before.
Rhaglyd, s. m. (llyd) Providence, forecast.
Rhaglydaw, v. a. (rhaglyd) To use forecast.
Rhaglydawl, a. (rhaglyd) Providential.
Rhaglyfn, a. (llyfn) Previously smooth.
Rhaglyfnawl, a. (rhaglyfn) Tending to make smooth beforehand.
Rhaglyfniad, s. m. (rhaglyfn) A previously making smooth.

Rhaglyfnu, v. a. (rhaglyfn) To smooth before.

Gwelat rhaglunhath Daw yn ôda raglyfnu peth ar y byd, drwy athrawiaeth y Groegiaid.

The divine providence saw it good previously to smooth the word a little, through the knowledge of the Greeks.
C. Edwards, H. y Ffydd.

Rhaglygrawl, a. (rhaglwgr) Tending to corrupt beforehand.
Rhaglygriad, s. m. (rhaglwgr) A previously corrupting.
Rhaglygru, v. a. (rhaglwgr) To first corrupt.
Rhaglym, a. (llym) Sharp before; sharp-pointed.

Cynon lary frôn—rhaglym ei wasawwr.

Cynon of humane breast, sharp in front the pushing of his spear.
Aneurin.

Rhaglymiad, s. m. (rhaglym) A sharpening before; acumination.
Rhaglymu, v. a. (rhaglym) To sharpen before; to make sharp-pointed.
Rhaglys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llys) An inferior court; the court of a comot, a court leet.
Rhaglyw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llyw) A deputy governor.

Rhaglywiad, s. m.—pl. raglywiaid (rhaglyw) One who governs as a deputy.

Gosodwn fod—rhaglywiaid cymydau dros Gymru.

We appoint that there be deputy constables of comots over Wales.
Good. Rhuddlan.

Rhaglywiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhaglyw) A deputy governor, a vice presidency, a prefecture.
Rhaglywiaethawl, a. (rhaglywiaeth) Belonging to the office of a deputy or lieutenant.
Rhaglywiaethu, v. a. (rhaglywiaeth) To perform the function of a deputy governor.
Rhaglywiaw, v. a. (rhaglyw) To rule as a deputy.
Rhaglywiawd, s. m. (rhaglyw) The function of a deputy governor.
Rhaglywiawdr, s. m.—pl. rhaglywiodron (rhaglywiawd) A deputy governor.
Rhagllaw, adv. (llaw) Henceforth, in future.
Rhagnaid, s. f. (naid) A leap before.
Rhagnawdd, s. m. (nawdd) A refuge or protection before; a preservative.
Rhagnedd, s. m. (nedd) A station before.

Gwelir isafwr bwn—

A llyu rhagnedd

Yn rhaglywedd

Yn nydd gwedd

Yn nghyrryedd.

There will be seen the pole blade, and a host in an opposing station threatening, in the day of struggle in conflict.
Aneurin.

Rhagorhawl, s. (rhagnerth) Tending to strengthen beforehand.

Rhagnerthiad, s. m. (rhagnerth) A previously strengthening.

Rhagnerthu, v. a. (rhagnerth) To strengthen beforehand.

Rhagneuadd, s. f. (neuadd) A hall of entrance.

Rhagnod, s. m.—pl. t. an (nod) A mark before.

Rhagnodawl, a. (rhagnod) Marking before.

Rhagnodi, v. a. (rhagnod) To mark before.

Rhagnodiad, s. m. (rhagnod) A marking before.

Rhagnoddawl, a. (rhagnawdd) First protecting.

Rhagnoddi, v. a. (rhagnawdd) To protect before.

Rhagnoddiad, s. m. (rhagnawdd) A protecting beforehand.

Rhagnoeth, a. (noeth) Naked before.

Rhagnoethi, v. a. (rhagnoeth) To make naked before; to expose the front.

Rhagnoeithiad, s. m. (rhagnoeith) A making naked before; an exposing of the front.

Rhagnyth, s. m.—pl. t. od (nyth) A prepared nest.

Rhagnythawl, a. (rhagnyth) Tending to nestle.

Rhagnythiad, s. m. (rhagnyth) A preparing a nest.

Rhagnythu, v. a. (rhagnyth) To prepare a nest.

Rhagnythed i'ar cyu dodwy.

Let the hen prepare a nest before laying. Adage.

Rhagnythydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhagnyth) One who prepares a nest.

Rhagochel, v. a. (gochel) To avoid previously.

Rhagocheiliad, s. m. (rhagochel) A previously avoiding.

Rhagocheilyd, v. a. (rhagochel) To avoid previously.

Rhagodawl, a. (rhagawd) Coming before, coming against, coming in opposition.

Rhagodfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (rhagawd) A place for coming against; an ambuscade.

Rhagodi, v. a. (rhagawd) To come before, to come against; to oppose.

Rhagoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagawd) A coming before, a coming against.

Rhagoddi, v. n. (rhagawdi) To form a leading rhyme.

Rhagoddiad, s. m. (rhagawdi) A forming a leading rhyme.

Rhagodlig, a. (rhagawdi) Having the quality of a leading rhyme.

Pan fo y gynia ragodlig yn ddauwynsbawg, ni eill y synghawdd fod yn gryn ddyrchwiledig.

When the first rhyming consonant has a double aspect, the consonant cannot be a reverted transition. Gr. Roberts.

Rhagodwr, s. m.—pl. rhagodwyr (rhagawd—gwr) One who comes before or against.

Rhagodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhagawd) One who comes before or against; an opposer.

Rhagoddef, s. m. (goddef) A previous suffering.

Rhagoddefawl, a. (rhagoddef) Previously passive.

Rhagoddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagoddef) A suffering beforehand.

Rhagofal, s. m.—pl. t. on (gofal) Precation.

Rhagofaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagofal) A taking previous care, a taking precaution.

Rhagofalu, v. a. (rhagofal) To take precaution.

Rhagofalus, a. (rhagofal) Careful beforehand.

Rhagofalwr, s. m.—pl. rhagofalwyr (rhagofal—gwr) One who takes previous care.

Rhagofyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gofyn) A prerequisite; an adjunct requisite.

Tair swydd llys: canghellwr, canllaw, neu bledlwr, a rhagfyll; sef rhagofynion llys eu geirw, chn y gellir llys hebddynt.

The three adjunct offices of a court: a chancellor, a conductor, or partizan, and an apparitor; for they are called adjunct requisite, as a court can be held without them. Triodd Dyfhwel.

Rhagofyn, v. a. (gofyn) To bespeak.

Rhagofynawl, a. (rhagofyn) Bespeaking.

Rhagofyniad, s. m. (rhagofyn) A bespeaking.

Rhagolwg, s. m. (golwg) Prospect; foresight.

Rhagolwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (olwyn) Fore-wheel.

Rhagolgyawd, a. (rhagolwg) A prospect.

Rhagolgyawl, a. (rhagolwg) Prospective.

Rhagolgyiad, s. m. (rhagolwg) A foreseeing.

Rhagolgyu, v. a. (rhagolwg) To look forward.

Rhagongl, s. f. (ongl) A salient angle.

Rhagonglaid, a. (rhagongl) Tending to a salient angle; of the nature of a salient angle.

Rhagongli, v. a. (rhagongl) To form a salient angle.

Rhagongliad, s. m. (rhagongl) A forming a salient angle.

Rhagor, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhag—gor) The state of being before; excellence; attribute; superiority; difference; more.

Rhagoria, excellencies; yn rhagor, in a greater degree, more. Mae rhagor mawr rhagorot ti a mi, there is great difference betwixt thee and me.

Tair dyben barddoniaeth: gwyddia mewn a ddefn; cynnwych; a moli pob dalonau a rhagor.

The three intentions of bardism: to improve every habit; to maintain peace; and to praise all the good excellent.

D'ofn a drir, dwfn dy rhagor, Od ofn mawr dwfn o'r mor.

Thy dread will remain, profound thy superiority, if a part of the sea be dreaded.

El rad— Archaf ar dir, a chaf yr awron Er el wir garfud, a'i rhagoria, Ac er a wyddid o gwyddon— Er el wyth allu, a'i archolion.

His grace I crave verbally, and at the present hour I am a bit, for the sake of his true love, and his attributes, we are of what he has known of rejoicings; for the sake of his energies, and his wounds. G. ab I. ab Llywelyn: 1500.

Rhagorawl, a. (rhagor) Excellent, or superlative.

Rhagorbarch, s. (rhagor—parch) Pre-eminence.

Rhagorbryd, s. m. (rhagor—pryd) Superior appearance.

Rhagorbwyll, s. m. (pwyll) Superior discretion.

Rhagordawn, s. m. (rhagor—dawn) Superior talent or endowment.

Rhagorddull, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rhagor—dwl) A superior form.

Rhagorddwy, a. (rhagor—dwyn) Bearing a superiority; excelling.

Pethau godidogion a rhagorddwy, eminent and superlative things.

Rhagorddysg, s. (rhagor—dysg) Superior learning.

Rhagoredig, a. (rhagor) Being made superior.

Rhagoredigaeth, s. m. (rhagoredig) Superiority.

Rhagoredd, s. m. (rhagor) Excellency.

Rhagoresgyn, v. a. (goresgyn) To come upon the s. m. A prior coming upon; a prior conquest.

Rhagoresgynawl, a. (rhagoresgyn) Belonging to prior conquest.

Rhagoresgyniad, s. m. (rhagoresgyn) A previously overcoming or surmounting.

Rhagorfaint, s. m.—pl. rhagorfaintiaid (bawt) A prerogative.

Rhagorgamp, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhagor—camp) A superior feat or exploit.

Rhagorgampus, a. (rhagorgamp) Pancreatic.

Rhagori, v. a. (rhagor) To go before, to go beyond; to excel, to surpass; to cause a difference; to differ.

Rhagoriad, s. m. (rhagor) An excelling, a surpassing; a differing.

Rhagoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagor) A state of being beyond, or surpassing; difference.

Tri rhagoriaeth eidd: iawn fydrydd, iawn ddydd, a'u ymddwy.

The three excellencies of song: just present; just description and just testimony.

Rhagorietawwl, a. (rhagoriaeth) Relating to excellence; differential.

Rhagoriaethu, v. a. (rhagoriaeth) To form a state of excellence; to make a difference.

Rhagoriannawl, a. (rhagorian) Surpassing, superlative; differential.

Rhagoriannu, v. a. (rhagorian) To render superlative; to create a difference.

Rhagoriant, s. m. (rhagor) Excellence; difference

Pob peth anweledig, megys angel, a folir herwydd yr ansawdd, ac y rhagoriant y sydd arno.

Every thing invisible, as an angel, is praised according to the nature, and excellence appertaining to it. *Norddies.*

Rhagoriawd, s. m. (rhagor) The act or state of excelling; a difference.

Rhagoriawdr, s. m. (rhagoriawd) One who excels.

Rhagorineb, s. m. (rhagor) Excellency, superiority; preference; difference.

Rhagoroleb, s. m. (rhagorawl) Preference.

Rhagorolrwydd, s. m. (rhagorawl) Excellentness.

Rhagosawd, v. a. (gosawd) To set previously; to set before, to prefix.

Rhagosawdl, a. (rhagosawd) Prepositive.

Rhagosodedig, a. (rhagosawd) Being set before; fore-appointed, pre-established; prefixed.

Rhagosodedigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhagosodedig) Pre-establishment, pre-ordination.

Rhagosodedigawl, a. (rhagosodedig) Prepositive.

Rhagosodiad, s. m. (rhagosawd) A setting before.

Rhagosodwr, s. m.—pl. rhagosodwyr (rhagosawd gwr) One who sets before.

Rhagraith, s. f.—pl. rhagreithian (rhaith) A previous adjustment; a prejudication.

Rhagran, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhan) A prior share.

Rhagranawl, a. (rhagran) Of a prior sharing.

Rhagraniad, s. m. (rhagran) A previously sharing.

Rhagrannu, v. a. (rhagran) To share previously.

Rhagre, s. f. (rhe) A first setting off, a preamble.

Rhagred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhed) A prior course.

Rhagredawl, a. (rhagred) Forerunning, antecedent, procatartec.

Rhagredeu, v. a. (rhagred) To forerun.

Rhagrediad, s. m. (rhagred) A forerunning.

Rhagredwr, s. m.—pl. rhagredwyr (rhagred—gwr) A precursor, a forerunner, a harbinger.

Rhagreithiad, s. m. (rhagraith) A previously rectifying; consideration.

Rhagreithiannawl, a. (rhagreithiant) Tending to previous rectitude; deliberative.

Rhagreithiannu, v. a. (rhagreithiant) To make a previous adjustment.

Rhagreithiant, s. m. (rhagraith) Previous adjustment; deliberation.

Rhagreithiaw, v. a. (rhagraith) To adjust beforehand; to consider.

Rhagreithia dy air cyn nol ddodi.

Consider thy word before it is given.

Adage.

Guedy darglo i'r hounrfaid rhagreithiau eu synwyr, a chadurau ei ddi llyw drwg, yna y dylyant y brawdwr, fydd ar neillia, a bwrw herwydd y'r hounrfaid.

When the elders shall have debated considering their sentiment, and supported its form by oath, then the judges ought to go aside, and pass sentence according to the elders. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhagreithiawl, a. (rhagraith) Previously rectified.

Rhagreithiedig, a. (rhagreithiad) Previously rectified; considered, deliberated.

Rhagreithiwr, s. m.—pl. rhagreithwyr (rhagraith—gwr) One who rectifies beforehand.

Rhagreithus, a. (rhagraith) Considerate.

Rhagrif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhif) A prior number.

Rhagrifaw, v. a. (rhagrif) To reckon beforehand.

Rhagrifawl, a. (rhagrif) Of previous numbering.

Rhagrifiad, s. m. rhagrif) A reckoning before.

Rhagrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rith) Hypocrisy.

Rhagrithiad, s. m. (rhagrith) A practising of hypocrisy; dissimulation.

Rhagrithiannawl, a. (rhagrithiant) Of an hypocritical disposition.

Rhagrithiannu, v. a. (rhagrithiant) To use hypocrisy; to put on appearance.

Rhagrithiannus, a. (rhagrithiant) Apt to practise hypocrisy or dissimulation.

Rhagrithiant, s. m. (rhagrith) Simulation.

Rhagrithiaw, v. a. (rhagrith) To use hypocrisy.

Rhagrithiawg, a. (rhagrith) Using hypocrisy.

Rhagrithiawl, s. (rhagrith) Hypocritical.

Rhagrithiwr, s. m.—pl. rhagrithwyr (rhagrith—gwr) A dissimulator, a hypocrite.

Rhagrithus, a. (rhagrith) Hypocritical.

Rhagrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhodd) A gift before.

Rhagroddedig, a. (rhagrodd) Being previously given.

Rhagroddi, v. a. (rhagrodd) To give beforehand.

Rhagroddiad, s. m. (rhagrodd) A giving before.

Rhagroddwr, s. m.—pl. rhagroddwyr (rhagrodd—gwr) One who gives beforehand.

Rhagruth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rathr) A rushing forward; a rushing to the front.

Rhagruthraw, v. a. (rhagruthr) To rush before.

Gwawr onen rethren a regruthral;

Rhag ofn gwir gutofo gwyr a gllad.

A going ashen appear he would rush forward; for fear of a trusty pillar heroes would flee away.

Heliya Fordd, neu Ll. Drydydd Heddant.

Rhagruthrawl, a. (rhagruthr) Rushing before.

Rhagruthriad, s. m. (rhagruthr) A rushing before; a rushing forward.

Rhagrwym, s. m. (rhwym) A previous bond or tie.

Rhagrwymaw, v. a. (rhagrwym) To bind before.

Rhagrwymawl, a. (rhagrwym) First binding.

Rhagrwymedig, a. (rhagrwym) Bound before.

Rhagrwymiad, s. m. (rhagrwym) A previously binding.

Rhagrwysr, s. m. (rhwystr) A previous hindrance or obstacle.

Rhagrwysraw, v. a. (rhagrwysr) To preclude.

Rhagrwysrawl, a. (rhagrwysr) Previously hindering; precluding.

Rhagrwysriad, s. m. (rhagrwysr) A previously hindering or precluding.

Rhagrybudd, s. m. (rhybudd) Premonition.

Rhagrybuddiad, s. m. (rhagrybudd) Premonition.

Rhagrybuddiaw, v. a. (rhagrybudd) To forewarn.

Rhagrybuddiawl, a. (rhagrybudd) Premonitory.

Rhagrybuddiwr, s. m. (rhagrybudd—gwr) A premonisher, a forewarner.

Rhagsaf, s. f. (saf) A stand before or in front.

Rhagsail, s. f. (sail) A prior foundation.

Rhagsaln, s. f.—pl. rhagsalcian (sain) A prior or leading sound.

Rhagsathr, s. m. (sathr) A tread before.

Rhagsathrawl, a. (rhagsathr) Treading before.

Rhagsathriad, s. m. (rhagsathr) A treading before; a treading in front.

Rhagsathru, v. a. (rhagsathr) To tread before.

Rhagsefydlawg, a. (sefydlawg) Pre-established.

Rhagsefydliad, s. m. (sefydliad) A fixing or establishing beforehand, a pre-establishing.

Rhagsefydlu, v. a. (sefydlu) To pre-establish.

Rhagsefyll, v. a. (sefyll) To stand before.

Rhagseiliad, s. m. (rhagsail) A laying a previous foundation.

Rhagseiliaw, v. a. (rhagsail) To lay a previous foundation.

Rhagseiniad, s. m. (rhagsain) A sounding before.
Rhagseiniaw, v. a. (rhagsain) To sound before.
Rhagseiniawl, a. (rhagsain) Previously sounding.
Rhagsen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (sen) A prior reproof.
Rhagsenawl, a. (rhagsen) Previously reproving.
Rhagseniad, s. m. (rhagsen) A first reproving.
Rhagsennu, v. a. (rhagsen) To reprove before.
Rhagwydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (swydd) A prior office; an adjunct office.
Rhagswyddiad, s. m. (rhagwydd) A filling a prior office; a previously officiating.
Rhagwyn, s. f. (swyn) Preventive charm.
Rhagwynaw, v. a. (rhagwyn) To charm before.
Rhagwynawl, a. (rhagwyn) Fore-charming.
Rhagwyniad, s. m. (rhagwyn) A charming beforehand; a preventive charm.
Rhagsylw, s. m. (sylv) A previous remark.
Rhagsylwad, s. m. (rhagsylw) A previously remarking or noticing.
Rhagsylwl, v. a. (rhagsylw) To remark before.
Rhagsyll, s. m. (syll) A look forward or before.
Rhagsylliad, s. m. (rhagsyll) A looking forward.
Rhagsyllu, v. a. (rhagsyll) To look forward.
Rhagsyniad, s. m. (syniad) Pre-apprehension.
Rhagsyniawl, a. (syniawl) Premeditating.
Rhagsynied, v. a. (synied) To premeditate.
Rhagsyniedig, a. (rhagsyniad) Premeditated.
Rhagsyniedigaeth, s. m. (rhagsyniedig) The exercise of previous thought, premeditation.
Rhagsyniedigawl, a. (rhagsyniedig) Inducing premeditation.
Rhagsyniwr, s. m.—pl. rhagsyniwr (syniwr) One who premeditates.
Rhagu, v. a. (rhag) To go before, to go in front; to get before; to oppose, to withstand.
Rhagus, a. (rhag) Tending to go before; opposing; contrary, adverse.
Rhagwahan, s. m. (gwahan) A leading division.
Rhagwahanawl, a. (rhagwahan) Belonging to a leading division.
Rhagwahaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagwahan) A forming a leading division.
Rhagwahanod, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagwahan—nod) A leading division point, a semicolon.
Rhagwahanu, v. a. (rhagwahan) To form a leading division; to use a semicolon.
Rhagwan, s. m. (gwan) An advance or front division.
Rhagwanawl, a. (rhagwan) Belonging to an advanced division.
Rhagwaniad, s. m. (rhagwan) A forming an advanced division.
Rhagwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwant) The advanced division, a term in prosody for the accented part of the second pause of a verse, of *Unawdl* union, or the fifth syllable, concatenating with a preceding sound.
Rhagwau, v. a. (rhagwan) To make a division or opening before.

Cyfran ya rhagwan rhag byddinawr.
A party opening a forward way before the hosts. Acurin.

Rhagwas, s. m.—pl. rhagweision (gwas) A preceding minister; a harbinger; a deputy servant; a term used for the article, by some grammarians; and by others for the adverb.

Gwas i ragwas: nos, gwas i was y cwn.
A servant to an underservant; or, a servant to the servant of the dogs. Adage.

Rhagwasanaeth, s. m. (gwasanaeth) Previous servitude; a prior ministration.

Rhagwasanaethawl, a. (rhagwasanaeth) Previously serving; a ministering before.
Rhagwasanaethiad, s. m. (rhagwasanaeth) A serving beforehand.
Rhagwasanaethu, v. a. (rhagwasanaeth) To serve beforehand; to minister before.
Rhagwedd, s. f. (gwedd) A presence; a front.

Rhagwedd rhoddid i fardd y byd.
A countenance was given to the bard of the world. Telen.

Gwyr Gogledd yn actynedd yn en cyfelys
Yn mherfodd eu rhagwedd y diagryns.
The men of the North, in the portal around them, in the of their place of presence descended. Gwyddon, Arm. 177.

Rhagweini, v. a. (gweini) To serve before.
Rhagweinydd, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (rhagweini) One who ministereth before.

Tri rhagweinyddiaid doethnach: addug ddodidid, arf uw redawl, a serch swenawl.
The three precursors of wisdom: moral instruction, an ac habit, and an implanted foodness. Caring John.

Rhagwel, s. m. (gwel) Foresight, or precience.

Da nad pell rhagwel dyn.
It is happy that the precience of man extends not far. Aep.

Rhagweladwy, a. (rhagwel) Capable of being foreseen.
Rhagweled, v. a. (rhagwel) To foresee.

Angen a rhagweir ni ddaw byth ar ddech.
Need that is foreseen will never come upon the west. A.

Yna y dywedd Arthur—Pa beth bynag ar a rhagweir na y bles ygan doethnach, pan ddeler ar y gwelidur hys y oddeler.
Thereupon Arthur says, whatever thing shall be foreseen or more complete, or wiser than that, which the precience of the lord Arthur has preconceived. Gr. of Aep.

Rhagwelediad, s. m. (rhagweled) A foreseeing.
Rhagweledig, a. (rhagweled) Foreseen.

Ni thebyraf i gallu o nob o bonum ni reddid cyrbyr forach, na chrynoch, na doethnach, na y hwa a rhyddid rhagweledig doethnach yd arwyddid Arthur.
I do not think that any of us could give a more valuable or more complete, or wiser than that, which the precience of the lord Arthur has preconceived. Gr. of Aep.

Rhagweledigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhagweledig) The act of foreseeing.
Rhagweledigaw, v. a. (rhagweledig) To render foreseen.
Rhagweledigrwydd, s. m. (rhagweledig) The state of being foreseen.
Rhagwelgar, a. (rhagwel) Apt to foresee.
Rhagweiliad, s. m. (rhagwel) A foreseeing.
Rhagweledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhagweled) One who foresees.
Rhagwelwr, s. m.—pl. rhagwelwyr (rhagwel—wr) One who foresees.
Rhagwerth, s. m. (gwerth) A prior sale.
Rhagwerthawl, a. (rhagwerth) Relating to a previous selling.
Rhagwerthiad, s. m. (rhagwerth) A selling beforehand; a previous selling.
Rhagwerthu, v. a. (rhagwerth) To sell beforehand.
Rhagwerthwr, s. m.—pl. rhagwerthwyr (rhagwerth—gwr) One who sells beforehand.
Rhagwiriad, s. m. (gwiriad) A previously affirming or certifying.
Rhagwiriawl, v. a. (gwiriawl) To certify beforehand.
Rhagwiriawl, a. (gwiriawl) Previously certifying.
Rhagwiriwr, s. m.—pl. rhagwirwyr (gwiriwr) One who certifies beforehand.
Rhagwisg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwsg) A fore-dress; a prior dress.
Rhagwisgaw, v. a. (rhagwisg) To dress previously.
Rhagwisgiad, s. m. (rhagwisg) A first dressing.

Rhagun, *s. m.* (rhag) A scarecrow.
Rhagwybod, *v. a.* (gwybod) To foreknow.
Rhagwybodadwy, *a.* (rhagwybod) Capable of being foreknown.
Rhagwybodath, *s. f.* (rhagwybod) Precognition.
Rhagwybodam, *a.* (rhagwybod) Belonging to prescience.
Rhagwybodus, *a.* (rhagwybod) Prescient.
Rhagwyl, *s. f.* (gwyl) A previous watch.
Rhagwylad, *s. m.* (rhagwyl) A fore watching.
Rhagwylled, *v. a.* (rhagwyl) To watch before.
Rhagwylwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhagwylwyr (rhagwyl—*gwyr*) One who watches before.
Rhagwyneb, *prep.* (gwyneb) Before, in presence.
a. Ensuing, forthcoming, following.

To y Rhagwylwyr a Rhagwylwyr
 i'r hwn aeddf, y rhagwylwyr
 i'r hwn aeddf, y rhagwylwyr
 i'r hwn aeddf, y rhagwylwyr

Rhagwynebaf, *a.* (rhagwyneb) Tending to come forward, forthcoming.
Rhagwynebiad, *s. m.* (rhagwyneb) A coming before, a coming forward.
Rhagwynebu, *v. a.* (rhagwyneb) To come before.
Rhagwys, *s. f.*—*pl.* *s.* iau (gwys) A previous suppers; a premonition, a forewarning.

Rhagwys—

Y rhagwys a rhagwys iau

Rhagwys a rhagwys iau

He brought the forewarning of the Loegian race to the king's presence.

Rhagwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *s.* iau (rhagwys) A previously citing; a forewarning.
Rhagwysaw, *v. a.* (rhagwys) To cite previously.
Rhagwysawl, *a.* (rhagwys) Pronomitory.
Rhagwysad, *adv.* (yngwys) Henceforth; hence.
Rhagymadrawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhagymadrawdion (ymadrawd) A prolegomena, a preface.
Rhagymadrawdawl, *a.* (rhagymadrawd) Prefatory.
Rhagymadreddi, *a.* (rhagymadrawd) To make a preface, or introduction.
Rhagymadreddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhagymadreddwyr (rhagymadrawd—*gwyr*) A prefacer.
Rhagymadwyn, *s. m.*—*pl.* (ymadwyn) A prolepsis.
Rhagymegniad, *s. m.* (ymegniad) A previous exertion of one's self.
Rhagymegniaw, *v. a.* (ymegniaw) To exert one's self beforehand.
Rhagymegniawl, *a.* (ymegniawl) Previously exerting one's self.
Rhagymegadu, *v. a.* (ymegadu) To refrain previously; to keep one's self beforehand.
Rhagymegais, *s. f.* (ymegais) A previous attempt.
Rhagymegsiad, *s. m.* (rhagymegais) A previously attempting or trying.
Rhagymegsiaw, *v. a.* (rhagymegais) To attempt before; to exert one's self beforehand.
Rhagymegsiawl, *a.* (rhagymegais) Previously attempting, trying or seeking.
Rhagymegodawl, *a.* (ymgodawl) Previously rising.
Rhagymgodl, *v. a.* (ymgodl) To raise one's self beforehand.
Rhagymgodlad, *s. m.* (ymgodlad) A previously raising one's self.
Rhagymgudd, *s. m.* (ymgudd) A previous hiding of one's self.
Rhagymguddiad, *s. m.* (rhagymgudd) A previously hiding one's self.
Rhagymguddiaw, *v. a.* (rhagymgudd) To hide one's self previously.
Rhagymguddawl, *a.* (rhagymgudd) Previously hiding one's self.

Vol. II.

Rhagymgymerad, *v. a.* (ymgymerad) To take one's self beforehand.

Rhagymgyrch, *s. m.* (ymgyrch) A previous resort.

Rhagymgyrchawl, *a.* (rhagymgyrch) Previously resorting mutually.

Rhagymgyrchlad, *s. m.* (rhagymgyrch) A previously resorting mutually.

Rhagymgyrchu, *v. a.* (rhagymgyrch) To resort beforehand mutually.

Rhagymladd, *v. a.* (ymladd) To fight before.

Rhagymladdawl, *a.* (rhagymladd) Fore-fighting.

Rhagymladdiad, *s. m.* (rhagymladd) A fighting before.

Rhagymlid, *v. a.* (ymlid) To pursue before.

Rhagymliad, *s. m.* (rhagymliad) A previously pursuing, or following.

Rhagymliawl, *a.* (rhagymliad) Fore-pursuing.

Rhagymorchest, *s. f.*—*pl.* *s.* ion (ymorchest) A previous exertion of one's self.

Rhagymorchestawl, *a.* (rhagymorchest) Tending to previous exertion of one's self.

Rhagymorchestiad, *s. m.* (rhagymorchest) A previously exerting of one's self.

Rhagymorchestu, *v. a.* (rhagymorchest) To exert one's self beforehand.

Rhagymrith, *s. m.* (ymrith) A previous appearance.

Rhagymrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *s.* iau (rhagymrith) A previously appearing.

Rhagymrithiaw, *v. a.* (rhagymrith) To appear beforehand.

Rhagymrithawl, *a.* (rhagymrith) Tending to appear beforehand.

Rhagymroddawl, *a.* (ymroddawl) Tending to become previously resigned.

Rhagymroddi, *v. a.* (ymroddi) To resign one's self beforehand, to become previously resigned.

Rhagymroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *s.* iau (rhoddiad) A previously resigning one's self.

Rhagymrwymaw, *v. a.* (ymrwymaw) To become bound beforehand; to fore bind one's self.

Rhagymrwymawl, *a.* (ymrwymawl) Tending to become previously bound.

Rhagymrwymiad, *s. m.* (ymrwymiad) A becoming previously bound.

Rhagyna, *adv.* (yna) Thenceforth, thenceforward.

Rhagyno, *adv.* (yno) Thenceforth, from that point of place or time forward.

Rhagynys, *s. f.*—*pl.* *s.* oedd (ynys) An adjacent or neighbouring island.

Tair rhagynys i'r Gwynedd.

The three adjacent isles of the land of Gwynedd.

Rhagyrwedd, *s. f.* (gyr—gwedd) A forbidding aspect; a threatening.

A gwyrdd i'm swydd a'm rhagyrwedd.

Rhagor na'm rhad, na'm rhagyrwedd—

What I may owe to my chief from my respect, more than my favour, than my threatening.

Rhagysbys, *a.* (ysbys) Previously known.

Rhagysbysawl, *a.* (rhagysbys) Previously writing.

Rhagysbysiad, *s. m.* (rhagysbys) A previously shewing or declaring; a premonition.

Rhagysbysan, *v. a.* (rhagysbys) To make known beforehand; to premonish.

Rhagysgrif, *s. f.*—*pl.* *s.* ion (ysgrif) A previous writing; a prescript.

Rhagysgrifaw, *v. a.* (rhagysgrif) To write beforehand; to write for, to prescribe.

Rhagysgrifawl, *a.* (rhagysgrif) Prescriptive, an original writing.

Rhagysgrifen, *s. f.* (rhagysgrif) A previous writing; an original writing.

3 M

- Rhagysgrifonedig, a. (rhagysgrifen)** Being previously written.
- Rhagysgrifeniad, s. m. (rhagysgrifen)** A writing beforehand.
- Rhagysgrifenu, v. a. (rhagysgrifen)** To write beforehand.
- Rhagysgrifiad, s. m. (rhagysgrif)** A previously writing.
- Rhagysgythrawl, a. (ysgythrawl)** Fore-logging.
- Rhagysgythriad, s. m. (ysgythriad)** A previously logging.
- Rhagysgythru, v. a. (ysgythru)** To lop before.
- Rhagystafell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ystafell)** An antechamber.
- Rhagystawd, s. f.—pl. rhagystodion (ystawd)** A prior layer; a foremost layer.
- Rhagystodawl, a. (rhagystawd)** Belonging to a foremost layer.
- Rhagystodi, v. a. (rhagystawd)** To form a prior layer; to put a forward layer.
- Rhagystodiad, s. m. (rhagystawd)** A putting a previous layer; to put a foremost layer.
- Rhagystum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ystum)** A prior bend or form.
- Rhagystumiad, s. m. (rhagystum)** A previously bending or forming.
- Rhagystumlaw, v. a. (rhagystum)** To mould into form beforehand.
- Rhagystumlawl, a. (rhagystum)** Belonging to previous formation.
- Rhagystyr, s. m. (ystyr)** A first idea; forethought.
- Rhagystyriad, s. m. (rhagystyr)** A considering beforehand, precogitation.
- Rhagystyriaw, v. a. (rhagystyr)** To precogitate.
- Rhagystyriawl, a. (rhagystyr)** Precogitating.
- Rhagystyried, v. a. (rhagystyr)** To precogitate.
- Rhagystyriedig, a. (rhagystyriad)** Being previously considered.
- Rhagystyriwr, s. m.—pl. rhagystyriwyr (rhagystyr—gwr)** One who precogitates.
- Rhai, s. pl. aggr. (rha)** Such as be separate or standing forward; a few, some. *Dyro i mi rai, give some to me; rhyw rai, some ones, some persons.*
- Pe cafall pawb a fynai,
Ni byddai hirathawg heb rhai.
If every body could obtain what he wished, not any would be longing.*
- Rhan o bob addysg, rhai 'a llybiddion,
Weithiau rhai ereilli yn grythorion,
Ereilli yn delyndorion wyl uchel,
Rhai a 'a llyd ei, ereilli a ddon'.
A little of every lore, some being pipers, now and then some others being crows, others being harpers on the high festival, some go where he goes, others come.*
- Rhaiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhai)** A radiation.
- Rhaiadawl, a. (rhaiad)** Radiating, radiant.
- Rhaiadr, s. m.—pl. rheideir (rhaiad)** A spout or stream of falling water, a cataract.
- Rhai drwy'r main rheideir mellt.
There will pervade the rocks cataracts of lightning.*
- A rhaiadr o win yn agrych rhais
Hydyr, mywa aer a gwyr mawr gwawda.
And a cataract of wine surrounding chiefs of intrepidity, in the gold and glass of the exciter of eclogues. G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*
- Rhaiadrawl, a. (rhaiadr)** Tending to spout forward as a cataract.
- Rhaiadriad, s. m. (rhaiadr)** A spouting forward as a cataract.
- Rhaiadru, v. a. (rhaiadr)** To spout out, to flow or to stream in a cataract.
- Rhaiadu, v. a. (rhaiad)** To radiate, to gleam.
- Rhaib, s. f.—pl. rheibiau (rha—ib)** A seizing or catching in the clutches, a snatch; a greediness,

or voracity; a bewitching. *Rhaib yr awen, gwaen yr awen, newyn y pridd, a craving appetite sometimes attending the mortal tura of a disease.*

Rhaid, s. m.—pl. rheidiau (rha—id) An impetus; need, necessity. *Rheidiau, necessities.*

*Geoprid Myrddaw, awen yr rhaid,
Gweth eu gwild a fodd iu an llydd.*

The rapture of Myrddaw, abounding with gold in necessity, or price of their food of mood were their wealth.

*Uchen af'n aeth yr awen rhaid:
Och, Cynddylig, ni hoesd wrag!*

A lender, thou wilt not be called in the day of trial: Oh, Cynddylig, that thou wert not a woman!

Troi rhaid yn rheura.

To make a virtue of necessity.

Rhaid, a. (rha—id) Needful, necessary. *Rheidiau fyddai i ti gadw dy arian, more necessary would it be for thee to keep thy money; mae yn rhaid i hynny fodd, it is necessary for that to be.*

Tri amser celfyddyd; pan fo lawr, pan fo hysbaid, a plan fo all.

The three times of an art: when it is proper, when it is wanting, and when it is necessary.

Rhaid, adv. (rha—id) It is necessary. *Rhaid i mi fod yno, I must be there: A raid i fithen? must thou likewise? na raid, it is not necessary.*

Nid rhaid i ddodwyd ond at eni.

The prudent has no counsel but to be born.

Nid rhaid dodi cloch am fawrwr yr ynydd.

It is not necessary to put a ball round the neck of a fool.

Nid rhaid dangos dirid i gon.

It is not necessary to point the mischievous to the deep.

Rhaidd, s. f.—pl. rheiddiau (rha—idd) A ray; what is cast forward; spear. *Rhaidd ygyria, a shivered lance.*

Rhalen, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhail) A ray, the ray-fish.

Rhail, s. f.—pl. rheiliau (rha—il) That divide, or parts off; that is divided; a rail; a paddle-staff, a paddle. *Cad-rail, a war fence. There is a dike of this kind, still called the Cad Ral crossing the south-east of Scotland, in a north-east direction, from the borders of Northumberland to Gala Shiel in Selkirkshire.*

Rhain, s. pl. aggr. (rha—in) Lances, spears.

*Nid ydychet i heb ddywa llyr mudi;
Cyd agrych rhag gwyr rhain rheidiau.*

Is it not fair play for any one to take a bold one; against and other against them with ready spears.

Rhain, a. (rha—in) Having a tendency to run forward or to pervade.

Rhaint, s. m. (rhain) That runs through.

Rhaith, s. f.—pl. rheithiau (rha—ith) That is straight forward, right, or just; that is set right; decision, verdict; right; law; a jury. *Rhaith gwlad, the law or voice of the country.*

Rhaith gwlad yw llw dangwyr a dangwyr a wyr rhain ddu a bren.

The fury of a country is the oath of fifty men, of those who hold land under the king.

Pon rhailh yw Dwn.

God is supreme arbiter.

Dr. J. Gm.

Rhai, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rha) A particular, a specific part; a characteristic. *Dyn o rai rhyfodd wye ti, thou art a person of an odd disposition.*

*Hyd yr amser, yn mhob rhai,
Y pery'r dail creulwch,
O bryddion ar Bryddion bar,
Yr ddyw a hanner llydion.*

The length of the time, in every particular, that the cruel vengeance shall continue, of years over Britain brought with even are exactly two and a half.

Rhaledd, s. m. (rhal) Particularity; characteristic.
Rhaliad, s. m. (rhal) A characterizing.

Rhals, v. a. (rhal) To characterise; to form a trait of disposition.

Rham, s. m. (rha—am) A rise over, a reach over or beyond.

Rhamant, s. f.—pl. t. au (rham) A rising up, an extending over, a vaulting, or springing; an omen, sign, or token of future events; a figurative expression; a romance. **a.** Rising boldly.

Mac's rhamant fy molhart maw.

My prize is of a tendency to omit. G. L. ab D. ab Eirian.

Gwir iâll rhywau gwyddon rhamant.

Excellently have I combined highly-spiriting odes to her. D. ab Eirian.

Rhamants, v. a. (rhamant) To rise or extend over; to reach to a distance; to dive into fatuity; to divine, to observe by omens; to romance; to allegorize.

Our Pm yr's hawg, a'r th, A'r mawrth, i rhamant.

The hawk and the ice and the mantling clouds are chiding for me to be flowery in speech. D. ab Eirian.

Rhamantawl, s. (rhamant) Of a soaring tendency; hyperbolic; romantic.

Rhamantedd, s. m. (rhamant) A state of soaring; figurative language.

Rhamantfud, s. m. (rhamant) A soaring; the using figurative language; a romancing.

Rhamants, v. a. (rhamant) To use high-flown language; to speak in a romantic style.

Rhamantus, s. (rhamant) Highly soaring; romantic; hyperbolic; portentous.

Rhamantwr, s. m.—pl. rhamantwyr (rhamant—gwr) One who speaks in a figurative style.

Rhamiad, s. m. (rham) A rising over, a reaching over or beyond; a soaring.

Rhampt, s. m. (rham) A running or reaching out.

Rhamu, v. a. (rham) To rise over, to reach over or beyond; to soar, to vault.

Rhan, s. f.—pl. t. au (rha) A part, share, or portion; division. *O ym rhan i, on my part; e ran nad olli, because thou canst not.*

Drydd pob ambythyl at ran.

Every indirection speaks its part.

Adage.

Drydd ambythyl at ran.

The indirection doth say his share.

Adage.

Rhan, s. m. (rha) On the part of, in respect, on account of; because. *Rhan hyn, ardd hyn, in respect of that.*

Rhanedwy, s. (rhan) Capable of being shared.

Rhanawg, s. (rhan) Having a share, or participating; being divided, or parted. **s. m.** One who shares, a participator.

Rhanawl, s. (rhan) Sharing, parting, or dividing.
Rhanc, s. m. (rha—anc) Desire, craving, want; appetite; voracity. **a.** Content, satisfactory.

Dydwed y cawr, da yw y gweth; rhanc bodd yw gwyf.

The giant said, the deed is good; it is content of mind to me. H. Culhwch—Meddiantion.

Rhanc fu gan hawr cawdynt gyngtor Gwynia.

Satisfactory to all of them was the advice of Gwynia. Brat y Brwnodd.

A maid thus y gwyddant gria.

With all the graces of the sigmoid hand.

D. ab Eirian, fr. fren.

Rhancawl, s. (rhanc) Craving, or wanting.

Rhancodd, s. m. (rhanc—bodd) Content, satisfaction, pleasure.

O arwydded ddaenau, pa bysag pwy yd, ni ddwyf i ti yn ydyl, o gelly fad y rhancodd gwyl, fy helpu allan o'r gwa hainy hon!

Oh, beneficent lady, whenever thou art, I humbly intend thee, if it can be a pleasure to thee, to help me out of this narrow strait! Rhancodd Gwydd.

Rhancoddaw, s. (rhancodd) Tending to give contentment or pleasure; satisfactory.

Rhancoddiaeth, s. m. (rhancodd) A yielding satisfaction of mind.

Rhancoddiaeth, s. m. (rhancodd) Satisfaction of mind; enjoyment, pleasure.

Yr holl rhancoddiaeth byr, myd a'i parodd i ti, a rhancodd singar hwyd, o'r yr arwydded i wneid.

The whole of that enjoyment, I will prepare it for thee, and thousands beside likewise, said the lady Gwydd.

Rhancoddiaeth, s. m. (rhancodd) To yield satisfaction of mind or contentment; to please.

Rhanciad, s. m. (rhanc) A craving, a want.

Rhanc, v. a. (rhanc) To crave, or to want.

Rhandir, s. f.—pl. t. eodd (rhan—ty) A quantity of land; an inheritance; a share.

Cabla dy ffo dda P. A'th rhandir, a th.

Run down thy good content, and turn thyself there.

Pedair rhandir yn mhob g.

Four shares in every hamlet. in every ash Lane.

Rhandwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhan—twy) A dividend, a portion, or allotment.

Rhandy, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhan—ty) A house-room, an apartment where a guest dwells.

Rhandedig, s. (rhan) Shared, parted, divided.

Rhandedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhandedig) Distribution, the act of sharing or dividing.

Rhandedigaethawl, s. (rhandedigaeth) Distributive.

Rhandedigawl, s. (rhandedig) Distributive.

Rhanned, s. m. (rhan) The state of participating.

Ni'm gwaith heb rhanned

Mac's drayd.

It will not make me without a share, to praise thy merry. Telling from Dydd Bwedd.

Rhangymerawl, s. (rhan—cymerawl) Participial.

Rhangymeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhan—cymeriad) A participle.

Rhangymeriadawl, s. (rhangymeriad) Participial.

Rhangymeryd, v. a. (rhan—cymeryd) To take in part, to take in allotment.

Rhaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhan) A parting, sharing, or dividing; partition, distribution.

Rhaniator, ger. (rhaniad) In dividing.

Rhancdydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhaniad) A divisor.

Rhanitor, sup. (rhan) To be sharing.

Rhant, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhan) That separates.

Rhanu, v. a. (rhan) To part, to share, to divide, to distribute; to fix an allowance. *Dylid rhannu arno, he ought to be allowed.*

Ne chryndd law a rano i ranno.

May the hand not tremble that distributes to the needy. Adage.

Daw a rhannod

Not a gulf.

God did dispense, heaven he did obtain. Adage.

Dyn a ran da yd i rano.

Daw a ran da yd i rano.

Rhanwr, s. m.—pl. rhanwyr (rhan—gwr) A sharer, a distributor, an allotter.

Lleol rhan rhan rhanwr.

The least share the share of a sharer. Adage.

Rhang, s. f. (rha—ang) An over content.

Rhangawl, s. (rhang) Tending to fulfil.

Rhangiad, s. m. (rhang) A fulfilling, a pleasing.

Rhangu, v. a. (rhang) To render replete; to fulfil; to satisfy, to render content.

Y cleddyf a ddarfa ei wrthall; a'i roddi a' orug Cal yn llaw Wnach Gwyr, y maelpl i adrych a rangol ei fodd.

The sword was put in order; and Cal gave it into the hand of Wnach the Great, as if it were to see if it would answer his purpose.

Can rhangudd bodd yr Arglwydd ei bobl dda ddiwyd.
For the will of the Lord was fulfilled by his good and prudent people.

Rhangus, a. (rhang) Tending to fulfil.

Rhangwr, s. m.—pl. rhangwyr (rhang—gwr) One who makes over-full; a fulfiller.

Rhasg, s. f. (rhy—dag) That is forcibly shaved off. **Rhasgl, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhasg)** A slicer; a draw-kife, a tool used by carpenters.

Rhasgliad, s. m. (rhasgl) A slicing, a paring.

Rhasgliaw, v. a. (rhasgl) To cut with a slicer.

Rhasgliwr, s. m.—pl. rhangiwr (rhasgl—gwr) One who slices.

Rhath, s. m.—pl. t. an (rha—ath) A smooth eminence, mornd, or hill.

*Y fedwen bardd—a ddaeth o'r rhath;
Nid oes ei beth yn bod.*

The fair birch, which came from the hill, its like doth not exist.

Rhathawl, a. (rath) Stripping; rubbing.

Rhathedig, d. (rath) Stripped, rubbed, rasped.

Rhathell, s. f.—pl. t. an (rath) A rasp.

Rhathellad, s. m. (rathell) A rasping, a grating.

Rhathellu, v. a. (rathell) To rasp, to grate.

Rhathiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (rath) A making bare or plain; a stripping, a rubbing off.

Rhathu, v. a. (rath) To make clear, bare, plain, or smooth; to rub off; to rub; to strip; to rasp, to grate. **Rhathu plw;** to strip feathers off; **rhathu dail;** to strip off leaves; **rhathu croen;** to strip off a skin. *Sû.*

Rhathu y croen oddiar gefn a'i dyco.

To strip the skin from the back of him that bears it.

Rhathwr, s. m.—pl. rhathwyr (rath—gwr) One who makes bare, rubs, or strips off.

Rhan, s. f.—pl. rhanoedd (rha) A band, a chain. **Cethern gaeth-ran;** an infernal crew confined in chains.

Rhaw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rha) That collects together; a shovel. **Rhaw dygarch;** a pating shovel; **rhaw fawn;** a peat cutter.

Rhawaid, s. f.—pl. rhawaidiau (rhaw) A shovel-full; as much as a spade will hold.

Rhawbal, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhaw—pal) A kind of spade made all of one piece of wood, having the head rounded and edged with iron.

Rhawbalar, s. f. (rhawbal) A delving spade.

Rhawch, s. m. (rha—wch) That is imminent; that is extreme or urgent.

*—Tyrneleirdd, nos gwidsuch,
Perigieu giew a gyluswch,
Fais Prydain, pryd nad oedd fawch.*

Royal bard, do you not know; you heard of extreme action administered to a hero, the chief of Britain, when it was not reasonable.

Rhawd, s. f.—pl. rhodion (rha—wd) A way, course, or race; a rout. **Rhawd o goed;** a float or raft of trees; **rhawd o fock;** a drove of pigs.

*Can ordd cymrod, o'i anamodion,
Cyn wyf rawd heddwad ymlith heddas,
Cyn dydd chwyrw gylhad chwedlas,
Cyn adiant pŵlltallt pŵlltallt,
Dew a'm gad caried y myn chwrn nef;
Dew a gylw fy llof ym llyg fryddas.*

I obtaining reconciliation for my indignation, etc I am resorting arduously amongst the graves, ere the tide of bitter tales occur, ere the return of remorse for sin, may God in his love grant me the mansion of heaven; God will hear my voice for my lukewarm thoughts.

Einlen a Gwelchmet.

Rhawden, s. f. dim. (rhawd) A footstep.

Rhawdd, s. m. (rha—wdd) That is clear or open.

Rhawel, s. m. (rhaw) That is clustered.

Rhawfon, s. f.—pl. rhawfyn (rhaw—fon) A shovel-handle.

Rhawg, adv. (yrhawg) For a long while.

*Rhawg fydd rhawg, gylhawg iau,
At ennu hi mewn cyfion.*

At liberty for a long while, a metaphorical good, will be to obtain it is confusion.

*Fy wyneb, am ddys fawrall,
Ni bydd y rhawg heb ddys fawrall.*

My face, on account of the fair one with fine hair, it will be for a long time without evil tears.

Rhawind, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhaw) A shovelling.

Rhawlaw, v. a. (rhaw) To throw with a shovel.

Rhawlawr, s. m. (rhaw—lawr) A shoveller.

Rhawlech, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhaw—lech) A shoveller, a shovel.

Rhawn, s. m. aggr. (rhy—awn) The long or coarse hair of beasts; the hair of a horse's tail. **Telyn rawn;** a harp strung with hair; **rhaf rawn;** a half rope; **carthen rawn;** a hair cloth; **rhawn a bogel;** a line and plummet; **rhawn y chwal;** colt's tail, stonewort; **rhawn y gawg;** mare's tail; **rhawn y march;** horse-tail.

Rhawnawg, a. (rhawn) Having long hair.

Rhawnogoch, a. (rhawn—coch) Having red hair.

Y rhawnogoch, y rhawnogoch, the redstart.

Rhawnu, v. n. (rhawn) To grow into long hair.

Rhawniad, s. m. (rhawn) A growing of long hair.

Rhawnt, s. m. (rhawn) Vigour, spirit, vivacity.

Yn lawen rhawnt yn llaw rhawnt.

Exuberantly merry, full of spirit.

Rhawyn, s. m. dim. (rhawn) A coarse hair.

Rhawol, s. m. (rhaw) A cluster, or a bunch.

Rhawr, s. f.—pl. rhofau (gawr) A reas, m. of the sea or a catarract.

Rhawter, s. f. (rhawd) A multitude in motion.

Rhawtiad, s. m. (rhawd) A hurrying onward.

Rhawthaw, v. a. (rhawd) To proceed onward in a hurrying manner; to rush.

Rhawtiaw, a. (rhawd) Hurrying; rushing.

Rhawtiwr, s. m.—pl. rhawtwyr (rhawd—gwr) One who hurries forward.

Rhawth, s. m. (rha—wth) Greediness. a. Greedy.

Yr oedd efe yn bwyty yn rhawth rhyng eiddo ei mynydd.

He was eating greedily from the granaries of his mountains.

RHĒ, s. f. r.—pl. t. on: A swift motion, a run.

a. Fleet, speedy; active.

*A'm rhedidau mawr iau,
Rhawyd a dawl,*

He bestowed on me fleet steeds, scapling under me.

Oedd hi redidau ddiw forddwyd Gwlad.

There were swift runners under the wings of Gwlad, you her steeds.

Byddai ry y rhawdron i waw.

I was active to thrumming a spur.

Rhēad, s. f. (rhe) A running, a carrying.

Rhēadaw, a. (rhead) Running, current.

Rhēadu, v. a. (rhēad) To cause a running.

Rhēan, s. f. (rhe) That runs; a streamlet.

Rhēawd, s. f. (rhe) The act or faculty of running.

Rhēawdr, s. m.—pl. rhēodron (rhēawd) That performs a race of course.

Yn myn Rhēan rhēawdr dybodd.

In the lifetime of Rhēan the runner of a course of peace.

Rhēawl, a. (rhe) Running, or current.

Rheb, s. m. (rhe—eb) A run by, a going off.

heath shield-fern: *rhedyn gogofau*, common scaly spleenwort; *marckredyn*, wall-fern.

*Byddai wrth gonyf fyw ar y mynydd, a bwyta gwraldd rhedyn
nog ffructwraig llydyl.*

*I would rather live on the mountain, and eat the roots of fern,
than submit to them.* *Adage.*

Rhedyna, *v. a.* (*rhedyn*) To gather fern.

Rhedynach, *s. m. dim.* (*rhedyn*) Filmy leaved fern.

Rhedynaidd, *a.* (*rhedyn*) Of the nature of fern.

Rhedynawg, *a.* (*rhedyn*) Abounding with fern.

s. f. A place where fern grows.

Rhedyndir, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *oedd* (*rhedyn*—*tir*) Fern land; or land overgrown with fern.

Rhedyneg, *s. f.* (*rhedyn*) A fern brake.

Rhedynon, *s. f. dim.* (*rhedyn*) A single fern.

Rhedynlach, *s. pl. dim.* (*rhedyn*) Small fern.

Rhedynllwyn, *s. m.* (*rhedyn*—*llwyn*) A fern brake.

*Ydd wyt yn debyg i'r ddwyn
i danllwyth mewn rhedynllwyn.*

*Carrying that round me, I am like a breeze in a fern-brake.
I. De y Bllwg i'r Own Cech.*

Rhedynos, *s. pl. dim.* (*rhedyn*) A fern-brake.

*Ymchwylyst ar ffio, gan ymddirgelu ac ynguddiaw yn ngogof-
au, a llwynau, a rhedynosydd, ac elltydd, a difwysau, a chor-
ydd, a dryswch, a cheryg, ac yn mhob rhyw leodd ereill.*

*The returned on retreat, with secreting themselves and hiding
themselves in caves, and groves, and fern-brakes, and cliffs, and
steeps, and bogs, and wide, and stones, and in every other place
of the kind.* *Buch. G. ab Cyman.*

Rhedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*rh*—*edd*) A joint.

Rheddawl, *a.* (*rhedd*) Being separated or jointed.

Rheddedig, *a.* (*rhedd*) Being separate or jointed.

Rheddiad, *s. m.* (*rhedd*) A jointing; articulation.

Rheddu, *v. a.* (*rhedd*) To open by a joint.

Rheen, *s. m.* (*rh*—*en*) A pervading principle;
an epithet for the supreme being; the Lord.

Awech rhoddaf arawd orawen gyffes i

*Awech rhoddes awch rheen
Wrth awch bodd awch bod yn llawen;
Wrth awch bryd awch braint o Feigen.*

*To you I dedicate an oration of ingenious confidence: To you
your Lord has granted with contentment of mind that you should
be glad; according to your desire your privilege from Meigen.
Cynddelio, Gwel. Fawst.*

Rhef, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* *au* (*rh*—*ef*) That is collected together, or thick; a bundle. *a.* Bundled; thick. *Cyfristed ag y myno*, as thick as he pleases.

Ys dir lladd y llafn wrth refed y troed.

It is certain the blade will cut from the handle being as thick. *Adage.*

Rhefawg, *a.* (*rhef*) Binding or encompassing.

s. f. That binds or contains; a binder, a bandage.

*Nyddu pedair gwialen, a gwneuthur pedair rhefawg i rwyman
Ollifer a oragyn.*

*The twisting of four rods, and making four bandages to bind
Ollifer was what they did.* *H. Car. Meg.—Mabinogion.*

Rhefawl, *a.* (*rhef*) Thickening, aggregating.

Rhefder, *s. m.* (*rhef*) Bigness about, thickness.

Rhefdra, *s. m.* (*rhef*) Thickness, an aggregate.

Rheffed, *s. m.* (*rhef*) Thickness.

Rhefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (*rh*—*ef*) A thickening.

Rhefiannawl, *a.* (*rh*—*efiant*) Of a tendency to thicken in compass.

Rhefiannu, *v. a.* (*rh*—*efiant*) To render thick in compass.

Rhefiannus, *a.* (*rh*—*efiant*) Tending to render or to become thick round.

Rhefiant, *s. m.* (*rh*—*ef*) Thickness or bigness.

Rhefi, *s. m.* (*rh*—*ef*) That tends to grow thick.

Rheffawg, *a.* (*rh*—*ef*) Being grown thick or full; blubbery.

Rheffu, *v. a.* (*rh*—*ef*) To grow thick or blubbery.

Rhefr, *s. f.*—*pl.* *rhefran* (*rh*—*ef*) The gut of the fundament, the anus. *Rhefr medel*, the last of a company of reapers.

Rhefrawg, *a.* (*rh*—*ef*) Having a large fundament.

Rhefrawl, *a.* (*rh*—*ef*) Belonging to the anus.

Rhefrwrth, *a.* (*rh*—*ef*—*rwth*) Loose in the anus.

Rhefrwrym, *s. m.* (*rh*—*ef*—*rwym*) Costiveness.

Rhefrwrymaw, *v. a.* (*rh*—*ef*—*rwym*) To render costive; to become costive.

Rhefrwrymawl, *a.* (*rh*—*ef*—*rwym*) Costive.

Rhefrwrymiad, *s. m.* (*rh*—*ef*—*rwym*) A rendering costive; a becoming costive.

Rhefrwrymus, *a.* (*rh*—*ef*—*rwym*) Being costive.

Rhefu, *v. a.* (*rh*—*ef*) To thicken in compass.

Rheffyn, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*rh*—*ef*) A small rope.

Rheffynawl, *a.* (*rh*—*ef*—*yn*) Relating to cording.

Rheffyniad, *s. m.* (*rh*—*ef*—*yn*) A cording, a tying with a rope.

Rheffynnu, *v. a.* (*rh*—*ef*—*yn*) To tie with a rope.

Rheffynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *rheffynwyr* (*rh*—*ef*—*yn*) A corder; one who uses a rope.

Rheg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (*rh*—*eg*) A sending out, or utterance; a present, a gift; a giving up, or consigning; a ban, a curse, or imprecation.

—Cursf cana canod,

Can o'm rhoddes fy rheen rag addidd.

*I love to sing of the redemption, as thus my God has caused
a longed-for gift.* *Llywelyn Idd.*

*Mawr fyddaf o'r clyfdd hwn, a gwrreig wrth i'f hys; i
rheg dofydd ynt y gwreigedd weithon.*

*I shall be dead of this disease, and then another will it be
take; and the blessing of the Lord are the women men.* *H. Culbrech—Mabinogion.*

Nid adwyth rheg ni haddid.

A curse that is not deserved will do no harm. *Id.*

Rhegadwy, *a.* (*rheg*) Capable of being given.

Rhegain, *v. a.* (*rheg*) To be sending out a murmuring noise; to mutter, to whisper.

*Ni ddaw hennist lwyd-haist lous
i regnau byth i regon.*

*Age oppressed with hoary influence will never come to liege
to make a muttering.* *Gwyn Idd.*

Rhegawl, *a.* (*rheg*) Consigning, giving; caring.

Rheged, *s. f.* (*rheg*) Liberality, or bounty.

*Dyw iau—dallwyd yn chwyrdd
Gwir wared, i'r rheged rhyddid,
Gwawr curiog, ein gwir argwydd.*

*On Thursday was apprehended suddenly the true man, the
sovereign of free bounty, a glorious light, our true Lord.* *Gwyn Idd.*

Rhegedig, *a.* (*rheg*) Consigned, presented, cared.

Rhegedd, *s. m.* (*rheg*) The state of being given up; a cursed state.

Rhegen, *s. f. dim.*—*pl. t.* *od* (*rh*—*eg*) A name for some birds of a screaming note. *Rhegen y pl.*

rh—*eg* y *rhych*, *soffler*, the crex, *dukun*, a quail; *rh*—*eg* y *dafr*, a water-ouzel.

Ni thaw mwy na rhegen yn y rhych.

He will not be silent more than the quail in the fern. *Id.*

Rhegi, *v. a.* (*rheg*) To consign, to give up; to present; to curse, to imprecate.

Rhegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *an* (*rh*—*eg*) A consigning; giving up; a presenting; a cursing.

Rheglyd, *a.* (*rh*—*eg*) Apt to curse, cursing.

Rhegofydd, *s. m.* (*rh*—*eg*—*ofydd*) The shaker of gifts.

Rhegu, *v. a.* (*rh*—*eg*) To consign; to give; to present; to curse, to imprecate.

Rhegwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *rh*—*egwyr* (*rh*—*eg*—*wyr*) One who utters, gives, or consigns; a curser.

Rhegydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (*rh*—*eg*) One who consigns or gives up; a presenter; a curser.

rhaid, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhai) A radiating.
rhain, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhai) A streak. **Rheian**
las, a blue streak or weal.
rhainawg, a. (rheian) Having streaks or weals.
rhainawl, a. (rheian) Tending to streak.
rhainu, v. a. (rheian) To streak, or to stripe.
rhiaw, v. a. (rhai) To radiate; to gleam.
rhiawg, a. (rhai) Abounding with radiation.

*Dybs braidd Lloegr yn Rheidlawg;
 Cyd daeth of ald oeth yn warthegwg;
 Mi yn Eryri yn rhiawg.*

The king of England came with a numerous host; though he
 came he did not return with spoil: We were gleaming in Eryri.
Melbyr.

rhiawl, a. (rhai) Darting, gleaming, shooting.
rhiawr, s. m. (rhai) That darts or that gleams.

*Cres cyrchyd, cyrallyst rhawr,
 Y cyran mai lannu twrt hawr.*

Blad they sought, the gleamers assembled, tumultuous like
 under the din of shields.
Amwyl.

rhiebs, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhailb) A witch.
rhiebiad, s. m. (rhailb) An overpowering; a
 forcing from; a fascination, a bewitching.
rhiebiadeth, s. m. (rhiebiad) Witchery.
rhiebiadu, v. a. (rhiebiad) To overcome by in-
 vincible power; to fascinate.
rhiebiadu, a. (rhiebiad) Fascinating, bewitching
rhiebiadwy, a. (rhiebiad) Capable of being over-
 come or fascinated.

rhiebiadeth, s. m. (rhailb) Rapacity; witchery.
rhiebiannawl, a. (rhiebiad) Fascinating.
rhiebiannu, v. a. (rhiebiad) To fascinate.
rhiebiannus, a. (rhiebiad) Fascinating.
rhiebiant, s. m. (rhailb) A forcibly possessing;
 fascination; a bewitching.

rhiebiator, ger. (rhiebiad) In fascinating.
rhiebiaw, v. a. (rhailb) To snatch by force; to
 captivate, to fascinate, to bewitch.
Rhebiawg, a. (rhailb) Having a power; rapacious,
 fascious, bewitching.

Rhebiawl, a. (rhailb) Forcing, overpowering;
 fascinating, bewitching.
Rhebiedig, a. (rhiebiad) Being taken by force;
 fascinated, bewitched.

Rhebiedigath, s. m. (rhiebiedig) Fascination.
Rhebiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhiebiad) One who
 forcibly captivates, a fascinator.

Rhebioldeb, s. m. (rhiebiawl) The state of being
 captivated or fascinated.

Rhebioli, v. a. (rhiebiawl) To render fascinating.
Rhebiator, sup. (rhailb) To be captivating.

Rhebiwr, s. m.—pl. rhebiwyr (rhailb—gwr) A
 captivator, a fascinator.

Rheibog, s. f. (rhailb) The power of digestion.

A choll rhellog oeth of chylla'n luddw.

And losing a power of digestion her stomach became an urban.
Madam Duggrey.

Rhebus, a. (rhailb) Rapacious; bewitching.

*Rhebusaf os yn holl wlad Gwynedd
 Yn'n deudredlawg a wyr llofr.*

The most rapacious one in the whole country of Wales is the
 one with two legs who is wont to lunge.
Adage.

Rhebusaw, v. a. (rhebus) To become rapacious.

Rhebusrwydd, s. m. (rhebus) Rapaciousness.

Rheidodd, s. m. (rhaid) Necessity, or want.

*Tori newyn llawd bob tro,
 A cychod llo bo rheidodd.*

Breaking the hunger of the poor at all times, and the want of
 drink where necessity exists.
Sienc. S. Eynwl.

Rheidgnawd, s. m. (rhaid—gnawd) A natural or
 habitual need.

*Mid gylf gan, of gurus gurus—
 Hyd wared rhaidgnawd rhaidness.*

It is no fine word, he is the most virtuous person, for relieving
 the habitual need of necessitous ones.
Cyddfeth, i O. Gwynedd.

Rheidlad, s. m. (rhaid) A necessitating.
Rheidlannawl, a. (rheidiant) Necessitating.
Rheidlannu, v. a. (rheidiant) To necessitate.
Rheidiant, s. m. (rhaid) Necessity, or need.
Rheidlaw, v. a. (rhaid) To necessitate, to need.
Rheidlawg, a. (rhaid) Necessitous, necessary.
Rheidlawi, a. (rhaid) Necessary, needful.
Rheidolath, s. m. (rheidlawi) Necessariness.
Rheidoldeb, s. m. (rheidlawi) Necessariness.

Tri chyfystyr doethnab; rheidoldeb, moddoldeb, a bddoldeb.

The three considerations of wisdom; necessity, want, and
 benefit.
Cating Ddorch.

Rheidolder, s. m. (rheidlawi) Necessariness.
Rheidolodd, s. m. (rheidlawi) Requisitesness.
Rheidoli, v. a. (rheidlawi) To render necessary.
Rheidolrwydd, s. m. (rheidlawi) Necessariness.
Rheidrwydd, s. m. (rhaid) Necessity, or need.
Rheidus, a. (rhaid) Necessitous, needy. **Rheid-**
usion, needy ones, beggars.

*Gwedi daved Brant Hir i berth Hamwat i dir, of a gymrat
 wng rhaidus andano, ac yn rhith anghefnawd horedad—ac yn
 gymyngus i rhaidusion a erwg, y rhai a oeddyt yn arwys allan
 ya morth llyd y breu.*

After the coming of Brant to the port of Hamwat to land, he
 put on a bigger garb, and under the appearance of want he pro-
 ceeded, and mixed with necessitous ones, the which were waiting
 for alms in the gate of the king's palace.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Rheidusaid, a. (rheidus) Somewhat needy.
Rheidusaw, v. a. (rheidus) To become necessitous.
Rheidusdodyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rheidus—dyn) A
 necessitous person.

Rheidusodd, s. m. (rheidus) Neediness, poverty.
Rheidusni, s. m. (rheidus) Neediness, poverty.
Rheidusrwydd, s. m. (rheidus) Necessitousness.
Rheidusyn, s. m. dim. (rheidus) A pauper.
Rheidwg, s. m. (rhaid) A necessary thing.
Rheidwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhaid) A voyage.

*Grafudd a cerynys of long ac a ymchwalu o'i reidwy hyd yn
 Aber Menai.*

Grafudd ascended his ship and returned from his expedition unto
 Aber Menai.
Duch. Gr. ab Cynon.

Rheidddiad, s. m. (rhaidd) A casting rays.
Rheidddiaw, v. a. (rhaidd) To beam, to cast rays;
 to lance, or to cast a lance.

Ar bob rhai rheidddiaw yn cer-rhoddawg.

Upon all he would beam with golden bounty.
Melbyr.

Rheidddiawd, s. m. (rhaidd) A radiation; a lancing.
Rheidddiawg, a. (rhaidd) Having rays; pervading,
 apt to cast forward; bearing a lance.

Rheidddiawg achenawg ar fo.

The necessitous on flight is violently impelled.
Adage.

*Rheidddin a'm rhoddus Hywel
 Rheiddiawg, feiniawg, fawng si;
 Cefais gan drefn orddethol
 Tarw teg Talgarth yn ngwarthol.*

Freely did Hywel bestow on me a scattering, sleek, and spotted
 beast; I obtained as a choice contribution the fair bull of Talgarth
 in the yoke.
Cyddfeth, i H. ab Ieuan.

Rheidddiawl, a. (rhaidd) Radiating; lancing.
Rheidddiawr, s. m. (rhaidd) That beams; lancing.
Rheidddin, a. (rhaidd) Tending to radiate or to
 dart; pervading; profuse.

*Daw Dofydd dymrydd reiddin awen ber,
 Mai o bair Cyrdawen.*

God the supreme ruler on me bestows the ready melodious muse,
 as if from the cauldron of Cyrdawen.
Ll. P. Moch.

Rheidddlym, a. (rhaidd—llym) Sharp-lanced.
Rheidddrudd, a. (rhaidd—rhudd) Ruddy-lanced.

Rheng, s. f.—pl. t. odd (rhe—eng) A row, a rank.

Rheng ddaia rhwng y ddwyllan.

A purple streak between the two banks. *R. Ddu, i. Arian.*

Rhengiad, s. m. (rheng) A placing in a row.

Rhengiaw, v. a. (rheng) To set in a row, or rank.

Rhengiawl, a. (rheng) Running in rows.

Rhengiedig, a. (rhengiad) Being set in a row.

Rhengiwr, s. m.—pl. rhengiwywr (rheng—gwr)

One who places in a row.

Rheodig, a. (rheawd) Persevering on a course.

Dothiwr i Ddewi, ddiſfreiddig tag,
Rhys mawr, Môn wledig, roodig rag.

There came to Dewi, of their protection, after a great career,
the Sovereign of Môn, with a continuing gift.
Gwyn. Brycheiniog.

Rheol, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhe—ol) Rule, or order.

Goruchel Eidd, neol ddiſfyd
Goleudw arglwydd gileued byd,
Gorpyw, Graewdr nwy, nwrth y gwepd,
Gobryd gwled gwled yn hollt ywdd!

The Most High Eternal, whose providence is a refuge; mighty
Lord the light of the world, be there to me, Creator of heaven,
strength from thee, in due time to see a feast in felicity without
end! *Meisyr ab Gwalecham.*

Pawb ol-yn-ol
Gwneud lwyd roed
Ran wylasa,
O nos i nos
Fai chwarae aros
Cyfrowa.

Every body in succession would according to rule bear a part
in vigils, from night to night, as if whistly waiting for presents.
Madawg ab Gwailier.

Rheolaidd, a. (rheol) Orderly, or regular.

Rheoledig, a. (rheol) Ordered, or regulated.

Rheoledigaeth, s. f. (rheoledig) Regulation.

Rheoleiddiad, s. m. (rheolaidd) A rendering re-

gular; a becoming orderly or regular.

Rheoleiddiaw, v. a. (rheolaidd) To render orderly.

Rheoleiddrwydd, s. m. (rheolaidd) Canonicalness.

Rheoli, v. a. (rheol) To order, to rule, to sway.

Rheoliad, a. m. (rheol) An ordering, a directing.

Rheolus, a. (rheol) Orderly; easily ruled.

Rheolusodd, a. m. (rheolus) Orderliness.

Rheolusrwydd, s. m. (rheolus) Orderliness.

Rheolwr, s. m.—pl. rheolwyr (rheol—gwr) One

who orders; a ruler, a conductor.

Rheonlly, s. m. (rhe—llys) Rhubarb.

Rhes, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhe—es) A row, or rank.

Rhesawl, a. (rhes) Belonging to a row or rank.

Rhesedig, a. (rhes) Being ranged or set in a row.

Rhesel, s. m.—pl. t. i (rhes) A rack, a grate.

Rhesclaw, a. (rhesel) Having a rack or grate.

Rheselad, s. m. (rhesel) A forming into a rack.

Rheselu, v. a. (rhesel) To form a rack or grate.

Rhesiad, s. m. (rhes) A placing in a row.

Rhesiaw, v. a. (rhes) To place in a row or rank.

Rhest, s. m. (rhes) What is set in parallel rows.

Rhestl, s. m.—pl. rhestlan (rhest) A rack.

Rhestog, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhest) Plaited mat.

Rhestr, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhest) Array, rank.

Rhestraid, a. (rhestr) Partly ranged in rows.

Rhestraw, a. (rhestr) Having rows or ranges;
plaited, or matted; rowed. *s. f.* A plaited
target, or buckler.

Rhestrawl, a. (rhestr) Ordinal; arrayed. *Rhestr-*
olion, ordinal numbers.

Rhestredig, a. (rhestr) Ranged or arrayed.

Rhestredigaeth, s. m. (rhestredig) Arrangement.

Rhestriad, s. m. (rhestr) A ranging; a marshalling.

Rhestrig, s. f. dim. (rhestr) A row, or range.

Calhastig cestrig yn lle rhestraw.

A stony ridge where we should be impeded.

T. Frys.

Rhestru, v. a. (rhestr) To range, to marshal.

Rhestrwr, s. m.—pl. rhestrwyr (rhestr—gwr) A
man who sets in order, a marshaller.

VOL. II.

Rhesu, v. a. (rhes) To set in a row, to range.

Rheswydd, s. pl. aggr. (rhes—gwydd) Joists.

Rheswyddaw, v. a. (rheswydd) To lay joists.

Rheswydden, s. f. dim. (rheswydd) A joist.

Rhetgyr, s. m. (rhes—gyr) A projecting snout.

Olan y parchellau, y parchell ddaewydd,
Na chlodd dy reitgyr yn mhen mynydd.

Hart, thou pigling, the happy pig, burrow not thy snout on the
top of the mountain. *Myrddin.*

Rheth, s. f. (rhe) A pervading quality.

Rhethr, s. f.—pl. rhethran (rhethr) That per-
vades or runs into.

Rhethrawr, s. m. (rhethr) That thrusts a pike.

Rhethren, s. f. dim. (rhethr) A pike, a lance.

—Dy hawl i Brydain
Wrth dorf bwrh i th wing wen,
A th rathr i'r mawr w'th feithren,
—Llywdded!

Thy course to Britain, whilst speeding a track in thy white garb,
and thy onset to the field with thy pike, be thou prosperous!
G. Ll. ab D. ab Eilwyr.

Rhëu, v. a. (rhe) To run about; to move.

Eiddil hen hwyr yd re.

Slender the aged, slowly he moves along. *Llywarch Hen.*

Rhenedd, s. m. (rheu) Activity, agility, speed.

Mor yw eillon mygr mahl el rhenedd.

How great the activity of the beauteous hinds!

Llyweli ab Owain.

Dynawl bodd at borthant lawnedd,
Iawn i Ddau difaw eu rhenedd.

Human kind who maintain not equity, it is just for God to take
away their activity. *Cynddelw.*

Rhenedda, v. a. (rhenedd) To obtain activity.

Rheneddawl, a. (rhenedd) Of an active nature.

Rheufawr, a. (rhu—mawr) Of continuous praise.

Ezriw ddog tlawd yn goodawlerch
Trasfodd id, fy rhir rheufawr!

Hear the querulous wretch habitually craving mercy of thee, my
Lord, whose praise is universal. *Eilwr Sais.*

Rheufedd, s. m. (rheu—mudd) Moveable pro-
perty; affluence, plenty.

Rheufedd tawndd i binn i drail.

The property of princes is thin by force. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Hill forwerth cannerth cain wylaw rheufeddi.

The race of forwerth maintains the splendid distribution of
wealth. *Bledwyn Fardd.*

Rheufeddawg, a. (rheufedd) Having abundance.

Pan fai gwydded o wyl gwyddaw,
Atgoryn' ddyrnodd yn rheufeddawg.

If there should be an assemblage of gallant men, the leaders
would return with abundance. *M. Ilyr.*

Rhew, s. m. (rhe) That is beyond a current state,
or become fixed; ice, frost.

Lleithen rhew, hollwyr glaw.

As the ice is diminished, activity is diminished. *Adage.*

Dybydd rhew i lyfust.

There will be frost for the frog. *Adage.*

Hwot ddrud rhew no ddywyo rhew.

It is easier to unfreeze ice than to change the nature of a
thing. *Adage.*

Rhewi, v. a. (rhew) To produce ice; to freeze.

Rhewiad, s. m. (rhew) A producing ice; a be-
coming ice, a freezing.

Rhewiedig, a. (rhewiad) Become iced; frozen.

Rhewin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhew) A sudden glide,
fall, or slip; a downfall, destruction; ruin. *a.*
Ruinous.

A draig Môn, mor ddred ei cullwyd yn ser,
Y be twryg ier, a heur holl;
A rheiddio rheuwr ddyr ddyr,
A rheuio, a thrin, a thran cymari.

Against the dragon of Môn, so bold his tread in the slaughter,
there was a violent tumult, and heaving chains; and before him
ran fire confusion, and rain, with conflict, and the end of pre-
sistence. *(Iwoddw.)*

Rhel, a. m. (rhe) That is flagging or tralling.

R H I

Parentage, ancestry.
ancestry.
lady.
or

"

ator.

ience

ber.
ie pro-

numeriat.
ring.

; numerous.

wealth.
as D. to Tadyr.

(d) Numerator.

(d) A numeral.

ical.

nerate.

neration.

(rifnod) Numerator

numerical notch.

(rif-gwr) One who

(rif) A numberer.

science of numbers.

(g) Arithmetical.

(rhifydddegwyr (rhifydd-

cian.

(rhifydd) A female ac-

cian.

(fydd) Numeration.

(y) A single number.

(rhi-iff) That tends to

e.

hat is divided or cleaved.

(ffwnt) The jaundice.

(rhi-ig) A notch; a groove,

) To notch; to indent.

(rhigodau (rhig) A pillory.

Notching; indenting.

(rhig) A notching, a grooving.

(rhig) A notch; a groove.

Rhignedd, *v. m.* (rhign) A notched or furrowed part; a notch or indenting.

Cel wrach i grafa dy gefn, a dynal y ginn a'r gwythi gyda phob byr, o gawc dy wegil i rhignedd dy din.

Thou shalt have a hag to scratch thy back, who would draw the quincies and the veins with every finger, from the nape of thy neck to the partition of thy buttock.

Arach Gogan.

Rhigodi, *v. a.* (rhig) To put in a pillory.

Rhigol, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ydd* (rhig—ol) A grove; a trench, a furrow; a drill; a small ditch, a drain

Rhigolawg, *a.* (rhigol) Grooved; furrowed; having a trench or drain.

Rhigoli, *v. a.* (rhigol) To groove; to trench.

Rhigoliad, *s. m.* (rhigol) A grooving; a trenching

Rhigolwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhigolwyr* (rhigol—gwr) One who makes a groove or trench.

Rhigolydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhigol) What makes a groove or trench; a groove-plane.

Rhigwm, *s. m.*—*pl. rhigyau* (rhig) A long rote.

Rhigymiad, *s. m.* (rhigwm) A saying by rote.

Rhigymu, *v. a.* (rhigwm) To say by rote.

Rhigymwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhigydwyr* (rhigwm—gwr) One who speaks by rote.

Rhill, *s. m.* (rhi—il) An interstice.

Rhill, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhi—ill) A row; a small trench or furrow; a drill.

Rhilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhill) A drilling.

Rhilliaw, *v. a.* (rhill) To trench; to drill.

Rhilliawg, *a.* (rhill) Trenched; drilled.

Rhilliedig, *a.* (rhilliad) Being drilled.

Rhilliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhilliwyr* (rhill—gwr) One who trenches; a driller.

Rhim, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhi) A rim, or edge.

Rhimiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhim) An edging.

Rhimiaw, *v. a.* (rhim) To edge, or to rim.

Rhimiawl, *a.* (rhim) Edging, or rimming.

Rhimiedig, *a.* (rhimiad) Being rimmed.

Rhimp, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhim) An edge, rim, or boundary; a limit, or ending.

Rhimpyn, *s. m.* (rhimp) A close; rhyme.

Rhimpyniad, *s. m.* (rhimpyn) A terminating, or ending; a rhyming.

Rhimpynu, *v. a.* (rhimpyn) To form an ending, or termination; to rhyme.

Rhimyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhim) A rim.

Rhimynawl, *a.* (rhimyn) Being formed to a rim.

Rhimyniad, *s. m.* (rhimyn) A forming an edge.

Rhimynu, *v. a.* (rhimyn) To make a rim or edge.

Rhin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhi—in) That runs through or pervades; a channel which carries off lesser waters; in draining a name for the secondary dykes, which receive the small ditches, and convey the water to the *gwyth fawr*, or great channel; a furrow between lands. *Powys*, also a pervading quality, a virtue; a secret, a mystery; a charm.

Gochel ddannagu dy rin.

Beware to allegorize thy secret.

Adage.

Rhin deuddyn cyfrin yw,
Rhin tridys cannyu a' ciw.

The secret of two persons is a mutual pledge; the secret of three persons a hundred persons will hear.

Adage.

Pob math rin a doethineb
Bydd arnad yn anad neb.

Every kind of virtue and wisdom thou dost possess above any one.

T. Prye.

Y gair deddf cyntaf sydd yn gwahardd rhinlau, a swynlon, a chyfereddon.

The first expression of the law doth forbid mysteries, and charms, and incantations.

Etymologia.

Rhinaw, *v. a.* (rhin) To endure with a hidden

quality; to be mysterious; to use spells.

Gwasgawrd nalet iau gloddid cor,

A minnes a rinol

Ysgwyd bydd brw cys teclaf.

May the torrents spread about the wall of the fort, and I may divine that the shield will be broken ere I reach.

Epworth MS.

Rhinc, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhinc) A creak; a gnash; a continued sharp noise; also the quail. *Rhinc y tes*, *rhinc y llin*, the sand-cricket; *glo rhinc*, a sort of hard coal.

Cann rhinc o'r cenn rhinoc.

The tottering whelp muzzling his cluck.

T. Hen.

Rhinciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhinc) A creaking.

Rhinciaw, *v. a.* (rhinc) To creak; to gnash.

Cenfigen—

Rhincian y bydd, yn rhinoc

A' charas-fant, arw-dant a' dde.

Envy, with her lantern jaw, will be gnashing a maggot on what is good.

Ork. Univ.

Rhinciaw, *v. a.* (rhinc) To creak, to gnash.

Rhinciawl, *a.* (rhinc) Creaking; gnashing.

Rhincyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhinc) A creak, a clink; a gnash, a grinding noise; a habit of scolding.

Cadw rhincyn, to keep scolding continually.

Rhinddyg, *s. m.* (rhin—dyg) A cabala.

Rhinddygiad, *s. m.* (rhinddyg) A following a cabalistic learning.

Rhinddygawd, *s. m.* (rhinddyg) Cabalistic law.

Rhinddygawdr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhinddygawdros* (rhinddyg) A cabalist.

Rhinfawr, *a.* (rhin) Endowed with great virtue.

Cai feddygon—

En gair o' dderwina, brau byd

Wyr rhinfawr, yn yr hantfa.

Physicians had the appellation of gods, open of wisdom the greatly endowed men, in the ancient world.

L. Hen.

Rhiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhin) A pervading; a

enduing with some hidden quality or virtue; a

using of mystery; a charming.

Rhiniaw, *v. a.* (rhin) To pervade; to endue with

a quality or virtue; to use mystery, to charm,

to talk secrets, to whisper.

Rhinlawg, *a.* (rhin) Having some hidden quality

or virtue; possessed of a mystery or secret.

Rhiniawl, *a.* (rhin) Relating to a secret quality

or virtue; mysterious.

Rhiniedig, *a.* (rhiniad) Rendered mysterious.

Rhiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhinwyr* (rhin—gwr) One

possessed of some hidden virtue or power; one

possessed of a secret; or dealer in spells.

Maent fal y neidr fyddar, yr hon a gae et oblation, a'u mwy

dy ar iau y rhinwyr.

They are like the deaf adder, which shuts her ears, and v. o'

listen to the voice of the charmer.

Dr. Jones.

Rhinon, *s. m.* (rhin) A pattern of virtue.

Rhint, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhin) A groove, a notch.

Rhintach, *a.* (rhint) Grooved; notched; jagged.

Rhintachrwydd, *s. m.* (rhintach) Jaggedness.

Rhinwedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhin—gweidd) A virtue; a mystery; a sacrament.

Rhinweddau the

good qualities: *Seith rhinwedd aglwyd*, the seven

sacraments of the church.

On da gwedd mawr o'u deig wodd,

Er byn gwell yw rhinwedd.

If in the splendid scene of life noble blood is prized, or less virtue is more excellent.

Edw. Evans.

Rhinweddawg, *a.* (rhinwedd) Having virtue.

Rhinweddawl, *a.* (rhinwedd) Being virtuous.

Rhinwediad, *s. m.* (rhinwedd) A conferring of

virtue; a becoming possessed of virtue.

Rhinweddiaeth, *s. f.* (rhinwedd) The practice of

virtue; virtuous conduct.

Rhinweddoldeb, *s. m.* (rhinwedd) Virtuousness.
Rhinweddolder, *s. m.* (rhinwedd) Virtuousness.
Rhinweddoll, *v. a.* (rhinweddawl) To render virtuous; to become virtuous.
Rhinweddus, *v. a.* (rhinwedd) To endue with virtue; to acquire a virtuous habit.
Rhinweddus, *a.* (rhinwedd) Virtuous.
Rhinweddusaw, *v. a.* (rhinweddus) To render virtuous; to become virtuous.
Rhinwedduswydd, *s.* (rhinwedd) Virtuousness.
Rhinwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* rhinwreigedd (rhin—gwraig) A woman who performs mysteries or charms.
Rhing, *s. m.* (rhi—ing) A creak, or clink.
Rhingwar, *s. m.* (rhing—gwar) A clump.
Rhingyll, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (rhing) A citer, an apparitor, a summoner, a sergeant.

Tri aw rhingyll y cydd; gwedd gwlad, a garw gychwell was y cyngheir, a rhingyll.

The three names of an apparitor; the cry of a country, and the chancellor's terrible talisman, and the apparitor.

Welsh Laws.

Iesu Bedyddiwr oedd ringyll o lleu yr Iesu.

John the Baptist was a harbinge before Jesus. *Rhucidarius.*

Rhingyllaeth, *s. m.* (rhingyll) Serjeantship.

Gwrthodol rywyr rhingyllaeth.

It rejected unreasonable serjeantship. *Cynddelu.*

Rhingylliad, *s. m.* (rhingyll) A performing the office of an apparitor.

Rhingyllu, *v. a.* (rhingyll) To do the duty of a serjeant or an apparitor.

Rhiolawd, *s. m.* (rhiawl) Management.

Rhiolawdr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhiolodron (rhiolawd) A manager, a ruler, or a director.

Rhiolodd, *s. m.* (rhiawl) Management, or sway.

Rhioli, *v. a.* (rhiawl) To manage, to rule.

Rhiol, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ydd (rhi) A sire.

Rhip, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. iau (rhib) That runs with intermission; an overkip.

Rhipai, *s. c.* (rhip) A hatchel. See *heislau*.

Rhipiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (rhip) An over-skipping.

Rhipiaw, *v. a.* (rhip) To pass over, to skip.

Rhipiawg, *a.* (rhip) Abounding with intermissions or lapses.

Rhipiawl, *a.* (rhip) Tending to skip or pass over.

Rhipiedig, *a.* (rhipiad) Being over-skipped.

Rhipiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhipwyr (rhip—gwr) One who passes over, or skips.

Rhis, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. iau (rhi—is) That tends to a point; that is broken into points; mince.

Rhisell, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. i (rhis) A grater, a rasp.

Rhisg, *s. m.* *aggr.* (rhy—lg) Bark, or rind.

Mai y rhig am y pren.

Like the bark about the tree.

Adage.

Rhisgaw, *v. a.* (rhig) To bark; to strip off bark.

Rhisgawg, *a.* (rhig) Having bark or rind.

Rhisgawl, *a.* (rhig) Belonging to the bark.

Rhisgedig, *a.* (rhig) Barked; stripped of bark.

Rhisgen, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (rhig) A vessel made of bark; a dish, or bowl.

Rhisgen, ffring a dal;—Rhisgen ymenyn tair dynfodd o led, a thair dynfodd o duedd, heb fodd.

A bark dish, its value is a furling;—A bowl of better is three made in breadth, and three hands in thickness, without a top.

Welsh Laws.

Rhisgiad, *s. m.* (rhig) A forming of bark; a barking, or a stripping of bark.

Rhisgi, *s. m.* (rhig) Bark, rind, or peel.

Rhisglad, *s. m.* (rhig) A forming of bark; a stripping of bark, a barking.

Rhisglaw, *v. a.* (rhig) To form bark; to bark.

Rhisglawg, *a.* (rhig) Having bark or rind.

Rhisgledig, *a.* (rhig) Barked; stripped of bark.

Rhisglen, *s. f.* *dim.* (rhig) A piece of bark.

Rhisglyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (rhig) A piece of bark.

Rhisgyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (rhig) A piece of bark; a vessel of bark.

Rhisgynaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhisgynaidiau (rhisgyn)

The quantity contained in a bark bowl. *Rhisgynaid o gmenyn*, a bark bowlful of butter.

Rhit, *s. m.* (rhi) A tendency or move forward.

Rhith, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. iau (rhi—ith) That tends to break out or to appear; a piece of outward form, shape, or figure; appearance, guise; embryo.

Blawu cledid athrow a rhith gwirionedd.

To point the sword of destruction with the semblance of truth.

Adage.

Yn mhob rhith y daw segen.

In every shape death will come.

Adage.

Felly, 'mhob rhith fellythlaw!

Gwlad y dyn a gais dawl.

Therefore, in every cursed shape the devil doth man entice.

T. Frys.

Rhithedd, *s. m.* (rhith) Apparentness, semblance.

Rhithgwag, *s. m.* (rhith—cwag) Apparent sleep.

Rhithiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (rhith) An appearing, a seeming; a taking a shape, or form.

Rhithiadwy, *a.* (rhithiad) Capable of appearing; capable of taking a shape or form.

Rhithlannawl, *a.* (rhithiant) Being apparent.

Rhithlannu, *v. a.* (rhithiant) To make an appearance; to take a form; to become apparent.

Rhithiant, *s. m.* (rhith) Appearance; semblance.

Rhithiator, *ger.* (rhithiad) In appearing.

Rhithlaw, *v. a.* (rhith) To tend to break out; to appear; to seem; to be formed or shaped; to become an embryo; to knlt, as fruit; to change from one form to another.

Angus—

Yn mhob cyfrith y rhithi.

Death, in every combination thou dost appear. *Imon Tew.*

Rhithlawg, *a.* (rhith) Having an appearance.

Rhithlawl, *a.* (rhith) Appearing, or seeming.

Rhithledig, *a.* (rhithiad) Having appeared.

Rhithiogaeth, *s. m.* (rhithlawg) The state or act of appearing; a particular form.

All rhithiogaeth y rhig gwnaf ar droell—ymadwdd yw gwtwyr gerdd.

The second variety of the first species of figurative grandeur is irony. *H. Ferri.*

Rhithiogi, *v. a.* (rhithlawg) To endue with an appearance; to have an appearance.

Rhithioli, *v. a.* (rhithlawl) To make apparent.

Rhithitor, *sup.* (rhith) To be appearing.

Rhithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhithwyr (rhith—gwr) An appearer, a seamer; a dissembler.

Rhiw, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. iau (rhi) A slope, or side of a mountain. It forms the names of many places; as *Rhiwlas*, green slope; *Rhiwfeleu*, yellow slope, and the like.

RHO, *s. m.* *r.* That is put or extended from.

Rhoad, *s. m.* (rho) A giving, or a bestowing.

Rhoadl, *a.* (rho) Giving, or bestowing.

Rhoc, *s. m.* (rhy—oc) That shoots out in different ways; a motion in different directions.

Rhocas, *s. m.* (rhoc) A stripling, or youth.

Rhocian, *v. a.* (rhoc) To be moving in contrary directions; to rock.

Rhocos, *s. pl.* *dim.* (rhoc) Points, or irregularities shooting out; broken particles. *Mae y llaeth wedi suraw, oni welst di o yn rhocas?* the milk is sour, dost thou not see it broken?

Rhoch, *s. f.* (rhy—och) A broken or rough utterance; a grunt, a groan.

Rhockain, v. a. (rhoch) To grunt like swine.
Rhockan, s. m. (rhoch) A grunting; a groaning.
Rhochi, v. a. (rhoch) To grunt; to growl.
Rhochiad, s. m. (rhoch) A grunting; a groaning.
Rhochus, a. (rhoch) Grunting, or grumbling.
Rhod, s. f.—pl. t. au (rho—od) An orb, a circle; a wheel; the ecliptic; the space between the solstices; a season. *Trôad y rhod*, the turning of the circle, or the solstitial change.

*Codi rhai y caed y rhod,
 A'u gostwag o frig yfed.*

It was found that the wheel exalted some, and lowered them from the summit of the station. *Edm. Pry.*

Rhodawg, a. (rhod) Having a wheel; wheeled; orb'd. *s. f.* That is wheeled, or orb'd; an epithet for a shield; that wheels; any wheeled vehicle; a chariot.

*Boddawg ei rodawg i rodaw torfoedd.
 Ready in his chariot to range amid armies. Cynddelw.*

*Plwg y rhodawg rudd faran aerlle;
 A'i baerfaldid gyr ei ban;
 Pwy briw uch browys-farch can;
 Pwy ei henw, hynod gyfran!*

To whom belongs the car of the crimson face of the field of slaughter; and who its desolating wolf on its front, who deals wounds above the white prancing steeds; what his name, whose lot is so glorious? *Llywarch Llyell.*

Rhodawl, a. (rhod) Of the form of a wheel; orbical; wheeling; turning; having a tendency to turn about; vagrant, wandering.

*Ban yd ran ei rad i rodellon byd;
 Balch ei fenwyr; beich ei fion.*

Conspicuously he distributes his bounty to the wandering ones of the world; aspiring in his mind; proud are his subjects. *Gwalchmai.*

Rhodawr, s. f.—pl. rhodorion (rhod) That wheels, that forms an orb; an epithet for a shield; a chariot; also the goatsucker.

*Caeawg, cynhorawg men y deil;
 Difys yn mlaen bua, modd y deil
 Twil tai ei rodawr, yn y clywâl
 Awr, ni roddai nawdd, maint dilynai.*

Caeawg, supreme wherever he appears; affording protection to the maid, as the front opening of his chariot comes where he hears a shout, no mercy would he grant, whilst he pursued. *Aneurin.*

Rhodedd, s. m. (rhawd) A state of going forward. **Rhodell, s. f. (rhod)** A whirl, a spindle; the cat's tail, or reed-mace; also called *cynffon y gath*.

Rhodellen, s. f. dim. (rhodell) A whirl for a spindle. It is also called *chwawren*.

Rhodellaidd, a. (rhodell) Apt to whirl or whisk.

Rhodellawg, a. (rhodell) Having whirls or turns.

Rhodelliad, s. m. (rhodell) A whirling, a twirling.

Rhodellu, v. a. (rhodell) To whirl, or to twirl.

Rhoden, s. f. dim. (rhawd) A switch, a whip.

Rhodfa, s. f.—pl. rhodfeydd (rhod) A circular course, an orbit.

Rhodiad, s. m.—pl. rhodiaid (rhawd) A goer up and down, a wanderer, a stroller.

Rhodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhod) A wheeling.

Rhodiadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhodiad) A perambulator, one who walks about.

Nid diffeithwch gwenith a luddio ffordd rhodiadur.

The wheat that obstructs the way of the perambulator is not a wilderness. *Adage.*

Rhodian, s. m. (rhawd) A being traversing.

Rhodiana, v. a. (rhodian) To be traversing; to be going about; to walk about.

Rhodianawl, a. (rhodian) Ambulatory, strolling.

Rhodiar, s. f. (rhawd) That traverses, a ranger.

*Hyglaser arf, rydaer rodiair byddinoedd,
 I flocdd ucliair.*

A glittering weapon, the vehement ranger through armies, a consuming fire to thousands. *Binion Lenn.*

Rhodlaw, v. a. (rhawd) To traverse, to amblate, to walk about, to take a walk, to range.

*Nid da rhodio yn y gwâl,
 Lle dalo diawl y gauwyl.*

It is not good to walk in the light, where the devil holds the candle. *Adage.*

*Rhodd fy ngwyl, rhwydd fy ngwyl;
 Rhodd i'r beirdd yw rhodlaw'r byd.*

The gift of my festival, gratulosity is my wealth; it is free to the bards to traverse the world. *Llywarch Bannwr.*

Rhodiawg, a. (rhawd) Given to strolling.

Rhodiawl, a. (rhawd) Ambulatory; strolling.

Rhodiedig, a. (rhodiad) Being walked or strolled.

Rhodienn, v. a. (rhodian) To walk up and down.

Rhodiennad, s. m. (rhodian) A strolling about.

Rhodiennai, s. f. (rhodian) A gadding gossip.

Rhodiennawl, a. (rhodian) Ambulatory; vagrant.

Rhodiennwr, s. m.—pl. rhodiennwyr (rhodiennwr) An ambulator; a stroller.

Rhodiwr, s. m.—pl. rhodiwyr (rhawd—gwr) An ambulator, one who walks about.

Rhodl, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhawd) A paddle; a scull.

Rhodlath, s. f. (rhawd—lath) A walking staff.

Rhodle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhawd—lle) A course.

*Celst yn addfyrn rodle yn moes rhag Uria
 Yn cwydd am ein trued gwaged ar ddien.*

Briskly in the glorious career, before Uria with the dawn round our feet falls the blood where death prevails. *Taliesin.*

*Elin rhedden—
 Yn rhodle gwyach gwyarlly.*

Our leader in the course of the vulture of the blood stream. *Cynddelw.*

Rhodli, v. a. (rhodl) To paddle, to scull.

Rhodliad, s. m. (rhodl) A paddling, a sculling.

Rhodliwr, s. m.—pl. rhodliwyr (rhodl—gwr) A paddler.

Rhodlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhodl) A paddler.

Rhodol, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhawd) A paddle, a scull.

Rhodre, s. f. (rhawd—rhe) A career, a course.

Meysr ei hendad, o'i rad roddu.

Like his grandfather, in his boundless career. *L. P. Ben.*

Rhodres, s. m. (rhyddres) Ostentation, vainglory; a flaunting, or swaggering.

Rhodresalld, a. (rhodres) Apt to be ostentatious; somewhat pragmatical; flaunting.

Rhodresawl, a. (rhodres) Ostentatious.

Rhodresgar, a. (rhodres) Pragmatical; flaunting.

Rhodresgarwch, s. m. (rhodres) Superciliousness.

Rhodresiad, s. m. (rhodres) A practising of ostentation; a swaggering, a flaunting.

Rhodresolrwydd, s. m. (rhodres) Superciliousness.

Rhodresu, v. a. (rhodres) To act ostentatiously; to swagger, to flaunt.

*Lle rhodresor,
 Yno neder,
 Ar eu troed,
 Y rhai trawdon.*

Where a great display is made, there be the roots, to tell the tale, of forward men. *T. Pry.*

Rhodresus, a. (rhodres) Ostentatious, flaunting.

Rhodreswr, s. m.—pl. rhodreswyr (rhodres—gwr) An ostentatious man; a swaggerer.

Rhodri, s. m. (rhod—rhi) Raddish; also called *rhuddygi*.

Rhodwedd, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhod—gwedd) An anticular course; a course.

*Ni derfydd awen i ar dardd trall,
 Tra fo llor a haul ar eu rhodwedd.*

The muse will not be exhausted from excess of use, while there shall be moon and sun on their course. *Philip Bryche.*

Rhodwr, s. m. (rhod—gwr) A wheeler.

Rhodwydd, s. m. (rhawd—gwydd) An open course; a centry ground.

Ar rodwydd Fortas gwyll.

On the course of Fortas I will watch. *Llywarch Ben.*

Ni thelr o wir, o wraiddwydd bndag,
A bwydyr yn rhoddydd,
Rhoddyr gur brw brw dygwydd,
Yn ydd brwydr, rhag bron di argiwydd.

From truth, from great heroism, and rubbing on the war course,
there shall not be paid the heriot of a wounded man, falling
dreadfully in the day of battle, in the presence of his lord.

Cynddelw.

Rhodd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rho) A gift, a present.
a. Given, gratis.

Nid edrychir yn llygad march rhodd.

The eye of a gift horse will not be examined.

Adage.

Rhodd gwyr: Erging.

The gift of the men of Erging.

Adage.

Yn rhodd, fy sŵnaw, both yw gobenydd cerdd, a chymeriad, a
bwyll gyngorodd!

Graciously, my master, what is the peace of a song, and repeti-
tion, and false consequence!

F. Prye.

Rhoddadwy, *a. (rhodd)* Capable of being given.

Rhoddai, *s. c. (rhodd)* That gives; a dative case.

Rhoddawg, *a. (rhodd)* Abound with gift; giving.

Fy beris cœnawg
O strinat rhoddawg!

Who caused coin of current silver!

Taliesin.

Rhoddawg braw llaw i draut.

The spreader of terror is a hand to destroy.

Taliesin.

Rhoddawl, *a. (rhodd)* Giving, or conferring.

Rhoddedig, *a. (rhodd)* Given. *Rhoddedigion, data.*

Tri phif rhoddedigion Daw: awen, deall, a rhodferthwch.

The three chief gifts of God: genius, understanding, and
virtue.

Cadogan Dafydd.

Rhoddedigaeith, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhoddedig) Do-
nation.

Rhoddedigawl, *a. (rhoddedig)* Giving; dative.

Rhoddfawl, *a. (rhodd—mawl)* Praise-bestowing.

Rhoddffawr, *a. (rhodd)* Greatly giving; sacred.

Rhoddffyg, *a. (rhodd—myg)* Of gift.

Rhoddged, *a. (rhodd—ced)* Munificent.

Rhoddgymer, *a. (rhodd—cymer)* Gift-receiving.

Rhoddgymeriad, *s. m. (rhoddgymer)* A giving.

Rhoddgymeriawd, *a. (cymer)* Gift-reception.

Rhoddgymeriawdr, *s. m. (rhoddgymeriawd)* A
receiver or acceptor of gifts.

Rhoddgmeryd, *v. a. (rhodd—cymeryd)* To re-
ceive or to accept gifts.

Rhodd, *v. a. (rhodd)* To give, to bestow, to confer.

Gores gwaredred, garedwyn llaw,
Gobrynnu goberyr pobryll o bosaw;
Gwerth yn rhoddiaid, dyn dyniaw andaw,
A th reddaf gysul heb gys yndaw;
Pan fyao Daw dy ddifarlaw
O dyllent present, a phreuwyl llaw,
Cod a th lo di gofod golow enaw.

The best deliverance, of glorious cognizance, to purchase a
reward meet of consideration; for the value thou hast bestowed
on me, worthy man attend, I give the counsel in which no harm
doth lurk: When God shall please to dissolve thee from thy
present state, and dwelling of dignat, be thou possessed of the trea-
sure of the sons of glory.

Meliwr ab Gwalchmai.

Rhoddiaid, *s. m.*—*pl. rhoddiaid* (rhodd) A giver,
a donor; also, a giving, or bestowing.

El yn wyl yn oled roddiaid.

He is diffidently the bestower of wealth.

Ll. P. Mac h.

Rhoddianawl, *a. (rhoddiant)* Donative; giving.

Rhoddianus, *v. a. (rhoddiant)* To make donation.

Rhoddiant, *s. m. (rhodd)* A donation, a behest.

Rhoddiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhoddiaid) A donor.

Rhoddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhoddwyr* (rhodd—gwr) A
giver.

Rhogl, *s. m.*—*pl. rhoglan* (rhy—ogl) The power
or sense of smelling; smell, scent.

Rhoglawg, *a. (rhogl)* Having a smell, scented.

Rhogledig, *a. (rhogl)* Being smelled; scented.

Rhogledd, *s. m. (rhogl)* The state of having a
smell; scentedness.

Rhogli, *v. a. (rhogl)* To smell; to scent.

O rogl rhoglan ddolweddwrwydd.

In scenting have the scent of harmlessness.

Cadogan Gwynallter.

Rhogliad, *s. m. (rhogl)* A smelling, a scenting.

Rhogliant, *s. m. (rhogl)* A smelling; a scenting.

Rhoglus, *a. (rhogl)* Olfactory; oldous; the stink-
ing goose-foot.

Rhol, *v. a. (rho)* To give, to bestow, to present.

Rhaid rhol deall i allied.

It is necessary to give information to a stranger.

Adage.

Ni rown ai garal o goos chwawen am dy gynghor.

I would not give the thought of a goose-skin for thy advice.

Adage.

I was trist y rhodd win trwm;

I gadarn y rhodd godwm.

To the dejected washing thou wouldst give heady wine; to
the mighty thou wouldst give a fall.

G. ab Idris Hen.

Daw, trwy dan dig enaw—

I roi cadarn farn ar fydd.

He will come, with consuming fire, to give a mighty judgement
on a world.

H. D. ab Iwan.

Rhòl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rho—ol) A roll, a cylin-
der. *Mas fe yn rhòl*, he is like a buck.

Rholaidd, *a. (rhol)* Tending to roll, rolling.

Rholbren, *s. m. (rhol—pren)* A rolling-pin.

Rholbreniad, *s. m. (rholbren)* A working with a
rolling-pin.

Rholbrenu, *v. a. (rholbren)* To use a rolling-pin.

Rhòlen, *s. f. dim. (rhol)* A roll, a roller. *Dyns
rolen o lodes*, there is a bouncing lass.

Rhollad, *s. m. (rhol)* A rolling; a turning round.

Rholian, *v. a. (rhol)* To be rolling about.

Rholiaw, *v. a. (rhol)* To roll. *Rholiaw gwlân*,
to card wool into rolls for spinning.

Rholiawg, *a. (rhol)* In the form of a roll, rolled.

Rholiwr, *s. m. (rhol—gwr)* One who rolls.

Rholyn, *s. m. dim. (rhol)* A roll, a roller. *Rholyn
o wlan*, a roller of wool: *rholyn o ddyn*, a fat
hale man.

Rhon, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (rho—on) A tail; also a
pike, or lance. *Gwlân rhonies*, the wool of
tails: *rhon bawnd*, dovetail, in joinery.

Rhonc, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhy—onc) A swag.

Rhonca, *a. (rhonc)* Sinking; falling, swagging.

Rhoncaedd, *s. m. (rhonca)* A sinking or falling
state, swaggingness; a hollowness.

Rhonciad, *s. m. (rhonc)* A sinking; a swagging;
a becoming hallow, loose, or goggling.

Rhoncian, *v. a. (rhonc)* To swag; to goggle.

Rhonco, *a. (rhonc)* Swaggy; goggling.

Rhonell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (rhawn) The whisk or the
whole hair of a tail; a tail. *Rhonell y march*,
marchronell, the horsetail; *rhonell y wcanol*,
axe-vetch; *rhonell y ci*, the dog's-tail grass;
rhonell y cadnew, fox-tail grass; *rhonell y gath*,
cat's-tail grass.

Rhonellawg, *a. (rhonell)* Having a tail.

Rhonellgoch, *a. (rhonell—coch)* Red-tailed. *Y
rhonellgoch, y rhawnogoch, y dinbeeth, coch y
berllan*, the redstart.

Rhongymynian, *s. f. (rhon—cymynn)* A kind of
battle-axe with a long handle; a poetical epithet
for Arthur's battle-axe.

Rhonos, *s. pl. dim. (rhon)* Small particles.

Rhont, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhon) A frisk, a skip.

Rhonta, *v. a. (rhont)* To frisk, to gambol.

Rhontai, *s. c. (rhont)* One who gambols.

Rhontêig, *a. (rhonta)* Apt to gambol; frisky.

Rhonten, *s. f. dim. (rhont)* A friaker.

Rhontiad, *s. m. (rhont)* A gambeling, a friaking.

Rhontyn, *s. m. dim. (rhont)* A friaker.

Rhonwyn, a. (rhon—gwyn) White-tailed.

*Madyn roewyn, ryanwr
Meliŷi gwyth, myni gig ir.*

White tailed reynard, surnamed the clever slender dog, thou wilt have fresh flesh. R. Goch Eryri.

Rhosyn, s. m. dim. (rhon) A small body, or particle, of a cylindrical form.

Rhos, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (rhy—os) That is parched; a dry meadow; a moor. *Gwair rhos*, moor-land hay. It forms the name of many places.

Rhos, s. pl. aggr. What is convolved; roses. *Rhos cochion*, red roses; *rhos guynion*, white roses; *rhos y cwn*, dog-roses. See *Brellia*.

Rhosaid, a. (rhos) Tending to be parched.

Rhosawg, a. (rhos) Abounding with dry grass.

Rhosaw, a. (rhos) Of a parching nature.

Rhosb, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhy—osb) A whim, a trick. *Gware rhosbau*, to play at crambo.

A hoffer ei rosb hoffer a'i cosb.

He that loves his whim let him love him who corrects it. Adage.

Rhosba, v. a. (rhosb) To play at crambo.

Rhosbai, s. c. (rhosb) One who plays at crambo; a doggerel rhymester.

Rhosbawl, a. (rhosb) Belonging to crambo play.

Rhosbeig, a. (rhosba) Apt to play at crambo.

Rhosbiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhosb) A playing at crambo; a making of doggerel rhymes.

Rhosbwr, s. m.—pl. rhosbwyr (rhosb—gwr) One who makes doggerel rhymes.

Rhosdir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhos—tir) Dry ground.

Rhosedd, s. m. (rhos) A state of extending over; superabundance, superfluity.

Rhoslyd, a. (rhos) Of a parched quality.

Rhoslydu, v. a. (rhoslyd) To become parched.

Rhost, s. m. (rhy—ost) That is dried or crimped; that is browned; a roast. *a. Roast, roasted.*

Cael rhost, nid er host, nad y bwn.

Obtaining roasted meat, for the sake of loast, and bitterness too. L. G. Collek.

Rhostawg, s. m. (rhost) A plover. It is also called *brondaw y twynau*. *Rhostawg coch*, the red godwit.

Rhostiad, s. m. (rhost) A roasting; a toasting.

Rhostiaw, v. a. (rhost) To roast; to toast.

Rhostiawl, a. (rhost) Tending to roast, roasting.

Rhostiedig, a. (rhostiad) Roasted; toasted.

Rhostiwr, s. m. (rhost—gwr) A roaster.

Rhosyn, s. m. dim. (rhos) A rose. It is otherwise called *breilia* and *breily*. *Rhosyn y mynydd*, *bledau y brenin*, mountain rose.

Rboth, a. (f. ef rhwth) Loose, hollow, swaggy.

RHU, s. m. r. A forcible sending out; a loud utterance; a roar.

Rhuad, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhu) A roaring; a talking loudly; loquacity.

Rhuaid, a. (rhuad) Apt to roar; noisy.

Rhuadawl, a. (rhuad) Roaring; blustering.

Rhuadu, v. a. (rhuad) To make a roaring.

Rhuadus, a. (rhuad) Roaring; loquacious.

Rhuadusaw, v. a. (rhuadus) To render loquacious, to become loquacious.

Rhuadwr, s. m.—pl. rhuadwyr (rhuad—gwr) A roarer; a boaster, a blusterer.

Rhuadwy, a. (rhuad) Roaring; loquacious. *Llew rhuadwy*, a roaring lion.

Rhuain, a. (rhu) Roaring; blustering.

Rhuaw, v. a. (rhu) To roar; to talk loudly; to bluster. *Rhuaw farw yna*, a bull roars there.

Rhuawd, s. m. (rhu) A roaring; a loud talk.

Rhuawdr, s. m.—pl. rhuadron (rhuawd) A roarer.

Rhuawl, a. (rhu) Roaring; loquacious.

Rhuch, s. m. (rhy—uch) A coat, a film, a husk.

Rhuchaw, v. a. (rhuch) To coat over, to husk.

Rhuchawl, a. (rhuch) Tending to coat over.

Rhuchen, s. f. dim. (rhuch) A coat, a skin; a leathern jerkin; a web in the eye.

Mychlad a rhuchen o groen andwyn.

A swineherd with a coat of skin about him.

H. Colbuck—Mabynog.

Rhuchiad, s. m. (rhuch) A coating, a husking.

Rhuchiaw, v. a. (rhuch) To coat over, to husk.

Rhuchiedig, a. (rhuchiad) Coated, husked.

Rhuchion, s. pl. (rhuch) Husks, gurgions.

Rhuchionaid, a. (rhuchion) Apt to be husky.

Rhuchionawg, a. (rhuchion) Having husks.

Rhuchloni, v. a. (rhuchion) To clear of husks.

Rhuchloniyl, a. (rhuchion) Full of husks.

Rhuchlony, s. m. dim. (rhuchion) A outside covering, or film; a thin husk.

Rhuchiwr, s. m.—pl. rhuchiwyr (rhuch—gwr)

One who skins, one who clears of husks.

Rhud, s. m. (rhy—ud) A cast or drive forward rue; also called *gorddawn*.

Rhudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhy—udd) A ruddy or crimson colour. *a. Ruddy, crimson; calve.*

Yn Llangedaf gwelid i weithian,

Ac glawr rhag arllan,

A gwyf rhudd rhag rhuddwr arllan.

In Llangedaf I saw a blood stream, and there beams of red and red men from the assault of death. Llywarch H.

Rhuddain, a. (rhudd) Of a crimson colour.

Rhuddaur, s. m. (rhudd—aur) Ruddy gold.

Rhuddaw, v. a. (rhudd) To make of a crimson colour; to become of a crimson hue.

Rhuddawg, a. (rhudd) Having a redness. *! rhuddawg*, the redbreast.

Rhuddawl, a. (rhudd) Tending to reddens.

Rhuddbar, s. f. (rhudd—par) A ruddy spear.

Rhudded, s. m. (rhudd) A red streak; a path.

Rhuddedig, a. (rhudded) Being made ruddy.

Rhuddel, s. f. (rhudd) A ruddy tinge; a glow.

Y cerbyd—

Yn gwnid ruddel felen.

The star appearing a luminary of yellow glow. Ith Goh.

Rhuddell, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhudd—ell) A red skin.

Rhuddelin, a. (rhuddell) Of a ruddy tinge.

Rhuddell, s. f. (rhudd) A crimson colour; red ochre, or ruddle, also called *nod coch*; *nodau Rhuddellen*, s. f. (rhuddell) One of a ruddy hue.

Y ferch bygar rhuddellen.

The maid that is a lovely one of ruddy hue. D. ab Gwyn.

Rhuddelliad, s. m. (rhuddell) A streaking with crimson, a staining with crimson.

Rhuddellu, v. a. (rhuddell) To stain with crimson.

Rhuddem, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhudd—gem) A ruby.

Ac y dan ruddem ruddawr fodwyr.

And beneath the ruby a ring of ruddy gold. Cynddelw.

Rhudden, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhudd) What is of a crimson hue; a red streak; a ruby.

Rhuddenn, v. a. (rhudden) To streak with red.

Rhuddew, a. (rhudd—erw) Surrounded with red.

Marwor rhuddew, red glowing embers.

Rhuddfa, s. f.—pl. rhuddfeydd (rhudd) A red

dened spot; a spot of ground parched or made bare of grass.

Rhuddfawg, a. (rhuddfa) Abounding with crimson spots: An epithet for a warrior, synonymous with *rhuddfawg*.

Heim-gribawg rhuddfawg fydd.

With helm high-crested stained with crimson he will be. Id.

Rhugargweh, *s. m.* (rhugar) Aptness to start.
Rhusiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhus) A beginning to move; a starting; a hesitation.
Rhusiant, *s. m.* (rhus) A starting; hesitation.
Rhusoglyd, *a.* (rhusage) Apt to start; restive.
Rhusogrydd, *s. m.* (rhusage) The state of being subject to starting; restiveness.
Rhuswr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhuswyr* (rhus—gwr) A starter.
Rhuth, *s. m.* (rhu) A break out; a rush.
Rhuthr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhuth) A sudden drive, gust, or rushing; an attack, assault, or onset; a stretch; a good while.

*Yn Llŷnborrh gweis i wythaint,
 Ac siorawr mwy na maiat,
 A gwyr rhudd ring rhuthr Geraint.*

In Llŷnborrh I beheld the desolation of wrath, and biers not to be numbered, and warriors staked with blood from the assault of Geraint.
Llywarch Hen.

Gwedy treulaw rhuthr o amser, Caswallon ac Edwyn—a ymchwasant trach eu cefu i eu gwlad.

After consuming a length of time, Caswallon and Edwyn returned back to their country.
Gr. ab Artur.

Rhuthrad, *s. m.* (rhuthr) A rushing forward.
Rhuthraw, *v. a.* (rhuthr) To make an onset, to rush, to assault, to fly or run at.
Rhuthrawg, *a.* (rhuthr) Apt to rush, apt to attack. *Tarw rhuthrawg*, a vicious bull.
Rhuthrawl, *a.* (rhuthr) Rushing, assaulting.
Rhuthredig, *a.* (rhuthrad) Being rushed upon.
Rhuthredd, *s. m.* (rhuthr) A state of rushing.
Rhuthriad, *s. m.* (rhuthr) A rushing onward.
Rhuthriam, *s. m.* (rhuthr—llam) A rushing leap.
Rhuthrlym, *a.* (rhuthr—llym) Rushingly fierce or outrageous.
Rhuthruald, *s. f.*—*pl. rhuthrneidian* (rhuthr—nald) A ramping leap.
Rhuthrwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhuthrwyr* (rhuthr—gwr) One who rushes forward; an assaulter.
Rhuthrwyllt, *a.* (rhuthr—gwyllt) Rushingly wild, outrageous, or furious.
Rhuwch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhu) An exterior coat, a rug; a rough garment. *Gogr rhuwch*, a ranging sieve, a bolter.

*Rhuwch mab allit LXX a dal:
 Rhwch talawg XXX a dal.*

A free tenant's rug is of the value of sixty pence: a villain's rug is worth thirty pence.
Welsh Laws.

Rhuwchen, *s. f. dim.* (rhuwch) An exterior coat; a rough cloak; a rug.
Rhuwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhuwyr* (rhu—gwr) A roarer; a loquacious or noisy person.
RHW, *s. m. r.* What breaks or grows out.
Rhwawg, *a.* (rhw) Abounding with growth; having hair, full of hairs. *Dyn rhwawg*, a very hairy man, or one who has a thick strong beard. *Sil. Iestyn Farfrawg*, Iestyn with the thick beard.
Rhwb, *s. m.* (rhw—wb) A rub; a chafe.
Rhwbiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwb) A rubbing.
Rhwbiaw, *v. a.* (rhwb) To rub; to chafe.
Rhwbiawl, *a.* (rhwb) Rubbing, tending to rub.
Rhwbiwr, *s. m.* (rhwb—gwr) One who rubs.
Rhwch, *s. m.* (rhw) That is rough; a grunt.

Rhyw i hwch ei rhwch.

Genial to the sow is her grunt.

Adage.

Rhwchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwch) A grunting.
Rhwchial, *s. m.* (rhwch) A grunting, such as a hog makes when he is shrill with it.
Rhwchiala, *v. a.* (rhwchial) To keep grunting.
Rhwchiaw, *v. a.* (rhwch) To grunt; to grumble.

Rhwchiawl, *a.* (rhwch) Grunting, grumbling.
Rhwchws, *s. m.* (rhwch) A ray, or a skate.
Rhwd, *s. m.* (rhw—wd) What generates on a surface; rust; also the smut in corn. *Rhwd haidarn*, iron mould; *rhwd lli*, the crust or sediment left by a flood; *rhwd lompdd*, the draining of dangehills.

Rhwdawg, *a.* (rhwd) Covered with rust, rusty, of a rusty colour. *Y rhwdawg*, the redbreast; also called *Y rhuddawg*, *brwnrhuddyn*, and *brwgoch*.

Rhwf, *s. m.* (rhw) That breaks out; that swells or puffs out; a ravager.

Rhwg, *s. m.* (rhw) That projects; a nub.

Rhwgl, *s. m.* (rhwg) That tends to reach.

Rhwgn, *s. m.* (rhwg) A rub, a friction; a place rubbed or worn away.

Rhwmm, *s. m.* (rhy—wm) That tends inward.

Rhwmmal, *s. m.* (rhwmyn) That runs through; a main channel. There are several rivers so called. *Gwŷn rhwmmal*, rheinish wine.

Rhwmp, *s. m.* (rhwm) A borer, an aeger.

Rhwmp, dwygeulawg a dal.

A large auger, its value is two-pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhwmmyn, *s. m.* (rhwm) That perforates.

Rhwn, *s. m.* (rhy—wn) That covers over.

Rhwnc, *s. m.* (rhy—wnc) A snort, a snore. *Rhwn yn ngwddw*, a rattle in the throat.

Rhwnciad, *s. m.* (rhwnc) A snorting; a gagging.

Rhwncian, *s. m.* (rhwnc) A snorting; a gagging.

Rhwncianu, *v. a.* (rhwncian) To make a continual snorting; to make a gagging.

Rhwnciaw, *v. a.* (rhwnc) To snort; to gaggle.

Rhwnciawl, *a.* (rhwnc) Snorting; gagging.

Rhwnen, *s. f.* (rhwn) A single pear.

Rhwnai, *s. m.* (rhwn—ai) A rough-coated horse.

Rhwnt, *s. m.* (rhwn) That covers over.

Rhwnyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (rhwn) Pears. They are also called *gellaig*, *erawt*, and *perawen*.

Rhwnynen, *s. f. dim.* (rhwnyn) One of pear.

Rhwng, *s. m.* (rhy—wng) Intermediacy.

Rhwng, *prep.* (rhy—wng) Between. *Rhwyf, rhyngwyf, rhyngthof, rhyngthwyf*, between me; *rhyngot, rhyngthot*, between thee; *rhyng, rhyngiko*, between him; *rhyngi, rhyngiki*, between her; *rhyngom, rhyngithom*, between us; *rhyngoch, rhyngthoch*, between you; *rhyngyf, rhyngithynt*, between them.

Cant punt yn y flwyddyn yw y gwahanbarth rhwng din i dyn.

A hundred pounds a year is the difference between poor and rich.
Adage.

Rhws, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (rhwa) A fertile country; a cultivated region, as opposed to the waste. It is synonymous with *bro*.

Rhwsg, *s. m.* (rhws) That tends out, that is bulky; that is luxuriant. *a.* Bulky; luxuriant, fertile. *Tir rhwsg*, rank land, that is rich, or apt to overrun with fern and the like.

Rhwtiad, *s. m.* (rhwd) A corroding; a chafing.

Rhwtiaw, *v. a.* (rhwd) To corrode; to fret, to rub.

Rhwtiawg, *a.* (rhwd) Having a fret or chafe.

Rhwtiawl, *a.* (rhwd) Corroding; chafing.

Rhwtiedig, *a.* (rhwtiad) Corroded; chafed.

Rhwtion, *s. pl. aggr.* (rhwd) Particles; dregs.

Rhwtion, *v. a.* (rhwtion) To produce dregs.

Rhwttw, *s. pl. dim.* (rhwd) Small unconnected particles; dregs, dross.

Rhwttionllyd, *a.* (rhwtion) Drossy, or dreggy.

Rhwth, *s. m.* (rhw—wth) That is open or wide. *a.* Wide, open, gaping, yawning; greedy.

heind, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhai) A radiating.
heian, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhai) A streak. *Rheian*
law, a blue streak or weal.
heianawg, a. (rheian) Having streaks or weals.
heianaw, a. (rheian) Tending to streak.
heianu, v. a. (rheian) To streak, or to stripe.
heiaw, v. a. (rhai) To radiate; to gleam.
heiawg, a. (rhai) Abounding with radiation.

*Dyba brada Lloegr yn heiddawg;
 Cyd ddaeth ef nid oeth yn warthegawg;
 Ni yn Eryri yn rheiawg.*

The king of England came with a numerous host; though he
 came he did not return with spoil: We were gleaming in Eryri.
Melgwr.

heiawl, a. (rhai) Darting, gleaming, shooting.
heiawr, s. m. (rhai) That darts or that gleams.

*Crae cyrcysyd, cynallyst rhawr,
 Yn cyrraen mai huanu torri tanawr.*

Round they sought, the gleamers assembled, tumultuous like
 thunder the din of shields.

heibes, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhai) A witch.
heiblad, s. m. (rhai) An overpowering; a
 forcing from; a fascination, a bewitching.
heibiadaeth, s. m. (rheibiad) Witchery.
heibiadu, v. a. (rheibiad) To overcome by in-
 vincible power; to fascinate.
heibiadu, a. (rheibiad) Fascinating, bewitching
heibiadwy, a. (rheibiad) Capable of being over-
 come or fascinated.

heibiath, s. m. (rhai) Rapacity; witchery.
heibianaw, a. (rheibiant) Fascinating.
heibianu, v. a. (rheibiant) To fascinate.
heibianus, a. (rheibiant) Fascinating.
heibiant, s. m. (rhai) A forcibly possessing;
 fascination; a bewitching.
heibitor, ger. (rheibiad) In fascinating.
heibiau, v. a. (rhai) To snatch by force; to
 captivate, to fascinate, to bewitch.
heibiau, a. (rhai) Having a power; rapacious,
 fascious, bewitching.
heibiau, a. (rhai) Forcing, overpowering;
 fascinating, bewitching.
heibiedig, a. (rheibiedig) Being taken by force;
 fascinated, bewitched.
heibiedigaeth, s. m. (rheibiedig) Fascination.
heibiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rheibiad) One who
 forcibly captivates, a fascinator.
heibiodeb, s. m. (rheibiau) The state of being
 captivated or fascinated.
heibioli, v. a. (rheibiau) To render fascinating.
heibitor, sup. (rhai) To be captivating.
heibwr, s. m.—pl. rheibwyr (rhai—gwr) A
 captivator, a fascinator.
Rheibog, s. f. (rhai) The power of digestion.

*A cholli rheibog oeth of chyllis 'n lludw.
 And losing a power of digestion his stomach became so weak.
 Madam Dwygwaig.*

Rheibus, a. (rhai) Rapacious; bewitching.

*Rheibusaf os yn holl wlad Gwynedd
 Yr en ddaiddawg a wyl ioraw.*

The most rapacious one in the whole country of Wales is the
 one with two legs who is wont to harrow.

Rheibusaw, v. a. (rheibus) To become rapacious.
Rheibusrwydd, s. m. (rheibus) Rapaciousness.
Rheibedd, s. m. (rhai) Necessity, or want.

*Tori newyn llawd bab tro,
 A cyched llo he rheibedd.*

Breaking the hunger of the poor at all times, and the want of
 drink where security exists.

Rheidgnawd, s. m. (rhai—gnawd) A natural or
 habitual need.

*Nid gair gan, of gairu gairu—
 Nid waruad rheidgnawd rheidgnawd.*

It is no false word, he is the most virtuous person, for relieving
 the Artificial need of necessitous ones.

Cynddelw, t O. Gwynedd.

Rheidlad, s. m. (rhai) A necessitating.
Rheidlannaw, a. (rheidiant) Necessitating.
Rheidlannu, v. a. (rheidiant) To necessitate.
Rheidiant, s. m. (rhai) Necessity, or need.
Rheidiau, v. a. (rhai) To necessitate, to need.
Rheidiau, a. (rhai) Necessitous, necessary.
Rheidiau, a. (rhai) Necessary, needful.
Rheidiaeth, s. m. (rheidiau) Necessariness.
Rheidiaeth, s. m. (rheidiau) Necessariness.

*Tri chyffwrdd doethnab; rheiddiebb, moddoleb, a rheiddiebb.
 The three considerations of wisdom; necessity, means, and
 benefit.*

Cyngor Dedeith.

Rheidolder, s. m. (rheidiau) Necessariness.
Rheidoledd, s. m. (rheidiau) Requisite.
Rheidoli, v. a. (rheidiau) To render necessary.
Rheidolrwydd, s. m. (rheidiau) Necessariness.
Rheidrwydd, s. m. (rhai) Necessity, or need.
Rheidus, a. (rhai) Necessitous, needy. *Rheid-*
usion, needy ones, beggars.

*Gwedi dawed Brailt i borth Hamwat i dir, of a gymraet
 wraig rheidus andano, ac yn rhith anghenau hordded—ac yn
 gymyru a rheidusion a orng, y rhai a oeddynt yn arwne allwedd
 yn mhorth llyso y brodd.*

After the coming of Brailt to the port of Hamwat to land, he
 put on a bigger garb, and under the appearance of want he pro-
 ceeded, and mixed with necessitous ones, the which were waiting
 for alms in the gate of the king's palace.

Gr. ab Arthwr.

Rheidusall, a. (rheidus) Somewhat needy.
Rheidusaw, v. a. (rheidus) To become necessitous.
Rheidusydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rheidus—dyn) A
 necessitous person.
Rheidusodd, s. m. (rheidus) Neediness, poverty.
Rheidusni, s. m. (rheidus) Neediness, poverty.
Rheidusrwydd, s. m. (rheidus) Necessariness.
Rheidusyn, s. m. dim. (rheidus) A pauper.
Rheidwg, s. m. (rhai) A necessary thing.
Rheidwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhai) A voyage.

*Grafudd a gwynu of long ac a ymchwylw o'i raidwy hyd yn
 Aber Menai.*

*Grafudd succeeded his ship and returned from his expedition unto
 Aber Menai.*

Buch. Gr. ab Cynan.

Rheidid, s. m. (rhaidd) A casting rays.
Rheididaw, v. a. (rhaidd) To beam, to cast rays;
 to lance, or to cast a lance.

Ar bob rhai rheiddid yn eur-rhoddawg.

Upon all he would beam with golden bounty.

Melgwr.

Rheididawd, s. m. (rhaidd) A radiation; a lancing.
Rheididawg, a. (rhaidd) Having rays; pervading,
 apt to cast forward; bearing a lance.

Rheididawg schenawg ar fo.

The necessitous on flight is violently impelled.

Adage.

*Rheidid a'm rhoddes Hywel
 Rheiddawg, feiniawg, fawng di;
 Cefais gan dreth orddethol
 Tarw teg Talgarth yn ngwarthol.*

Freely did Hywel bestow on me a scattering, stock, and spotted
 beast; I obtained as a choice contribution the fair bull of Talgarth
 in the yoke.

Cynddelw, t H. ab Iwan.

Rheididaw, a. (rhaidd) Radiating; lancing.
Rheididawr, s. m. (rhaidd) That beams; lancer.
Rheidid, a. (rhaidd) Tending to radiate or to
 dart; pervading; profuse.

*Daw Dofydd dyntydd reiddid awen ber,
 Wal a hair Cynddelw.*

God the supreme ruler on me bestows the ready melodious muse,
 as if from the cauldron of Cynddelw.

L. P. Moch.

Rheididaw, a. (rhaidd—llym) Sharp-lanced.
Rheididawd, a. (rhaidd—rhudd) Ruddy-lanced.

Rhwyfad, s. m. (rhwyf) An impelling forward; a directing; a swaying.
Rhwyfadain, s. f. (rhwyf—adain) A guiding wing; a guiding or impelling fin.

Tan dy fron—
 Odwy adain dda odheth;
 Ac ar dy gefn gwyd gais,
 I fudo dy rhwyfadain.

Beneath thy breast two wings excellently good; and on thy back of fair extent, to move along, thy directing fin.

T. Pry, yr gleisiad.

Rhwyfadr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwyfad) One who sways; a ruler; a guider, a director.
Rhwyfai, s. c. (rhwyf) That sways, dominator.
Rhwyfain, v. a. (rhwyf) To be swaying.
Rhwyfan, s. m. (rhwyf) That sends or directs forward; rule, sway, direction. "*Oer rwyfan tymhestl*," the cold sway of the tempest.
Rhwyfan, v. a. (rhwyf) To guide, to direct; to bear sway, to dominate.

Rhyarfddiaf naf nerthawg ddgyrchu,
 Yn rhwyfan teulu, rhwyf teuluawg.

With confidence I will venture to approach the mighty chief, conducting a family, a lord of a numerous race.

Ll. P. Moch, i Llycelyn ab Iorwerth.

Llaw orthrech wrth rwyfan Morwyr.

An overpowering hand whilst swaying on the watery course.

Ll. P. Moch.

Rhwyfanawl, a. (rhwyfan) Swaying; directing.
Rhwyfanus, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhwyfan) A female who rules, guides, or directs.
Rhwyfaniad, s. m. (rhwyfan) A swaying; a directing; domination.
Rhwyfaniaeth, s. m. (rhwyfan) Domination.
Rhwyfanu, v. a. (rhwyfan) To dominate.
Rhwyfanus, a. (rhwyfan) Dominative; ruling.

Gwelonau'n fraeth bid arfaethus;
 Yd fyddant wyr rhamaut ryd rwyfanus.

Loquacious youths let them be full of designs; aspiring men will be of imperious course.

Myrddin.

Rhwyfaw, v. a. (rhwyf) To tend forward; to guide; to impel; to rule, to sway; also to row.
Rhwyfawl, a. (rhwyf) Ruling, swaying; directing; rowing.
Rhwyfedig, a. (rhwyf) Swayed; directed; rowed
Rhwyfennydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwyfan) A ruler.

Y profwy fy marddrin,
 Gysefn uch cyrtan,
 Bedd Rhufawn rwyfennydd ran.

So as to prove my bardic lore, of superior lot, this to the grave of Rhufawn with the aspect of an imperious one.

Taliesin.

Rhwyfiad, s. m. (rhwyf) A tending forward; a directing; a swaying; a rowing.
Rhwyfiadawl, a. (rhwyfiad) Dominative.
Rhwyfiadu, v. a. (rhwyfiad) To dominate.
Rhwyfiadr, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhwyfiad) One who sways, rules, or directs; a governor.

Oiana barchellan—
 Cladd yn lle argel yn argoedydd,
 Rhag arwa Rhydderch Hael, rhwyfiadr fydd.

Listen, little pig: burrow in a secret place in the bordering woods, for fear of the chase of Rhydderch the Generous, leader of the faith.

Rhyddin.

Rhwyfiadus, a. (rhwyfiad) Dominative.
Rhwyfiant, s. m. (rhwyf) Domination.
Rhwyfiator, ger. (rhwyfiad) In directing.
Rhwyfineb, s. m. (rhwyf) Guidance; sway.
Rhwyfiator, sup. (rhwyf) To be swaying.
Rhwyfolaeith, s. m. (rhwyfawl) Dictatorship.
Rhwyfoldeb, s. m. (rhwyfawl) A state of sway, direction, or authority; a dictatorial state.
Rhwyfoli, v. a. (rhwyfawl) To render dominant; to become possessed of sway, to become dictatorial.

Rhwyfus, a. (rhwyf) Fond of sway; haughty.

Gwnae ddilyn cyngor gwyrr boneddigus leuac rhwria;
 gynt no dangosad gwyr araf deothlos.

He would follow the advice of proud young men of noble race sooner than the direction of moderate wise men.

Merchwg Croydd.

Rhwyfusaw, v. a. (rhwyfus) To render imperious or haughty; to become dictatorial.
Rhwyfusedd, s. m. (rhwyfus) Imperiousness.
Rhwyfwr, s. m.—pl. rhwyfwyr (rhwyf—gwr) One who leads or impels forward; a rower.
Rhwyfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwyf) One who guides or directs; a rower.
Rhwyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwy) A rent, a rupture.
Rhwygadwy, a. (rhwyg) Capable of being rent.
Rhwygaw, v. a. (rhwyg) To rend, or to tear.
Rhwygawl, a. (rhwyg) Rending, lacerating.
Rhwygedig, a. (rhwyg) Rent, torn, lacerated.
Rhwygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyg) A tearing.

Ior cyngor ragor, parau rwygylt iŵa,
 Parau gwirionion iŵa, pen gwarediad.

A chief of superior counsel who would continue the tearing of conflict, the displayer of warring wine, supreme deliverer.

R. ab Gedyr.

Rhwygiant, s. m. (rhwyg) A tearing, a rending.
Rhwygliator, ger. (rhwygiad) In tearing.
Rhwygitor, sup. (rhwyg) To be tearing.
Rhwygwr, s. m. (rhwyg—gwr) A tearer.
Rhwyl, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhwy) An open space; a clear enclosed spot; a ring-fence; court.

Rhwyl Careg Hefa cefn yddlaw
 Caudd Baeon, lledron yn en lledaw.

The hall of Careg Hefa had in it the affliction of Baeon, those who were reduced to dust.

Llygad Ow, i G. Moch.

Rhwylaw, v. a. (rhwyl) To make an opening; to form a paddock, or enclosure.
Rhwylwaith, s. m. (rhwyl—gwaith) Open-work; a curious interlaced work.
Rhwyl, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhwy) A narrow aperture, a hole; a mortise; an interstice; a passage; a casement; also a fretwork, or open-work. *Rhwyliau botymau, button-holes; rhwyl au gwedydd, brwyddau gwedydd, a weaver's reed.*
A rhwyl yn sgafnol pob rhod.
And a fretwork in the midst of every circle.

W. Llwyd, i J. M.

Tri llew, glas fal yr awyr,
 Triw yllt dan, dy bar rhwylt dar.

Three lions, blue like azure sky, through vehement fan, with three flets of steel.

Iolo Goch, i arfau Llychwr.

Rhwylaw, v. a. (rhwyl) To make narrow aperture; to make fretwork; to make lattice-work.
Rhwylaw edafedd, to wind thread.
Rhwylawg, a. (rhwyl) Abounding with holes or interstices; fretted, consisting of lattice-work, chequered, cross-barred.

Yr oedd hen wisg o ball rhwylawg amlent.

There was an old garment of fretted velvet about her.

H. Parhar—Rhithyrn.

Rhwylledig, a. (rhwyl) Perforated with crevices, fretted, grated; latticed.
Rhwylldad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyl) A forming of narrow apertures; a fretting; a grating; a making lattice-work.
Rhwylldwaith, s. m. (rhwyl—gwaith) A fret-work.
Rhwylldwr, s. m.—pl. rhwylldwyr (rhwyl—gwr) One who makes interstices, or fretwork.
Rhwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwy) That circumscribes or contains; a bond, a tie. *a. Bond.*

Dyg ran dy gwemydd;
 Dwg ni o'n rhwym dyg yn rhydd!

Take the portion of thy hindred; take us from our sworn bond and set us free!

Iolo Goch, i G. Moch.

Rhwmaw, v. a. (rhwym) To bind, to tie.
Rhymaw gaurtheg, to tie or to house cattle.

Rhwmawl, a. (rhwym) Tending to blind; blinding; restrictive; obligatory.

Rhwybleth, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhwym—pleth) An entwined wreath.

Rhwymed, s. m. (rhwym) A bounden state.

Rhwymedi, s. m. (rhwym) That keeps bound; a power to bind or to restrain.

*Ymdeit heb rymedi;
A theut ymdeit a thei!*

To part without a power to prevent, and affixing it to part with thee!

Rhwymedig, a. (rhwym) Bounden, tied; obliged
Rhwymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhwymedig)
The state of being bound; restriction.

*Dymd, o'i rymedigaeth,
Dda i ti i' na, da chw a waeth.*

He conducted, owing to his confinement, two hosts to heaven; a good deed he thus performed.

Rhwymedigaw, v. a. (rhwymedig) To render bounden; to become bounden.

Rhwymedigawl, a. (rhwymedig) Obligatory.

Rhwymedydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (rhwym) Oblige

Rhwymodd, s. m. (rhwym) A bounden state.

Rhwyriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhwym) A tying; a

binding; a bandage; restriction; obligation.

Rhwyriannawl, a. (rhwymiant) Restrictive.

Rhwyriannu, v. a. (rhwymiant) To make a restriction, to make an obligation.

Rhwyriant, s. m. (rhwym) Restriction; bond.

Rhwyriwr, s. m.—pl. rhwymwyr (rhwym—gwr)

One who binds.

Rhwyrydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (rhwym) A binder.

Rhwymyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. an (rhwym) A band,

a bandage; a swathe, a swaddling-band.

Rhwymyn y coed, black briony.

Rhwymynawl, a. (rhwymyn) Tying, binding.

Rhwymyniad, s. m. (rhwymyn) A tying on a

bandage; a swaddling.

Rhwymynu, v. a. (rhwymyn) To tie on a bandage; to swaddle.

Rhwymynwr, s. m.—pl. rhwymynwyr (rhwymyn

—gwr) One who puts on a bandage.

Rhwyn, s. m. (rhwy) A stretching round, a wind,

or twist.

Rhwynaw, v. a. (rhwyn) To stretch round.

Rhwyniad, s. m. (rhwyn) A stretching round.

Rhwyoli, v. a. (rhwyawl) To render excessive or

superfluous; to become prodigal.

Rhws, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhwy) Vigour; wanton-

ness; luxuriance. a. Vigorous, lively, wan-

ton; luxuriant.

*Tydi yr haf, tad y rhws,
A'f h goed-frig berth gweidrhws,
Caws gwyl y byd o'i ben.*

Thou summer, father of vigour, with thy fair vegetating branches thickly spreading, of thee we shall have the world all before us.

D. ab Gwilym.

Rhwsaw, v. a. (rhws) To render vigorous; to

render luxuriant; to become vigorous.

Rhwsawg, a. (rhws) Full of vigour; luxuriant

*Y goe—
A rhwsawg i'f hach rhwsawg
Yn mlaio gwad—Olyw E.*

The cuckoo, with thy lively language filled with food love, expressing praise, listen to me.

D. ab Gwilym.

Rhwsawl, a. (rhws) Invigorated; enlivening.

Rhwsawd, s. m. (rhws) Vigorousness; luxu-

riance; liveliness, wantonness.

Rhwsdeb, s. m. (rhws) Vigorousness; vivacity

hwyder, s. m. (rhws) Vigorousness; vivacity.

Rhwsdra, s. m. (rhws) Vigorousness; luxuri-

ance, fertility; liveliness; wantonness.

Rhwsedig, a. (rhws) Invigorated; enlivened.

Rhwsedd, s. m. (rhws) Vigorousness; vivacity.

Rhwsfawr, a. (rhws) Full of vigour; greatly

luxuriant; full of vivacity.

Rhwsag, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhy—gwyag) A career,

a course; forwardness; sway, pomp, gran-

deur. *Rhwsag mawen*, a small's track; *mas*

efe ga fawr ei rwsag, he takes upon himself

great sway.

Rhwsagaw, v. a. (rhwsag) To make a career, to

run a course; to go forward, to risk; to take

upon one's self to sway, to be forward.

Rhwsagawd, s. m. (rhwsag) The act of taking a

career or swaying; a taking a career.

Rhwsagawg, a. (rhwsag) Having an open course

or career; having sway; froward.

Rhwsagawl, a. (rhwsag) Going an unrestrained

course; risking, swaying; forward.

Rhwsagedig, a. (rhwsag) Being made to run

headlong; unrestrained.

Rhwsagedd, s. m. (rhwsag) The state of having

unobstructed course or sway.

Rhwsagfawr, a. (rhwsag) Of great away; of pomp

Rhwsagfawredd, s. m. (rhwsagfawr) Greatness of

sway; unrestrained course; pomposity.

Rhwsagiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhwsag) A taking an

unrestrained course; a swaying.

Rhwsagi, s. m. (rhwsag) A tendency to go

headlong.

Rhwsagiaw, v. a. (rhwsagi) To run headlong.

Rhwsaglad, s. m. (rhwsagi) A going headlong.

Rhwsaglyd, a. (rhwsag) Froward, or restive.

Rhwsagm, a. (rhwsag) Apt to start, starting.

March rhwsagm, a starting horse.

Rhwsagwr, s. m.—pl. rhwsagwyr (rhwsag—gwr)

One who takes an unrestrained course.

Rhwsiad, s. m. (rhws) An invigoration.

Rhwsianawl, a. (rhwsiant) Invigorating.

Rhwsianu, v. a. (rhwsiant) To invigorate; to

become vigorous; to luxuriate.

Rhwsiant, s. m. (rhws) An invigoration.

Rhwsineb, s. m. (rhws) Vigorousness.

Rhwsogi, v. a. (rhwsawg) To render vigorous;

to become vigorous; to luxuriate.

Rhwsoldeb, s. m. (rhwsawl) Vigorousness.

Rhwsolder, s. m. (rhwsawl) Vigorousness.

Rhwsolodd, s. m. (rhwsawl) Vigorousness.

Rhwsoli, v. a. (rhwsawl) To invigorate.

Rhwsatr, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhy—gwyst) Opposi-

tion, hinderance, impediment, let, or obstacle.

*Nid traia ond tra;
Nid rhystr ond dwf.*

There is no violence but fire; there is no obstruction but under

Adgr.

Rhwystrad, s. m. (rhwystr) An opposing; a hin-

dering; opposition, obstruction.

Rhwystradwy, a. (rhwystr) Capable of opposing,

obstructing, or hindering.

Rhwystraw, v. a. (rhwystr) To go before; to op-

pose, to hinder; to become hindered.

Rhwystrawg, a. (rhwystr) Abounding with oppo-

sition or hinderance; restrictive.

Rhwystrawl, a. (rhwystr) Opposing, hindering.

Rhwystredig, a. (rhwystr) Opposed, hindered.

Rhwystredigeth, s. m. (rhwystredig) The act of

opposing, obstruction, hinderance.

Rhwystredigawl, a. (rhwystredig) Obstructive.

Rhwystredd, s. m. (rhwystr) A state of opposition

Rhwystri, s. m. (rhwystr) Hinderance, or let.

*Yn mydd i'f yrru Eufil,
Ar yrruad o'f hach rhwystr.*

Going to the lake of Eufil, for deliverance from every obstruction.

Cefny.

Rhwystriad, s. m.—*pl.* **rhwystrïad** (rhwystr) An obstructor, a hinderer.
Rhwystriadawl, a. (rhwystrïad) Obstructive.
Rhwystrus, a. (rhwystr) Having opposition or obstacle; hindering, encumbered.
Rhwystrusaw, v. a. (rhwystrus) To render obstructive; to become obstructive.
Rhwystrusedd, s. m. (rhwystrus) Obstructiveness.
Rhwystrusi, s. m. (rhwystrus) Hindrance.
Rhwystruswydd, s. m. (rhwystrus) A state of opposition or hindrance; cumbersomeness.
Rhwystwr, s. m.—*pl.* **rhwystrwyr** (rhwystr—*gwr*) A hinderer, an obstructor.
Rhwysawd, s. m. (rhwy—*gawd*) Vigorous flow of genius.
Rhwyth, s. m. (rhwy) That pervades; juice.

*Arwyf, prafal prifawd, nis cyll,
 Eargd rhuth yfed, nid rhwyth cyll.*

*I will manage, I will essay a high strain of praise, not to perish,
 to the golden law of drinking, not of crab-tree juice.*
Frydydd Brown.

Rhwythaw, v. a. (rhwyth) To pervade.
Rhwythawl, a. (rhwyth) Pervasive, penetrant.
Rhwythawr, s. m.—*pl.* **rhwythorion** (rhwyth) A pervader. *Rhwythawr llawr*, the pervader of the ground.

RHY, s. m. *r.*—*pl.* *t.* **on.** The state of being beyond or over; excess. It is used very generally as a preposition of emphasis, especially with verbs. Prefixed to the preterite of a verb it forms the preterpluperfect tense; with the present tense, it implies the action done in a signal manner: and with the future it implies a time still further. *Ni rhyngwyllynt*, they had not previously seen one another.

Nid da rhy o eddis.

The excess of any thing is not good.

Adage.

Rhy, adv. (rhy, *s.*) Over, beyond, too much; very, excessively; too. It is often compounded with the first and second pronouns singular and plural: as *rhym dorai*, it would much concern me: *rhych welid*, thou wert previously seen: *Dofydd rhy'n digones*, the Lord did abundantly provide for us.

*Rhy ddîrwy, dyraur ei bolion;
 Rhy ddy larch, circlid ar circhion;
 Rhy ddyddid yn ddorad ran camon cnuid;
 Rhy ddyllus alludion.*

He fines excessively, he impels his claims; greatly he encourages petitioners with gifts; most boldly he slays the portion of the whelps of sculk; he completely keeps off strangers.
Cyrddeio, i H. ab Owain.

*Rhanwr pob pwrn rhy uniswn:
 Rhan ar wir yn rhanu'r lawa.*

The giver of every point most just; a party on the side of truth dispensing justice.
L. G. Colth.

Rhyachub, v. a. (achub) Completely to save.
Rhyachubaw, v. a. (rhyachub) Completely to save.
Rhyachubawl, a. (rhyachub) Fully saving.
Rhyachubiad, s. m. (rhyachub) A fully saving.
Rhyachwyn, v. a. (achwyn) To complain overmuch.
Rhyachwynawl, a. (rhyachwyn) Too complaining.
Rhyachwyniad, s. m. (rhyachwyn) A complaining overmuch; a greatly complaining.
Rhyadaw, v. a. (gadaw) To leave utterly.
Rhyadawiad, s. m. (rhyadaw) A leaving utterly.
Rhyadfarn, s. f. (adfarn) A full rejudgment.
Rhyadfarniad, s. m. (rhyadfarn) A rejudging.
Rhyadfarnu, v. a. (rhyadfarn) To rejudge entirely; to revoke a judgment.

Os addaf a wna yr unddifynwr, adfered i'r bawler yr eiddo, yn herydd rhyadfarnu y gyfraith a fu gyt.

If the defendant shall make an acknowledgement, let him restore to the claimant the property, so as to rejudge entirely the sentence formerly given.
Welsh Laws.

Rhyaddaw, v. a. (addaw) To promise greatly.
Rhyaddawiad, s. m. (rhyaddaw) A promising overmuch.
Rhyaddewid, s. f.—*pl.* *t.* **ion** (rhyaddaw) A too great a promise.
Rhyafael, s. m.—*pl.* *t.* **ion** (gafael) Too great a hold; an excessive grasp.
Rhyafaelgar, a. (rhyafael) Grasping overmuch.
Rhyafaeliad, s. m. (rhyafael) An over-grasping.
Rhyal, s. m.—*pl.* *t.* **oedd** (al) Procreation.
Rhyaledd, s. m. (rhyal) Procreteness.
Rhyaliad, s. m. (rhyal) A procreating.
Rhyalu, v. a. (rhyal) To procreate, to beget.
Rhyalus, a. (rhyal) Procreative; procreant.
Rhyall, s. m. (gall) Superior power. *a.* Of superior power; invincible.

*Coronaw faban, modd bardd arall,
 Mydonwy esgob, a fydd rhyall.*

The crowned infant, says another bard, Mydonwy the bishop will be invincible.
Rhyf Kanner.

Rhyallad, s. m. (rhyall) Supreme power.

*Pen a borthaf yn angad fy llaw,
 Llary add llywial wrad
 Pen post Prydain rhyallad.*

A head I bear in the grasp of my hand, a mild sovereignty governed a country, the chief pillar of Britain's supreme power.
Llywarch Hen.

Rhyallu, v. a. (rhyall) To have superior or complete power; to be fully competent.

Arnyelgaw ac ofann a orag Coel ymhadd yn ei orys; cwp d giod a gadarnai na ryaliai un breinia gurthwyndd llo.

Coel became intimidated and fearful of fighting against us; for his fame had strengthened the men that not one warrior could have had the power to withstand him.
Gr. ab Idris.

Rhyamcan, s. m.—*pl.* *t.* **ion** (amcan) Too great a design.

Rhyamcanawl, a. (rhyamcan) Over designing.

Rhyamcaniad, s. m. (rhyamcan) A designing overmuch.

Rhyamcanu, v. a. (rhyamcan) To design overmuch.

Rhyanfodd, s. m. (anfodd) Over difficulty of pleasing or giving satisfaction.

Rhyanfoddawg, a. (rhyanfodd) Being too difficult to please; very hard to please.

Ni chedd rhyanfoddawg ryberch.

He that is over difficult to please will not get much respect.
Idor.

Rhyanfoddiad, s. m. (rhyanfodd) A displeasing overmuch; a satisfying with difficulty.

Rhyanfoddiaw, v. a. (rhyanfodd) To over-displease.

Rhyanfon, v. a. (anfon) To send fully.

Gwodes Daw, megys breuin cyfoethawg, llyso ddoradur i h a elwir teyrnas nef;—ac f'r llyso hoes y rhagwedd d'lyso obono rif llyso o rthodididion.

God, like a powerful king, established for him a supernal court, which is called the kingdom of heaven; and so that one be forewarned that he should have to send a certain number of chosen ones.
Rhyndar.

Rhyanfonawl, a. (anfon) Completely sending.

Rhyanfoniad, s. m. (anfon) A sending fully.

Rhyanhael, a. (anhael) Illiberal to excess.

Rhyanllad, a. (anllad) Wanton to excess.

Rhyanlladwydd, s. m. (rhyanllad) Excess of wantonness; a state of excessive lust.

Rhyanlladu, v. (rhyanllad) To be too wanton.

Rhyanllofi, v. a. (anllofi) To over-earch.

*Cwrw o'i yfed,
 A chain drefred,
 A chain dudoddy,
 Ym rhyanllofi.*

Alc to be drunk, and fair habitation, and splendid rooms, too have been profusely bestowed on me.
Taliesin.

Rhyanllofiad, s. m. (anllofiad) A profusely enriching; an endowing overmuch.

Rhyannog, s. m. (annog) Too much excitement.
v. a. To excite overmuch.

Rhidiawg, a. (rhid) Abounding with secretion; having an oozing or drain; having sperm.
Rhidiawl, a. (rhid) Secretory; oozing, draining.
Rhidedig, a. (rhidiad) Secreted; impregnated.
Rhidyll, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhid) A riddle, a sieve.
Rhidylliad, s. m. (rhidyll) A riddling; a sifting.
Rhidylliaw, v. a. (rhidyll) To riddle, to sift.
Rhidsys, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhid) A very small stream or rill; a drain.

—**Rhyd ocsedd:**
 Wrth rhyddys meision
 Profodd awysu prifafon.

For ages it will run: compared with Helle's rill it has proved a primary stream. *Rice Jones.*

Rhidiysiad, s. m. (rhidys) A flowing in a rill.
Rhidiysaw, v. a. (rhidys) To flow in a very small quantity; to flow as a rill; to dribble.
Rhidd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhi—idd) That is central; that is an obstacle; that repels.
Rhiddiad, s. m. (rhidd) A rendering central; a becoming central; a repelling.
Rhiddiaw, v. a. (rhidd) To place central; to repel, to drive back; to recoil.
Rhiedd, s. m. (rhi) Paternal governance.

Daw a'm dagra, yn dogn anrhyddedd,
 I'w wneud, i'w rad, i'w rhedd.

God will take me, for my complete honour, to his most kingdom, to his grace, to his governance. *Cynnddelw.*

Rhieddawg, a. (rhiedd) Having high origin.

Elrig ei rethron rhieddawg.
 Splendid his commanding spear. *Taliesin, i Wallawg.*
 Brang rebydd, yn rhydd, yn rhydd nawd
 Y gwn Rhys rhieddawg o diawd.

The mighty ravager, freely and with good nature Rhys would make the poor one noble. *Cynnddelw.*

Rhieddawl, a. (rhiedd) A paternal authority.

Rhieddu, v. a. (rhiedd) To have authority.

Rhieingader, s. f. (rhiān—cader) The seat or throne of a lady or queen.

Rhieinged, s. f. (rhiān—ced) A female treasure.

Gwyn ei fyd podyw Daw yd rangwy
 Rhieinged.

Blissed is he on whom God may bestow a female treasure. *Gwalchmai.*

Reieingerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhiān—cerdd) A song or eulogy in praise of the fair sex.

Rhieingerdd Efa a fewryst;
 Treuyn y treiddwai trefa a gadwyst.

The female eulogy on Efa they would extol, with a glance I could observe the order they were used to keep. *Cynnddelw.*

Rhieingylch, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhiān—cylch) The circuit of the female, by which vassals furnished a table for the queen, in certain cases.

Uswailh yn y fwyddyn y gwedd i bob ffrwd yn hwydd i
 orwlad, gylch'r beudde, o'u myn; ac ym y ffrwdde a ddyly rhiān-
 gylch.

Once in the year it is meet for every body to go in the army, to the borders, with the king, if he requires; and then the queen is entitled to a female circuit. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhieiniadd, a. (rhiān) Feminine.

Rhieiniadd fawr, rhannodd fudd.
 Delicate maid, she has distributed a bounty.
D. ab Owain, i Lughawed.

Rhieiniawl, a. (rhiān) Feminine, abounding with female softness.

Mae Gwnehwyfar—
 Yn rhieddawl,
 Yn rhagoraw,
 Yn ahragaredd.

Gwnehwyfar, of feminine softness, in mercy doth excel. *Gronw Daf.*

Rhieni, s. pl. aggr. (rhiant) Parentage; forefathers, ancestry; parents.

Rhieni dyn yw ei dad, a'i henedd, a'i orhenedd.

A person's ancestry are his father, and his grandfather, and his great grandfather. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhienfaeth, s. m. (rhieni) Parentage, ancestry.

Rhienfawl, a. (rhieni) Relating to ancestry.

Rhies, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhi) A dame, or a lady.

Rhif, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhi—lf) That divides, or separates; a number.

Rhifadwy, a. (rhif) Capable of being reckoned.

Rhifaw, v. a. (rhif) To number, to numerate.

Lliw awyrlw teg rhag ion nawfed,
 Nawfed ran ym poen, er pan aned,
 Na rhyborthes neb na llybyced,
 Ni rhifaf ar fun fod yn galed.

That is of the hue of the fair spraying foam before the ninth wave, the ninth share of my pain, since she was born, no one has felt or imagined. I will not reckon of the dame that she is cruel. *Cynnddelw, i Efa ech Madawg.*

Rhifawl, z. (rhif) Numeral, or numerical.

Rhifed, s. m. (rhif) A number, numeration.

Rhifed syr cyrthasant yn ngraw,
 O'rh gyanngu, o'rh gynneddau.

Of the number of the stars they fell in blood, from thy conflict, from thy stratagems. *Gwalchmai.*

Rhifedi, s. m. (rhifed) A number.

Rhifedig, a. (rhifed) Numbered. **Rhifedigion,** those that are numbered.

Rhifedigaeth, s. m. (rhifedig) Numeration.

Rhifedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhifed) Numerator.

Rhifedyddawl, a. (rhifedydd) Numerary.

Rhifedyddiaeth, s. m. (rhifedydd) The science or skill of numbering.

Rhifedd, s. m. (rhif) Numerousness; number.

Rhifgoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhif—coel) The property of chance belonging to numbers.

Rhifgoelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhifgoel) Numerist.

Rhifad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhif) A numbering.

Rhifannawl, a. (rhifant) Numerary.

Rhifannu, v. a. (rhifant) To numerate.

Rhifant, s. m. (rhif) Numeration.

Rhifawg, a. (rhif) Having a number; numerous.

Cadarn fab Madawg rhifawg reufodd.

The mighty son of Madawg multitudinous wealth. *O. ab D. ab Tadyr.*

Rhifedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhifad) Numerator.

Rhifnod, s. c.—pl. t. au (rhif—nod) A numeral.

Rhifnodawl, a. (rhifnod) Numerical.

Rhifnodi, v. a. (rhifnod) To numerate.

Rhifnodiad, s. m. (rhifnod) Numeration.

Rhifnodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhifnod) Numerator.

Rhifrill, s. f. (rhif—rhill) A numerical notch.

Rhifwr, s. m.—pl. rhifwyr (rhif—gwr) One who numbers, a reckoner.

Rhifydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhif) A numberer.

Rhifydddeg, s. f. (rhifydd) Science of numbers.

Rhifydddegawl, a. (rhifydddeg) Arithmetical.

Rhifydddegwr, s. m.—pl. rhifydddegwyr (rhifydddeg—gwr) An arithmetician.

Rhifyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhifydd) A female accountant, or arithmetician.

Rhifyddiaeth, s. m. (rhifydd) Numeration.

Rhifyn, s. m. dim. (rhif) A single number.

Rhif, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhi—iff) That tends to divide or to separate.

Rhifft, s. m. (rhif) That is divided or cleaved.

Rhiffwnt, s. m. (rhi—ffwnt) The jaundice.

Rhig, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhi—ig) A notch; a groove, also a pillory.

Rhigaw, v. a. (rhig) To notch; to indent.

Rhigawd, s. m.—pl. rhigodau (rhig) A pillory.

Rhigawl, a. (rhig) Notching; indenting.

Rhigiad, s. m. (rhig) A notching, a grooving.

Rhigu, s. m. dim. (rhig) A notch; a groove.

Rhydyriad, s. m. (rhydwr) An over-heaping.
Rhydyru, v. a. (rhydwr) To over-heap; to gather together extremely.

*Atan rhydyruan, o'i luo llorodd;
 Rhydyllif cynnal cau fodd Dofydd.*

To us they will flock extremely, of his fair multitude; misery will be fully relieved through the will of the Supreme.
Llynclyn Ffordd, i Gadfan.

Rhydd, s. m. (rhy—ydd) The state of being open, loose, or at large; liberty, freedom.

Tri chynfeirgaeth cydwr dyn: cynnoll cyntaf ar wybodaeth, cariad, a nerth, heb augeu; ac nis gellir hyn yn mrairi rhydd a dewis cyn dyndawd; ac y tri hyn a elwir y tri gortrech.

The three primal things in the state of humanity: the accumulations of knowledge, love, and power, without undergoing dissolution; and this cannot be done as of liberty and choice previous to humanity; and these three are called the three victories.
Barddas.

Rhydd, a. (rhy—ydd) Open, loose, at large; free.

*Or tery dyn rhydd ôdyn caeth, taled ddeuddeg ceiniawg iddo.
 If a free person shall strike a bondman, let him pay to such twelve pence.*
Welsh Laws.

*Nid oedd yr all a fal can ddoeth a Helen Luyddawg yn y cel-
 fyddau rhydd.*

There was not another that was so wise as Helen the Warlike in the liberal sciences.
Gr. ab Artkuur.

*Mae rhai s'u golwg yn rhydd,
 Yn gweled beuan' gilydd.*

There are some with their sight unrestrained, perceiving the faults of each other.
G. ab Hywel i Tudgr.

Rhyddad, s. m. (rhyddau) A loosening, an enlarging, a freeing; liberation.

Rhyddawwl, a. (rhyddau) Loosening, enlarging.
Rhyddadeni, v. (dadeni) To be fully reproduced.

Rhyddadl, s. f.—pl. rhyddadlau (dadl) Excess of dispute, contention, or debate.

Rhyddadliad, s. m. (rhyddadl) An over-disputing.
Rhyddadlu, v. a. (rhyddadl) To over-dispute.

Rhyddail, s. pl. aggr. (dail) Over-leaves; the second growth of leaves.

Rhyddal, v. a. (dal) An excessive holding.

Rhyddaliad, s. m. (rhyddal) A holding to excess.

Rhyddaly, v. a. (rhyddal) To hold overmuch.

Rhyddarogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (darogan) A superior prediction.

Rhyddaroganiad, s. m. (rhyddarogan) A delivering a superior oracle or prognostication.

Rhyddarogannu, v. a. (rhyddarogan) To deliver a superior prediction.

*Morini Brython;
 Rhyddarogannu;
 A medd leon
 Am Hafren afon.*

The Morini Britons, their fate will be fully predicted; and the reaping of heroes about Haveren river.
Tallenin.

Rhyddau, v. a. (rhydd) To set open, to loosen, to set at large; to free, to liberate; to deliver, to release, to acquit.

Rhyddawn, s. m.—pl. rhyddoniau (dawn) Superior gift, endowment, or virtue.

Rhyddawr, s. m. (dawr) Extreme concern.

Rhyddawr, s. m.—pl. rhyddawyr (rhyddau—gwr)

One who sets free, one who loosens.

Rhydded, s. f. (rhydd) A state of liberty, freedom.

Rhyddedawg, a. (rhydded) Having liberty; enlarged, released, exempted, dispensed with.

Rhyddedogi, v. a. (rhyddedawg) To set at liberty; to render exempted; to become at liberty.

Rhyddeisyf, s. m. (deisyf) Earnest entreaty. v. a. To entreat earnestly; to crave overmuch.

Rhyddeisyawl, a. (rhyddeisyf) Greatly entreating

Rhyddeisyniad, s. m. (rhyddeisyf) An entreating earnestly, a craving or begging overmuch.

Rhyddeisyfu, v. a. (rhyddeisyf) To entreat greatly

Rhydderchafawl, a. (derchafawl) Over-exalting.

Rhydderchafiad, s. m. (derchafiad) An exalting overmuch, a being uplifted overmuch.
Rhydderchafu, v. a. (derchafu) To over-exalt.

*Ryddnoedd Cadwaladr cadu y deuant;
 Rhydderchafwynt Cymru; cad a wnaist.*

The hosts of Cadwaladr mightily they would come; they would extremely assail the Cymru; they would bring on a battle.
Glyddia.

Rhyddiaeth, s. m. (rhydd) A state of freedom.

Rhyddiaith, s. f. (rhydd—iaith) Free language.

Rhyddiant, s. m. (rhydd) Relaxation; liberation.

Rhyddiawg, a. (diawg) Lazy overmuch.

Rhyddid, s. m. (rhydd) Liberty, freedom; immunity, exemption; licence, leave.

Tri chyflwr hanfod bywydion: cyflwr afreud yn awen, cyflwr rhyddid yn dyndawd, a chyflwr cariad, sef gwynfyd, yn y def.

The three states of existence of living beings; the state of exaltation in the great deep, the state of liberty in immunity, and the state of love, that is felicity, in heaven.
Barddas.

Rhyddieithaid, a. (rhyddiaith) Like prose.

Rhyddieithawl, a. (rhyddiaith) Prosaic.

Rhyddifeichiaw, v. a. (difeichiaw) To exonerate bail fully; to free a surety fully.

Rhyddifoneddu, v. a. (difoneddu) To divest completely of nobility.

Rhyddig, a. (dig) Extremely wroth or angry.

Rhyddigon, s. m. (digon) A more than enough.

Rhyddigonedd, s. m. (digon) Over-sufficiency.

Rhyddigoni, v. a. (rhyddigon) To satiate.

Rhyddilyn, a. (dilyn) Smart to excess.

Rhyddillynedd, s. m. (rhyddilyn) Affectation.

Rhyddineb, s. m. (rhydd) Exemption from restraint, freedom, facility, readiness, fluency.

Rhyddiogi, v. a. (rhyddiawg) To become extremely lazy, or indolent.

*Ni eola noeth yn ymali;
 Fawb pan ryddogor yd hali.*

The naked is not bold amongst thieves; every body when rendered very idle, will fall.
Talcan.

Rhyddiriad, s. m. (diriad) Excess of iteration; a being troublesome to excess; a being very mischievous.

Rhyddiriaw, v. a. (diriaw) To iterate to excess.

Un rodd orwag ni ryddirwa o god.

One empty gift of treasure I would not greatly importune.
Glyn. Gwyn.

Rhyddiriawl, a. (diriawl) Excessively iterating.

Rhyddisgyn, s. m. (disgyn) A bringing down fully. v. a. To alight completely.

Rhyddisgyniad, s. m. (rhyddisgyn) A completely bringing down or alighting.

Rhyddisgynu, v. a. (rhyddisgyn) To bring or put down completely; to alight fully.

Gwedi dawed ohono byd gerllaw glyn, oedd yn agwau i rwy Caint, ef gwele yn y lle hono lin gwy; Rhuddis ag eu pwyll ac eu lloestau, gwedi rhyddisgynu yn y glyn.

After he had come close to a valley, which was near to Caernarvon, he saw in that place the army of the men of Rhuddis, &c. their tents and their booths having been quite taken down in the valley.
Gr. ab Artkuur.

Rhyddodawl, a. (dodawl) Superinducing.

Rhyddodi, v. a. (dodi) To superinduce.

Rhyddodiad, s. m. (dodiad) Superinduction.

Rhyddoeth, a. (doeth) Wise overmuch.

Rhyddoethedd, s. m. (rhyddoeth) Over-wisdom.

Rhyddogn, s. m. (dogn) An over-quantity.

Rhyddognedd, s. m. (rhyddogn) Over-quantity.

Rhyddogni, v. a. (rhyddogn) To give an over-quantity; to satiate.

*Ale o'm dygnedd ydd ym dorned;
 Rhyddogniaid fawr gerdd am ei lawr-ged.*

With grievous severity I have been portoned; I dedicate a superfluity of exalted song for his great treasure.
Cyndddu, i Cadwaladr.

Rhyddogniad, s. m. (rhyddogn) A giving an over-quantity; a satiating.

Rhydechid, s. m. (rhydech) A skulking gossip.
Rhydech, v. a. (rhydech) To skulk extremely;
 to become completely cooped.

Hi rhydech rhydech.

Who will not conceal himself greatly will be completely taken away. *Edifed.*

Rhydechwr, s. m.—pl. rhydechwyr (rhydech—gwr) One who skulks overmuch; a coward.

Rhydedd, s. m. (rhyd) Being made into a ford.

Rhydedd, s. m. (tadd) Presidency, or supremacy.

Rhydeddau, s. m. (rhydedd) Having supremacy.

Rhydeddau, s. m. (rhydedd) Apt to be supreme.

Rhydeddiad, s. m. (rhydedd) A making supreme.

Rhydedd, s. a. (rhydedd) To render supreme or exalted; to become exalted.

Rhydeddus, s. m. (rhydedd) Superior, or exalted.

Rhydeg, s. m. (rhy—deg) Extremely fair or fine.

Rhedeg, s. m. (terig) Excessive or continual aptitude to copulate; a term applied to barren animals.

Rhesk rhyderig, a cow that doth not calve; huch rhyderig, a barren sow.

Rhydewi, s. a. (rhydaw) To be very swift.

Hi rhyr tragar tra rhydewi;
Hi rhyr tragar tra rhydewi.

The powerful will not be over fond of extreme speed; the vile are not so fully blinded about the object of his love. *Cynadlan, i. 129.*

Rhydgoch, s. m. (rhyd—goch) A rusty red; a russet colour; also called *rhydderyd*.

Rhydiad, s. m. (rhyd) A forming a ford; a fording.

Rhydiad, s. m. (rhyd) A rusting; a corrosion.

Rhydiaw, v. a. (rhyd) To form a ford; to ford.

Harod rhydiaw rhyd rhydiaw.

It is easy to ford the stream of a piddle. *Adge.*

Rhydiawg, s. m. (rhyd) Having a rippling course; having a ford.

Rhydiawl, s. m. (rhyd) Relating to a ford.

Rhydid, s. m. (tid) That is out of bond; liberty.

Rhydie, s. m.—pl. f. codd (rhyd—die) A passage place, a fording place; opportunity.

Rhydie, s. m. (rhyd) Full of rust; rusty.

Bed llyd dy rhydie; hi rhydie dy rhydie.

As the horse rhydie, so the woman rhydie. *Adge.*

Rhydydd, s. m. (rhydd) Rustiness.

Rhydydd, s. m. (rhydd) To become rusty.

Rhydni, s. m. (rhyd) Rustiness, or rust.

Rhydy, s. m. (to) A complete covering.

Rhyddad, s. m. (rhydd) A covering over fully.

Rhyddogeth, s. m. (rhyddog) Deliverance.

O Dduw na chym rhyddogeth
Y ddyn oedd hi'n ffordd:
Os llyddogeth i'dd na rhyddogeth.

Would to God we had a deliverance of our tribe from the whole! If they seem like their kind, available in the generation. *P. Davies a Llewellyn.*

Rhyddi, s. a. (rhydd) To cover over fully; to overpread; to overwhelm.

Seithenyn, m. di allan,
Ac edrych weryddu farddod:
Medd Mawr rhyddiaw rhyddiaw.

Seithenyn, do thou stand pat, and behold the fertile land of thy subjects: the lord has overpread the plain of rhyddiaw. *Samuel.*

Rhyddi, s. m. (rhyd—oild) Sawdust.

Rhyddiaw, s. m. (rhyddiaw) The state of being pre-attuned.

Rhydraethawd, s. f. (rhydraeth) A prediction.

Rhydraethiad, s. m. (rhydraeth) A predicting.

Rhydraeth, s. a. (rhydraeth) To predict.

Dduw ddarogant
A ddaf a'i blant
Y rhydraethawd
Y rhydraeth.

A certain prophecy with respect to Adam and his progeny the prophets did predict. *M. Hyr.*

VOL. II.

Rhydraidd, s. m. (rhydd) Extreme pervasion.

Rhydrais, s. m. (rhydrais) Extreme violence.

Rhydraul, s. f. (traul) Excess of consumption; excessive waste; excess of expence.

Rhydraws, s. m. (traws) Extremely thwarting; excessively froward or perverse.

Rhydreiddiad, s. m. (rhydraidd) A pervading extremely; superimpregnation.

Rhydreiddiaw, v. a. (rhydraidd) To pervade extremely, to penetrate thoroughly.

Rhydreisiad, s. m. (rhydrais) A using extreme violence; a tyrannizing to excess.

Rhydreisiaw, v. a. (rhydrais) To use extreme violence; greatly to tyrannize.

Rhydres, s. m. (tres) Assogance; pragmatism.

Rhydresawl, s. m. (rhydres) Pragmatical.

Rhydresgar, s. m. (rhydres) Arrogant, assuming; ostentatious, supercilious, flaunting.

Rhydresgarwch, s. m. (rhydres) Arrogance, assumingness, pragmatism; superciliousness.

Rhydreiniad, s. m. (rhydraul) A consuming extremely; a wasting overmuch.

Rhydreiniaw, v. a. (rhydraul) To consume to excess; to waste overmuch.

Rhydrig, s. m. (trig) Over-continuance or delay.

Rhydrigaw, s. m. (rhydrig) To tarry too long.

Rhydrigad, s. m. (rhydrig) An over-tarrying.

Rhydriat, s. m. (triat) Extremely defeated or sad.

Rhydriatwch, s. m. (rhydriat) Extreme sadness.

Rhydras, s. m. (traw) Too much dressing.

Rhydrasgad, s. m. (rhydras) An over-dressing.

Rhydrasgiaw, v. a. (rhydras) To dress extremely.

Rhydu, v. a. (rhyd) To generate rust, to rust.

Hi ad, mwy nosi dda, o'i dy,
Ar y rhydd, ar y rhydd.

He more than his father, will be softer, from his house, for a weapon to rust, in time of battle. *Ap. I. 129, p. 7. I. 129.*

Rhydwel, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhyd—gweli) An artery.

Mac hwyf mwy i'm bar-iaid,
A llyddaf mwy i'm rhyddiaw.

There is an arrow wound below my rib, and through my temple a throbbing vein. *R. 129.*

Rhydwf, s. m. (twf) Excess of growth; exuberance.

Rhyddi, s. m.—pl. rhyddiaw (twi) A perforation.

Rhyddwng, s. m. (twng) An anathema.

Rhydwr, s. m.—pl. rhydryau (twr) An over-heap.

Rhydddiad, s. m. (tyddiaw) A completing an arrangement, bargain, or compact; a final settlement.

Rhyddiaw, v. a. (tyddiaw) To complete an arrangement, bargain, or compact. *Dyfed.*

Rhyddiawd, s. m. (rhyddiaw) Tending to overgrow.

Rhyddiad, s. m. (rhyddiaw) An overgrowing; a supercrescence, superexuberance.

Rhyddyn, v. a. (rhyddiaw) To overgrow.

Rhyddiawd, s. m. (rhyddiaw) A perforating.

Rhyddiaw, v. a. (rhyddiaw) To perforate.

A'i ddwyllaw i'r ward o ddolgorion;
A'i ddwyllaw i'r ward o ddolgorion.

And his hands reeking with blood from wounds; and his feet all bare they pierced extremely. *G. 129, p. 12. 129.*

Rhydyn, s. m. (tynd) Overtight; overstress.

Rhydyniad, s. m. (rhydyn) A drawing overmuch, a superstraining.

Rhydynu, v. a. (rhydyn) To draw to excess.

Rhydyniawd, s. m. (rhydyn) Anathematizing.

Rhydyniad, s. m. (rhydyn) An anathematizing.

Rhydynu, v. a. (rhydyn) To anathematize.

A'i ddwyllaw i'r ward o ddolgorion;
A'i ddwyllaw i'r ward o ddolgorion.

Every body will be put away when there shall be anathematizing. *Adge.*

3 P

Rhydryiad, s. m. (rhydwr) An over-heaping.
Rhydyru, v. a. (rhydwr) To over-heap; to gather together extremely.

Attan rhydryan, o'i lan lloerdd;
 Rhydyllif cynnif can fodd Dofydd.

To us they will flock extremely, of his fair multitude; misery will be fully relieved through the will of the Supreme.
Llynclyn Ffardd, & Gadfan.

Rhydd, s. m. (rhy—ydd) The state of being open, loose, or at large; liberty, freedom.

Tri chynleigaueth cydwr dyn: cynnuli cyntaf ar wybodaeth, cariad, a nerth, heb augeu; ac nis geillir hyn yn mraint rhydd a dewia cyn dyddawd; ac y tri hyn a elwir y tri gortrech.

The three primal things in the state of humanity: the accumulations of knowledge, love, and power, without undergoing dissolution; and this cannot be done as of liberty and choice previous to humanity; and these three are called the three victories.
Barddas.

Rhydd, a. (rhy—ydd) Open, loose, at large; free.

Or tery dyn rhydd ddyn cweh, taled ddeuddeg ceinlawg iddo.

If a free person shall strike a bondman, let him pay to such twelve pence.
Welsh Laws.

Nid oedd yr all a fal can ddoethed a Helen Luyddawg yn y cefyddau rhydd.

There was not another that was so wise as Helen the Warlike in the liberal sciences.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Mae rhai a'u golwg yn rhydd,
 Yn gweld beiau' gylidd.

There are some with their sight unrestrained, perceiving the faults of each other.
G. ab Hywel ab Tudgr.

Rhyddâd, s. m. (rhyddâd) A loosening, an enlarging, a freeing; liberation.

Rhyddâwl, a. (rhyddâd) Loosening, enlarging.

Rhyddadeni, v. (dadeni) To be fully reproduced.

Rhyddadl, s. f.—pl. rhyddadlau (dadl) Excess of dispute, contention, or debate.

Rhyddadliad, s. m. (rhyddadl) An over-disputing.

Rhyddadlu, v. a. (rhyddadl) To over-dispute.

Rhyddail, s. pl. aggr. (dail) Over-leaves; the second growth of leaves.

Rhyddal, v. a. (dal) An excessive holding.

Rhyddaliad, s. m. (rhyddal) A holding to excess.

Rhyddaly, v. a. (rhyddal) To hold overmuch.

Rhyddarogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (darogan) A superior prediction.

Rhyddaroganiad, s. m. (rhyddarogan) A delivering a superior oracle or prognostication.

Rhyddaroganu, v. a. (rhyddarogan) To deliver a superior prediction.

Morini Brython;
 Rhyddaroganu'n;
 A medd beon
 Am Hafren afon.

The Morini Britons, their fate will be fully predicted; and the resping of heroes about Hafren river.
Taliesin.

Rhyddâd, v. a. (rhydd) To set open, to loosen, to set at large; to free, to liberate; to deliver, to release, to acquit.

Rhyddawn, s. m.—pl. rhyddoniau (dawn) Superior gift, endowment, or virtue.

Rhyddawr, s. m. (dawr) Extreme concern.

Rhyddâwr, s. m.—pl. rhyddâwyr (rhyddâd—gwr) One who sets free, one who loosens.

Rhydded, s. f. (rhydd) A state of liberty, freedom.

Rhyddedawg, a. (rhydded) Having liberty; enlarged, released, exempted, dispensed with.

Rhyddedegi, v. a. (rhyddedawg) To set at liberty; to render exempted; to become at liberty.

Rhyddeisyf, s. m. (deisyf) Earnest entreaty. v. a.

To entreat earnestly; to crave overmuch.

Rhyddeisyfawl, a. (rhyddeisyf) Greatly entreating

Rhyddeisyhad, s. m. (rhyddeisyf) An entreating earnestly; a craving or begging overmuch.

Rhyddeisyfu, v. a. (rhyddeisyf) To entreat greatly

Rhydderchafawl, a. (derchafawl) Over-exalting.

Rhydderchafiad, s. m. (derchafiad) An exalting overmuch, a being uplifted overmuch.
Rhydderchafu, v. a. (derchafu) To over-exalt.

Rhyddinoedd Cadwaladr cadu y deua;
 Rhydderchafwynt Cymru; cad a wainat.

The hosts of Cadwaladr mightily they would come; they would extremely exalt the Cymru; they would bring on a battle.

Rhyddiaeth, s. m. (rhydd) A state of freedom.

Rhyddiaith, s. f. (rhydd—iaith) Free language.

Rhyddiant, s. m. (rhydd) Relaxation; liberate.

Rhyddiawg, a. (diawg) Lazy overmuch.

Rhyddid, s. m. (rhydd) Liberty, freedom; immunity, exemption; licence, leave.

Tri chydwr hanfod bywedigion: cyfwr shred yn awr, rhyddid yn nyddawd, a chyfwr cariad, oed gwyboda, yn y m.

The three states of existence of living beings; the state of relaxation in the great deep, the state of liberty in humanity, the state of love, that is felicity, in heaven.
Bardas.

Rhyddieithaid, a. (rhyddiaith) Like prose.

Rhyddieithawl, a. (rhyddiaith) Prosaic.

Rhyddifeichiaw, v. a. (difeichiaw) To exonerate bail fully; to free a surety fully.

Rhyddifoneddu, v. a. (difoneddu) To divest completely of nobility.

Rhyddig, a. (dig) Extremely wroth or angry.

Rhyddigon, s. m. (digon) A more than enough.

Rhyddigonedd, s. m. (digon) Over-sufficiency.

Rhyddigoni, v. a. (rhyddigon) To satiate.

Rhyddilyn, a. (dilyn) Smart to excess.

Rhyddillynedd, s. m. (rhyddilyn) Affectation.

Rhyddineb, s. m. (rhydd) Exemption from restraint, freedom, facility, readiness, facility.

Rhyddiogi, v. w. (rhyddiawg) To become extremely lazy, or indolent.

Ni cofa noeth yn ynnall;
 Pawb pan ryddioger yd holl.

The naked is not bold amongst thistles; every body who is derved very idle, will fall.
Tanon.

Rhyddiriad, s. m. (dirtiad) Excess of iteration; a being troublesome to excess; a being very mischievous.

Rhyddiriaw, v. a. (diriaw) To iterate to excess.

Un rodd orwng ni ryddiriaw e ged.

One empty gift of treasure I would not greatly importune.
Gr. Owen.

Rhyddiriawl, a. (diriawl) Excessively iterative.

Rhyddisgyn, s. m. (disgyn) A bringing down fully.

Rhyddisgyni, v. a. (disgyn) To alight completely.

Rhyddisgyniad, s. m. (rhyddisgyn) A completely bringing down or alighting.

Rhyddisgynu, v. a. (rhyddisgyn) To bring a pt down completely; to alight fully.

Gwedi dawed ohono byd gerllaw glyn, oedd yn awr i'r Caint, ef gwelir yn y lle hoso i'r gwyr Rhuddiaid ag on pwynt ac eu lluestau, gwedi rhyddisgynia yn y glyn.

After he had come close to a valley, which was near to Caint, he saw in that place the army of the men of Rhuddiaid, their tents and their booths having been quite taken down in the valley.
Gr. ab Idris.

Rhyddodawl, a. (dodawl) Superinducing.

Rhyddodi, v. a. (dodi) To superinduce.

Rhyddodiad, s. m. (dodiad) Superinduction.

Rhyddoeth, a. (doeth) Wise overmuch.

Rhyddoethedd, s. m. (rhyddoeth) Over-wisdom.

Rhyddogn, s. m. (dogn) An over-quantity.

Rhyddognedd, s. m. (rhyddogn) Over-quantity.

Rhyddogni, v. a. (rhyddogn) To give an over-quantity; to satiate.

Ale o'm dyguedd ydd ym ddoed;
 Rhyddogniaf fawr-gedd am ei lawr-ged.

With glorious severity I have been portended; I desire a superfluity of exalted song for his great love.
Cynddelw, & Gwalter.

Rhyddogniad, s. m. (rhyddogn) A giving an over-quantity; a satiating.

Rhyddonlad, s. m. (rhyddawn) A gifting with superior talent or endowment.
Rhyddonlath, s. m. (rhyddawn) Superior gift.

Gwa na welwn—
 Wr un fath rhyddonlath rym,
 Na gwaindr a wnael Gwilym.

I know that we shall not see a person of like education with the energy of superior talent, nor such a leader as Gwilym would make.
Rhys Goch Bryri.

Rhyddoniaw, v. a. (rhyddawn) To gift in a superior manner.

Dirigddion ddynion, ni ryddonich, Tad,
 Dyrddi fydd ffrad, brad a'i bradych.

Mischiefous men, whom thou dost not endow with grace, Father, without a way to escape through faith, ruin will destroy them.
Casnodyn.

Rhyddorawl, a. (rhyddawr) Of extreme concern.
Rhyddori, v. a. (rhyddawr) To give extreme concern; to be extremely concerned.
Rhyddoriad, s. m. (rhyddawr) A rendering or becoming of great concern.
Rhyddrent, s. m. (rhydd—rhent) Gavel-kind. *Sil.*
Rhyddrud, a. (drud) Over-bold; dear to excess.
Rhyddwylls, s. m. (rhydd—gwylls) Free will.

Eia rhyddwylls nid ydyw yn cyfarwyddaw rhad Daw; ond rhad Daw yn cyfarwyddaw ein rhyddwylls.

Our free will doth not influence the grace of God; but the grace of God doth influence our free will.
Marchionus Crwydrad.

Rhyddwyn, v. a. (dwyn) To over-carry.
Rhyddyd, s. m. (rhydd) Liberty, or freedom.
Rhyddyddiad, s. m. (dyddiad) A making a compact.
Rhyddyddiaw, v. a. (dyddiaw) To make a compact.
Rhyddygiad, s. m. (dygiad) An over-carrying; superfetation, superconception.
Rhyddygn, a. (dygn) Being excessively severe.
Rhyddygnawl, a. (rhyddygn) Over-toiling.
Rhyddygnw, v. a. (rhyddygn) To toll to excess.
Rhyddygydd, v. n. (dygydd) To over-happen.
Rhyddygyddawl, a. (rhyddygydd) Previously happening or coming to pass.
Rhyddygyddiad, s. m. (rhyddygydd) A previously happening; superconsequence.
Rhyddygyd, v. a. (dygyd) To over-carry; to superferate; to take away overmuch.
Rhyddyhan, a. (dyhan) Previously slumbering.
Rhyddyhanaw, v. a. (rhyddyhan) To be taking a slumber previously.

Rhyddyhanaf dremad.

I will previously take a nap awhile. *Talliesin.*

Rhyddylawch, s. m. (dylawch) Excess of solace.
Rhyddylif, s. m. (dylif) A complete flowing away.
Rhyddylifaw, v. a. (rhyddylif) To be flowing or passing away completely.
Rhyddylloch, v. a. (rhyddylawch) To encourage extremely; to be cherishing greatly.

Rhyddylawch circhlad ar circhlon.

He will extremely cherish the petitioner with requests.
Cynuddaw.

Rhyddyllochiad, s. m. (rhyddylawch) A cherishing or protecting extremely.
Rhyddylad, s. m. (dylad) Extreme pursuit.
Rhyddylindaw, v. a. (rhyddylud) To follow, or to pursue excessively. *Rhyddylud alltudion, foreigners he pursues extremely.*
Rhyddyl, v. n. (dyl) To be fully incumbent.

Rhyddylis dithas gwleddioladon,
 Rhyddylis cyranif cadiaon;
 Rhyddylis rwyf, draig rhodolion, circhlad
 Rhyddylis ar rhodolion.

The festering ones ought to be extremely incited fully to cause the affliction of fields of battle to pass away; a chief of gloomy counsel, the resort of wanderers, petitioners who will fully repay their gifts.
Cynuddaw, i H. ab Owain.

Rhyddymunaw, v. a. (dymunaw) To desire earnestly, to wish extremely.

Rhyddymunawl, a. (dymunawl) Extremely desirous; extremely wishful.

Rhyddymuniad, s. m. (dymuniad) A desiring earnestly; a wishing extremely.

Rhyddyoddef, v. a. (dyoddef) To suffer greatly.

Rhyddyoddefiad, s. m. (rhyddyoddef) A suffering or bearing extremely.

Rhyddyrchawl, a. (dyrchawl) Apt to over-exalt.

Rhyddyrchiad, s. m. (dyrchiad) An over-exalting.

Rhyddyrchu, v. a. (dyrchu) To over-exalt.

Rhyddyrlid, v. a. (dyrlid) To flow extremely.

Rhyddyrlid fy nghedd yn nghelion o fedd
 Yn nghyntedd tairnos.

My muse will be greatly made to flow in caronals of mead in the hall of princes.
Cynuddaw, i H. ab Owain.

Rhyddysg, s. m. (dysg) Profound learning.

Rhyddysgawl, a. (rhyddysg) Being over-learned.

Rhyddysgiad, s. m. (rhyddysg) A learning greatly.

Rhyddysgu, v. a. (rhyddysg) To instruct profoundly; to become extremely learned.

Rhyddysgal ddygywcau felfddion.

I will profoundly instruct illustrious bards. *Cynuddaw.*

Rhyddysgwyl, v. a. (dysgwyl) To be expecting extremely, or earnestly looking for.

Rhyddysgwyliad, s. m. (rhyddysgwyl) A being expecting extremely.

Rhyddysgwyliaw, v. a. (rhyddysgwyl) To be expecting extremely.

Rhyddysgyrch, s. m. (dysgyrch) Excess of resorting.

Rhyddysgyrchawl, a. (rhyddysgyrch) Being resorting extremely.

Rhyddysgyrchiad, s. m. (rhyddysgyrch) A being resorting extremely.

Rhyddysgyrchu, v. a. (rhyddysgyrch) To be resorting extremely.

Rhalth anolath rhyddysgyrchuam;
 Yn agorphen on trethas athen a widdan.

The maxim of devastation they have resorted to extremely: in the conclusion of their impositions they experienced death.
Golyddon.

Rhyddweddiad, s. m. (dyweddiad) A previously saying, a fully declaring.

Rhyddwedyd, v. a. (dywedyd) To say previously; to declare fully.

Gwedi gwelod o Wl Cawar y llythyr hruw, yn ddiannod parotod
 el llyngas a orag, ac araws gwyl; wrth ei leuwl o'i weithred, yr
 byn a ryddweddiad Gwawllaw.

After Julius Caesar had seen that letter, immediately he prepared his fleet, and waited for wind, which should accomplish the act that he had before intimated to Carnwallion. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Rhyedd, s. m. (rhy) The state of being extreme.

Rhyeiddil, a. (eiddil) Extremely slender, or slim.

Rhyeiddilaw, v. a. (rhyeiddil) To render extremely slender; to become very slender.

Rhyeiddiliad, s. m. (rhyeiddil) A making extremely slender, a becoming very slim.

Rhyeiddilwch, s. m. (rhyeiddil) Great slenderness.

Rhyeistedd, s. m. (eistedd) A sitting before; presidency. *v. a.* To sit over; to preside.

Rhyeisteddawl, a. (rhyeistedd) Presiding.

Rhyeisteddiad, s. m. (rhyeistedd) A presiding.

Rhyeni, v. n. (geni) To be born previously.

Ar glawr elfydd
 Ei gystodlydd
 Ni ryaned.

On the face of the earth, his equal was not born before.
Talliesin.

Rhyerchi, v. a. (erchi) To beseech earnestly.

Rhyerchys a rhyerchi.

He has bought very dear who has importuned much. *Adage.*

Rhyerfyniad, s. m. (erfyniad) An entreating or imploring extremely.
Rhyerfyniaw, v. a. (erfyniaw) To entreat extremely, to implore earnestly.
Rhyerfyniawl, a. (erfyniawl) Extremely imploring, earnestly beseeching.
Rhyesgeulus, a. (esgeulus) Over-careless.
Rhyesgeulusaw, v. a. (rhyesgeulus) To act extremely careless; to be over-careless.
Rhyesgeulusdawl, s. m. (rhyesgeulus) Extreme carelessness, or negligence.
Rhyesgeulusiad, s. m. (rhyesgeulus) A neglecting overmuch; a being careless overmuch.
Rhyesgyn, s. m. (esgyn) An ascent before; an ascent over. *v. a.* To ascend before.
Rhyesgynawl, a. (rhyesgyn) Previously ascending.
Rhyesgyniad, s. m. (rhyesgyn) A previously ascending; an ascending overmuch.
Rhyesgynna, v. a. (rhyesgyn) To ascend beyond.
Rhyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhy) That enlarges or swells out; what is rife or abundant; a swell or puff out; arrogance, pride; also a berry; a currant.

Afrald i briddin afryn.
 Rh'of a Duw, faint f' rh'f dyn,
 Llunlaw balch llawh o bethod:
 Lle rhyfodd i faelodd fod!

It is needless for frail chy, between heaven and God, however great man's presumption may be, to form a full load of sin: what a place for pride to exist!
Gwyl. ab Iestyn, i benglog.

Rhyfab, s. m.—pl. rhyfeibion (rhy—mab) A boy under age, or an infant. *Welsh Laws.*
Rhyfaeddawl, a. (rhyfaedd) Being much dragged.
Rhyfaeddiad, s. m. (rhyfaedd) A dragging much.
Rhyfaeddu, v. a. (rhyfaedd) To drag about extremely; to buffet extremely.
Rhyfael, s. f. (mael) Excessive gain or profit.
Rhyfaeliad, s. m. (rhyfael) A gaining excessively.
Rhyfaeln, v. a. (rhyfael) To gain extremely.
Rhyfaeth, s. m. (maeth) Much nurture.
Rhyfaethawl, a. (rhyfaeth) Greatly nourishing.
Rhyfaethiad, s. m. (rhyfaeth) A nourishing greatly; a being over-nursed.
Rhyfaethn, v. a. (rhyfaeth) To over-nourish.
Rhyfagawl, a. (magawl) Much nursed.
Rhyfagiad, s. m. (magiad) An over-nursing.
Rhyfagl, s. f.—pl. rhyfaglau (magl) A snare.
Rhyfagiad, s. m. (rhyfagl) An ensnaring.
Rhyfaglu, v. a. (rhyfagl) To ensnare fully.
Rhyfagu, v. a. (magn) To rear up or to nourish extremely; to be over-nursed.

Twyllid rhyfegid rhyfagid.

Deceived has been who has been much nourished with presumption.
Adage.

Nid perthyn rhyfag rhyfagab i'm bryd.

Not proper the presumption that I have much nourished in my mind.
Cynddelw.

Rhyfagwyr, s. f. (magwyr) An advanced wall.

Glod wellwell cludaw allan
 Goed mawr yn fagodau man;
 O warthar rhai'n wrth yr hwyr
 Arfogion a'u rhyfagwyr.

With increasing fame carrying out large trees as tiny bundles; behind these at evening came armed men having their entrance.
H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.

Rhyfai, s. m.—pl. rhyfeiau (bai) Extreme fault.
Rhyfaidd, s. m. (baidd) An over-daring.
Rhyfail, s. m. (mail) Prepossession.
Rhyfaint, s. m. (maint) Excess of quantity.

Ffawg i ddolaw nid rhyfaint.

Prosperity to the idle is not an excess.

Adage.

Rhyfalu, v. a. (malu) To grind very small.

Rhyfamiad, s. m. (mamiad) A making an extreme impression, a making an over-effect.
Rhyfannu, v. a. (manna) To make an extreme mark or impression.

Ffawd i ddiffrid ni rhyfannu.

Prosperity to the mischievous will not take effect. *Adage.*

Rhyfarn, s. f. (barn) An over-opinion; prejudice.
Rhyfarnawl, a. (rhyfarn) Prejudging.
Rhyfarniad, s. m. (rhyfarn) A judging overmuch; a condemning extremely.
Rhyfarnu, v. a. (rhyfarn) To judge overmuch; to condemn extremely; to prejudge.
Rhyfas, a. (bas) Extremely of very shallow.
Rhyfasiad, s. m. (rhyfas) A rendering very shallow; a becoming extremely shallow.
Rhyfasn, v. a. (rhyfas) To render very shallow; to become very shallow.
Rhyfawl, a. (rhyf) Assuming or arrogant.
Rhyfawl, s. f. (mawl) Extreme praise; flattery.
Rhyfawr, s. m. (rhyf) A frequent stretching about or scrambling.
Rhyfawrth, s. m. (hawrth) The beginning of the storms of March.
Rhyfawrthin, s. f. (rhyfawrth—hin) The equinoctial weather or storms of March.

Mawrth a'i rhyfawrthin.

March with its stormy-forbidding weather. *Job Oak.*

Rhyfedd, a. (medd) Being over possession or scope; wonderful, marvellous, strange.

Isch rhyd rhyfedd pa gwyr.

With health at liberty it is wonderful what the creature does.

Rhyfeddawl, s. f.—pl. Rhyfeddodau (rhyfedd) What is surprising or extraordinary, a rarity; a wonder, a miracle.

Rhwedd pob rhyfeddawl.

Every wonder is changeable. *Adage.*

Rhyfeddawl, a. (rhyfedd) Wonderful, strange.
Rhyfeddeb, s. f. (rhyfedd) Exclamation, exclamation; a term in rhetoric.
Rhyfeddoldeb, s. m. (rhyfeddawl) Extraneousness; marvellousness; marvellousness.
Rhyfeddoli, v. a. (rhyfeddawl) To render marvellous; to become wonderful.
Rhyfeddolrwydd, s. m. (rhyfedd) Wonderfulness.
Rhyfeddu, v. a. (rhyfedd) To wonder, to marvel.
Rhyfeddwl, s. m.—pl. rhyfeddyllan (meddwl) An over-thought; a previous thought.
Rhyfeddyliad, s. m. (rhyfeddwl) Premeditation.
Rhyfeddyllaw, v. a. (rhyfeddwl) To premeditate.

Nid porthi penyd rhyfeddyllan.

To undergo penance I have not premeditated. *Quelch.*

Rhyfeiad, s. m. (rhyfai) An over-criminating.
Rhyfeiaw, v. a. (rhyfai) To over-criminate.
Rhyfeiddiad, s. m. (rhyfaidd) An over-daring.
Rhyfeiddiaw, v. a. (rhyfaidd) To over-dare.
Rhyfeiliad, s. m. (rhyfail) A prepossessing.
Rhyfeiliaw, v. a. (rhyfail) To prepossess.
Rhyfeilus, a. (rhyfail) Prepossessing.
Rhyfeins, a. (rhyfai) Over-faulty.
Rhyfel, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bel) War, or warfare.

Golochwyd diawl amwg rhyfel.

The religion of the devil is to instigate war. *Adage.*

Yn mhob rhyfel mawr gwyd.

In every warfare there is anxiety. *Adage.*

Mae gobath gwyr o rhyfel, nid gobath mab o'r beth.

There is hope for a man from war, there is no hope for a man from the grave. *Adage.*

Rhyfyg, *s. m.* (rhyf) Presumption, arrogance.
Rhyfygald, *s. m.* (rhyfyg) Presumption.
Rhyfygawl, *a.* (rhyfyg) Presuming, insolent.
Rhyfygiad, *s. m.* (rhyfyg) A presuming.
Rhyfygu, *v. a.* (rhyfyg) To presume, to dare; to act arrogantly or insolently.
Rhyfygus, *a.* (rhyfyg) Presumptuous, arrogant.
Rhyfygusaw, *v. a.* (rhyfygus) To render presumptuous; to become presuming.
Rhyfygusedd, *a. m.* (rhyfyg) Presumptuousness.
Rhyfygusrwydd, *s. m.* (rhyfyg) Presumptuousness.
Rhyfygwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhyfygwyr (rhyfyg—gwr) One who presumes, an arrogant man.
Rhyfynych, *a.* (myfynych) Frequent overmuch.
Rhyfynychiad, *s. m.* (rhyfynych) A frequenting overmuch; an occurring too often.
Rhyfynychu, *v. a.* (rhyfynych) To render very frequent; to frequent overmuch.
Rhyfysg, *s. m.* (myfysg) Extreme mixture; confusion. *a.* Confused.
Rhyfysgiad, *s. m.* (rhyfysg) A confusion.
Rhyfysgu, *v. a.* (rhyfysg) To confuse.
Rhyffaeth, *a.* (ffaeth) Over ripe, too mellow.
Rhyffaethiad, *s. m.* (rhyffaeth) A rendering over-mellow; a becoming over-mellow.
Rhyffaethu, *v. a.* (rhyffaeth) To render over-mellow; to become over-mellow.
Rhyffe, *s. m.* (ffe) An extreme verge or border.
Rhyffwch, *a.* (ffwch) Extremely apt; very rife.
Rhyffo, *s. m.* (ffo) Extreme flight or escape.
Rhyffoad, *s. m.* (rhyffo) A fleeing overmuch.
Rhyffoi, *v. a.* (rhyffo) To flee overmuch.
Rhyffrau, *s. m.* (ffrau) An extreme flow; a respiration; a violent breathing.
Rhyffrenad, *s. m.* (rhyffrau) A respiring.
Rhyffreuaw, *v. a.* (rhyffrau) To respire greatly.

Rhyfedd—
 Nae gwddant yn ddian,
 Enaid pwy ei hadnau;
 Pwy bryd ei haelodau;
 Fy barth pan ddyneis;
 Fy wynt a rhyffren.

I am surprised that they know not, without a doubt, concerning the soul, which is her seat; her members of what form; through what part she causes to pass out; what air she dole respires.
Tatterin.

Rhyffrom, *a.* (ffrom) Extremely irritable or testy.
Rhyffromi, *v. a.* (rhyffrom) To taunt or to irritate overmuch; to become very testy.
Rhyffromiad, *s. m.* (rhyffrom) A taunting overmuch, a becoming very testy.
Rhyffrost, *s. m.* (ffrost) Extreme vaunting.
Rhyffrostiad, *s. m.* (rhyffrost) A vaunting or swaggering overmuch.
Rhyffrostiaw, *v. a.* (rhyffrost) To over-vaunt.
Rhyffrostiawl, *a.* (rhyffrost) Extremely vaunting.
Rhyg, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (rhy—yg) Rye.

Po bynaf fo y rhyg tebycaf fydd i'w dad.

By so much older the rye may be the more like it will be to its father.
Adage.

Coll mab Collfrewi a ddosol a gwenith a haidl gyntaf i Ynys Prydain, lle nid oedd cyn no bryn namyn cefnch a rhyg.

Coll the son of Collfrewi brought wheat and barley first into the Isle of Britain, where there were before then only oats and rye.
Triodd.

Rhyga, *v. a.* (rhyg) To gather or collect rye.
Rhygabl, *s. m.* (cabl) Extreme calumny.
Rhygablaid, *a.* (rhygabl) Very calumnious.
Rhygabled, *s. m.* (rhygabl) Extreme calumny.
Rhygablaid, *s. m.* (rhygabl) A calumniating extremely; a greatly scandalizing.
Rhygabu, *v. a.* (rhygabl) To shew extreme contempt; to calumniate extremely.

A glywch chwyl, ddoon, a ddywadir;
 A ddywed rhigau ni rhygablir!

Do you hear, strangers, what is said; what a lady says it will not be severely derided?
Cynulleid.

Rhygadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To keep extremely.
Rhygaffael, *v. a.* (caffael) To over-get; to obtain previously.

Pancerdd a ddyly bodair ar ugrat y gan bob gwaig a gwyn gan wr, or nis rhygaffo y gentil gyt.

A chief of song is entitled to twenty-four peace from every woman who sleeps with a husband, if he has not previously obtained it of her.
Welsh Law.

Rhygaffaliad, *s. m.* (rhygaffael) An over-obtaining; a previously getting.
Rhygais, *s. m.* (cais) An over-attempt or trial.
Rhygall, *a.* (call) Extremely discreet.

Ni bydd cyfoethawg rhygall.

The powerful will not be discreet overmuch.
Adage.

Rhygalledd, *s. m.* (rhygall) Excess of cunning.
Rhygallineb, *s. m.* (rhygall) Excess of cunning.
Rhygam, *a.* (cam) Extremely crooked.
Rlygamiad, *s. m.* (rhygam) A bending extremely, an over-bending.

Rhygamu, *v. a.* (rhygam) To bend extremely.
Rhygant, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (cant) An extreme or outmost circle.

Rhyganu, *v. a.* (cann) To sing before.

Cerdd newydd i'm rhybydd rhygall
 Cain awen, gan awel bylgall.

A new song to my chieftain the exalted name has before me, with the gale of the morning.
Cynulleid.

Rhygardd, *s. m.* (cardd) A violent drive or thrust.
Rhygarddiad, *s. m.* (rhygardd) A chasing or driving overmuch; a violently afflicting.
Rhygarddu, *v. a.* (rhygardd) To over-impel.

Rhygarddys fy ais;
 Fy nghalon, nend doreis!

My bosom has been severely reached; my heart, is it not broken?
Llywarch Hen.

Rhygariad, *s. m.* (cariad) Extreme fondness.
Rhygaru, *v. a.* (caru) To love extremely.

Ti a doddys
 A rygydd
 O bob carthar.

Thou wouldst protect such as thou shouldst surely love from every bondage.
Taliesin.

Rhygas, *s. m.* (cas) Extreme hate. *a.* Very hateful.

Rhygas rhywllir.

That is extremely hated will be soon too soon.
Adage.

A glywriet a grant Rhydderch,
 Trydydd bael serchawg serch;
 Gwawd rhygas gwedi Rhydderch!

Hast thou heard how Rhydderch sang, the third grandson of cordial affection; common is extreme hate after extreme love?
Engl. s. Cyman.

Rhygasad, *s. m.* (rhygasan) An over-hating.
Rhygasau, *v. a.* (rhygas) To hate extremely.
Rhygastelliad, *s. m.* (castelliad) A completely spreading round.

Rhygastellu, *v. a.* (castella) To raise a complete fence round about.

Rhygawdd, *s. m.* (cawdd) An extreme affront.
Rhygawg, *a.* (rhyg) Abounding with rye.

Rhygawl, *a.* (rhyg) Of the quality of rye.

Rhyged, *s. f.* (ced) Excess of treasure. *a.* Very bountiful; lavish; prodigal.
Rhygeisiad, *s. m.* (rhygeis) An over-attempting.
Rhygeisiaw, *v. a.* (rhygeis) To over-attempt.
Rhygel, *s. m.* (cel) A complete concealment.
Rhygeilad, *s. m.* (rhygel) A fully concealing.
Rhygelu, *v. a.* (rhygel) To conceal fully.

Ni rygeilir dryglam.

Misfortune will not be fully concealed.
Adage.

Rhygen, *s. f.* dim. (rhyg) A grain of rye.

Rhyethlig, a. (cethlig) Excelling in song.
Rhyethlydd, s. m. (cethlydd) A master in song.

*Unle rhyethlydd, rhyethlig,
 Rhyethlydd; rhyethlig i mudiog.*

The station of the complete songster, excellent of song, I ardently desire; I will greatly sing to a sovereign. *Tallies.*

Rhygil, s. m. (cil) A complete recession.
Rhygliad, s. m. (rhygil) A fully receding.
Rhygillaw, v. a. (rhygil) To recede fully.
Rhygiplaw, v. a. (ciplaw) To snatch violently.
Rhygloff, a. (cloff) Extremely lame or halting.
Rhygloffedd, s. m. (rhygloff) Extreme lameness.
Rhygloffi, v. a. (rhygloff) To lame extremely.
Rhygloffiad, s. m. (rhygloff) A rendering very lame; a becoming extremely lame.
Rhyglud, s. m. (clud) An over-carriage.
Rhygludaw, v. a. (rhyglud) To over-carry.
Rhygludiad, s. m. (rhyglud) An over-carrying.
Rhygydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhgw) Desert, merit

*Mya walson, rhygyddion clod;
 Mya no neb mya ei nabod.*

He will have attendants, from-deserving ones; more than any body he will cause himself to be known. *Idm. Trew, i Syr E. Herbert.*

Rhygyddaid, a. (rhygydd) Of a meritorious or a deserving tendency.
Rhygyddawd, s. m. (rhygydd) A meriting.
Rhygyddawl, a. (rhygydd) Meritorious.
Rhygyddedig, a. (rhygydd) Merited, deserved.
Rhygyddedigath, s. m. (rhygyddedig) Meritoriousness.

Rhygyddiad, s. m. (rhygydd) A meriting.
Rhygyddiannawl, a. (rhygyddiant) Meritorious.
Rhygyddianna, v. a. (rhygyddiant) To render meritorious; to become deserving.
Rhygyddiannus, a. (rhygyddiant) Meritorious.
Rhygyddiannusaw, v. a. (rhygyddiannus) To render meritorious; to become deserving.
Rhygyddiant, s. m.—pl. rhygyddiannau (rhygydd) Merit, desert, worth, reward, claim.

Rhygyddu, v. n. (rhygydd) To deserve, to merit

*Calves Arthur ar hawb i on ho, i dala on gwasaaneth iddynt;
 a byr fdi rhygyddiant.*

Arthur called every body to one place, to reward them for their service, and that according as they might deserve. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Rhyglyw, s. m. (clyw) A full hearing; a previous hearing.

Rhyglywed, v. a. (rhaglyw) A fully hearing; a previously hearing.

Rhygnawg, a. (rhwgn) Having friction; having scores or hacks.

Rhygnawl, a. (rhgn) Rubbing; scoring.

Rhygnabren, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhgn—pren) A stick for scoring upon, a tally.

Rhygnedig, a. (rhwgn) Rubbed, chafed; scored.

Rhygnedd, s. m. (rhwgn) A state of friction; the state of being scored or hacked.

Rhygnell, s. f. (rhwgn) A whipsaw.

Rhygnen, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhwgn) A file.

Rhygniad, s. m. (rhwgn) A rubbing, a chafing; a scoring; a hacking.

Rhygnogrydd, s. m. (rhygnawg) The state of being rubbed, chafed, or scored.

Rhygnu, v. a. (rhwgn) To rub, to chafe; to score; to hack.

*Rhag Telf, yn lori twr main,
 Rhygnawd rhy naw cwt celain.*

Before Telf, demolishing a stone tower, they scored the number of one hundred corpses. *H. ab Owain.*

Rhygnwr, s. m.—pl. rhygnwyr (rhwgn—gwr) One who rubs; a scorer.

Rhygnawd, a. (rhygnawd) Very insulting.

Rhygodded, s. f. (rhygawdd) Extreme insult.
Rhygoddedig, a. (rhygodded) Extremely thwarted.
Rhygoddi, v. a. (rhygawdd) To vex extremely.

*A rhygoddy glaw, gogolled rhygoddiaw;
 Gwawd yw o'i ddygnaw ddeffnydd codded.*

Who greatly insults the brave, let him beware; from his being irritated generally proceeds a cause of trouble. *U. Cyfelliawg.*

Rhygoddiad, s. m. (rhygawdd) A thwarting extremely or overmuch.

Rhygoddiant, s. m. (rhygawdd) Extreme vexation; extreme insult.

Rhygoddwr, s. m.—pl. rhygoddwyr (rhygawdd—gwr) One who vexes extremely.

Rhygoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (coel) Superstition.

Rhygoeidd, s. m. (rhygoel) Superstitiousness.

Rhygoeliad, s. m. (rhygoel) A believing overmuch.

Rhygoellaw, v. a. (rhygoel) To believe overmuch.

Rhygoelus, a. (rhygoel) Being superstitious.

Rhygoli, s. f. (coll) Extreme loss. **a. Over apt to lose.**

*Lloegr aeth o'r llaw rhygol;
 I'r llaw gref yw aeth Lloegr oll.*

England is gone from the greatly losing hand; to the strong hand is all England gone. *D. Lloyd, i Henri VI.*

Rhygolled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhygoli) Extreme loss.

Rhygolledig, a. (rhygolled) Being totally lost.

Rhygolledu, v. a. (rhygolled) To cause extreme loss; to damage extremely.

Rhygoli, v. a. (rhy—goli) To lose overmuch.

*Ni rhygolwyf Daw o ddewydd byd;
 Ni rhygolw naef ni fo yafyd.*

May I not totally lose God through the perty of the world: he has not completely lost heaven who is not mad. *Ll. P. March.*

Rhygrëad, s. m. (crëad) A perfectly creating.

Rhygred, s. f. (cred) Over-belief; credulity.

Rhygrediad, s. m. (rhygred) An over-believing.

Rhygredu, v. n. (rhygred) To be credulous.

Rhygren, v. a. (cren) To create perfectly.

Ac yn oren dyn Daw rhygreas.

And the best man God did perfectly create him. *Gwelchmai.*

Rhygrin, a. (crin) Being extremely brittle.

Rhygrinaw, v. n. (rhygrin) To become extremely dry, parched, or brittle.

Rhygriniad, s. m. (rhygrin) An over-drying.

Rhygronawl, a. (cronawl) Tending to collect overmuch; very accumulating.

Rhygroni, v. a. (croni) To collect overmuch.

Rhygroniad, s. m. (croniad) An over-collecting.

Rhygu, s. m. (cu) Over-fondness. **a. Over-fond.**

Rhygu pob rhyfychawd.

Over-precious every thing very small. *Adage.*

Ni fo rygu na bai ryguo.

There has been no over-fondness but there would be excess of hate. *Adage.*

Rhygudd, s. f. (cudd) A full hiding. **a. Being completely concealed.**

Rhyguddiad, s. m. (rhygudd) A fully hiding.

Rhyguddiaw, v. a. (rhygudd) To hide fully.

*Och mor drwm yw ych marw draw;
 Och roi gwedd i'ch rhyguddiaw!*

Alas! how mad that you should ponder die: to put a covering so completely to hide you how direful! *Rhye Fynglydd.*

Rhygwellt, s. m. (rhyg—gwellt) Rye-grass.

Rhygwag, s. m. (cwag) Extreme sleep.

Rhygwydd, s. m. (cwydd) An extreme fall.

Rhygwyddaw, v. n. (rhygwydd) To fall extremely.

Rhygwyddawl, a. (rhygwydd) Tending to fall extremely; being very apt to tumble.

Rhygwyddiad, s. m. (rhygwydd) An over-falling.

Rhygwyn, s. f. (cwyn) Extreme complaint.

Rhygwynaw, v. a. (rhygwyn) To complain extremely; to be very querulous.

Rhygyngawl *unwyt amodwyl gwl*
(Rhygyngawl) *Unwyt amodwyl gwl.*

Ministry will extremely deplore the hard-to-be-lost prison of all the princes of Wales.
Dr. ab Ithorw. Rhw.

Rhygyngawl, a. (rhygyngawl) Very querulous.
Rhygyngiad, s. m. (rhygyngiad) A complaining extremely, a being very querulous.
Rhygyngydd, s. m. (cybydd) A complete miser.

*Nid gwel rhyael, anghel fych,
 Yn rhod ei gwyl, na rhygyngydd.*

Not better the over-liberal than the greatest miser, disadvantage will ensue in giving him all.
Dr. ab Ithorw.

Rhygyngyddawl, a. (rhygyngydd) Over-miserly.
Rhygyngydd-dawd, s. m. (rhygyngydd) Extreme niggardliness or stinginess.
Rhygyngydd-dra, s. m. (rhygyngydd) Extreme miserliness; over-stinginess.
Rhygyngyddu, v. a. (rhygyngydd) To act very niggardly, to be over miserly or stingy.
Rhygyngfarch, s. m. (cyfarch) A presentment.
Rhygyngfarchawl, a. (rhygyngfarch) Presenting.
Rhygyngfarchiad, s. m. (rhygyngfarch) A presentment.
Rhygyngfarcha, s. a. (rhygyngfarch) To present.
Rhygyngfariad, s. m. (cyfariad) A fully meeting.
Rhygyngfarsu, v. a. (cyfarsu) To meet fully.

Anfon cenad a wasai at ei farch, i fynegi iddi y rhyw anghyffwrdd a rhyngfarch ei ei.

He sent a messenger to his daughter, to inform her of the peculiar infirmities that had completely met with him.
Dr. ab Ithorw.

Rhygylch, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cylch) A periphery.
*Dag mlynnedd, cymyredd cylch,
 Ar hynghir yw ei rhygylch.*

*Three times ten years, that circle of renewals
 Will solemn Nature's revolution crown.*
Ed. Richard, i. Boduan.

Rhygylch, s. m. (rhygylch) A going round an orbit; a performing a revolution.
Rhygylch, v. a. (rhygylch) To go round an orbit.
Rhygynnal, v. a. (cynnal) To support fully.
Rhygynnal, s. m. (rhygynnal) A fully supporting, maintaining, or upholding.
Rhygynnar, v. a. (cynnar) Over-early.
Rhygynnaredd, s. m. (rhygynnar) Over-earliness.
Rhygynnarwch, s. m. (rhygynnar) Prematureness.
Rhygynnl, s. (cynnl) Over-exact; over-sparing.
Rhygynnlaw, v. a. (rhygynnl) To act too exactly; to be over-sparing.
Rhygynalledd, s. m. (rhygynnl) Over-exactness.
Rhygynnulliad, s. m. (rhygynnl) A being over-exact; a being over-sparing.
Rhygynnullwch, s. m. (rhygynnl) Over-exactness.
Rhygynnull, v. a. (cynnull) To heap together overmuch, to over-collect.
Rhygynnullaw, v. a. (rhygynnull) To gather together overmuch, to over-collect.

*Beich rhygynnulliad
 O bechardd anyfud;
 Rhygynnullaw
 O gymhoir.*

A load I have over-heaped of incongruities etc; I have been trembling extremely from the distress of it.
Melior.

Rhygynnulliad, s. m. (rhygynnull) A heaping or collecting together overmuch.
Rhygynnyg, v. a. (cynnyg) To over-offer.
Rhygynnygiad, s. m. (rhygynnyg) A making an extreme offer.

Rhygyng, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwg—yng) An ambling pace.
Rhygyngawl, s. m. (rhygyng) An ambling.
Rhygyngawg, a. (rhygyng) Of ambling pace.
Rhygyngedd, s. m. (rhygyng) An ambling pace.
Rhygyngan, s. f. (rhygyng) A rattle in the throat.
Rhygyngfarch, s. m.—pl. rhygyngfarch (rhygyng—march) An ambling horse.

Rhygyngan, s. f. (cyngan) Superior accordance.
Rhygyngan, s. m. (rhygyngan) An agreeing excellently.
Rhygyngan, v. n. (rhygyngan) To accord excellently.

*Cred a ched a cherd rhygyngan fth hwl.
 Ffith pad tregorw ap song de hgti extremely in thy company.*

Rhygyngiad, s. m. (rhygyng) An ambling.
Rhygyngu, v. a. (rhygyng) To amble, to go with an ambling pace; to stalk.
Rhygyngydd, s. m. (rhygyng) An ambler.
Rhygyrch, s. m. (cyrch) An over-resort.
Rhygyrchawl, a. (rhygyrch) Over-resorting.
Rhygyrchiad, s. m. (rhygyrch) An over-resort.
Rhygyrchu, v. a. (rhygyrch) To over-resort.

*Rhygyrchawl, rhygyrchawl yn aghladyth
 Rhygyrchawl aghladyth.*

They would greatly moderate, they would greatly moderate the sword-conflict of the citizens (that) of the nation but a tumult.

Rhygyrchaw, s. m.—pl. rhygyrchaw (rhygyrchaw) One who resorts overmuch.

Rhygyrhaedd, v. a. (cyrhaedd) To reach over.
Rhygyrhaeddawl, a. (rhygyrhaedd) Tending to reach over; an over-extending.

Rhygyrhaeddiad, s. m. (rhygyrhaedd) A reaching or extending over.

Rhygyrhaeddyd, v. a. (rhygyrhaedd) To reach over, to reach beyond.

Rhygyngawl, a. (rhygyng) Over sleeping.

Rhygyngiad, s. m. (rhygyng) An over-sleeping.
Rhygyng, v. a. (rhygyng) To sleep overmuch.

Rhygyngwr, s. m.—pl. rhygyngwyr (rhygyngwr) One who over-sleeps.

Rhygyngw, s. m. (cystlwn) Much intercourse.
Rhygyngawl, a. (rhygyngw) Of much intercourse or connection.

Rhygyngwedd, s. m. (rhygyngw) A state of much intercourse or connection.

*Yn rhygyngwedd o hwnnau wlad,
 Rhygyngwedd Lymnawg,
 A fidd wr chwaraeg
 I rhygyngwedd.*

In the close alliance of the sovereign's service, Lymnawg first appears, who will be an ambitious man, to make his name.

Rhygyngiad, s. m. (rhygyngw) A carrying a much intercourse; a forming close alliance.

Rhygyngiwn, v. a. (rhygyngw) To have much intercourse; to form close alliance.

Rhygyngiwnr, s. m.—pl. rhygyngiwnr (rhygyngiwn—gwr) One of much intercourse.

Rhygywir, a. (cywir) Extremely exact.

Rhygywiraw, v. a. (rhygywir) To make very exact; to be over exact or accurate.

Rhygywiredd, s. m. (rhygywir) Extreme exactness.

Rhyhael, a. (hael) Liberal overmuch.

Rhyhaeddd, s. m. (rhyhael) Over liberality.

Rhyhawd, s. m. (hawd) An extreme shout up.

Rhyher, s. f. (hër) Excess of defiance.

Dychymydd dychyd byd a rhyher.

The defections of the world will last with our own eyes.

Rhyheriad, s. m. (rhyher) A brandishing about extremely; a defying greatly.

Rhyheriaw, v. a. (rhyher) To brandish extremely.

Rhyherw, s. f. (herw) Excess of saving.

Rhyherwa, v. a. (rhyherw) To save about extremely; to stray overmuch.

Rhyhiraeth, s. m. (hiraeth) Extreme longing.

Rhyhiraethawl, a. (rhyhiraeth) Over-longing.

Rhyhiraethiad, *s. m.* (rhyhiraeth) A longing or wishing extremely.

Rhyhiraethu, *v. a.* (rhyhiraeth) To long or to wish extremely.

Endeunis i caws a'm rhyhiraeth er gwyl.

I have listened to a nightingale that has caused me extreme longing since I saw her. *Gwalekhamoi.*

Rhyhiraethus, *a.* (rhyhiraeth) Apt to long much.

Rhyhodi, *v. a.* (rhyawd) To soar greatly.

Rhyhodig, *a.* (rhyhawd) Extremely aspiring.

Doddyr! Dyganwy i amryson;
Ehryddig fy nghyrdyd yn awydda dda,
A haelgwyn, (gwyl ei arhwyddion,
Eiddo pendig rhyhodigion.

I came to Dyganwy to court; I liberated my lord to the presence of strangers, and of haelgwyn, the greatest in arguments: Eiddo the sovereign of greatly aspiring ones. *Taliesin, i feib Llgr.*

Rhyhoddiaid, *s. m.* (hoddiaid) Over-facilitating.

Rhyhodiaw, *v. a.* (hoddiaid) To over-facilitate.

Rhyhoff, *a.* (hoff) Extremely fond, over-fond.

Rhyhoffawl, *a.* (rhyhoff) Apt to be over-fond.

Rhyhoffi, *v. a.* (rhyhoff) To be over-fond.

Rhyhoffiad, *s. m.* (rhyhoff) An over-loving.

Rhyhwy, *a.* (hwyr) Too late; high time; far-extending. *Mae yn rhyhwyr i'w beidiau, it is high time for us to leave off.*

Hdyr ydd a clod, rodd rhyhwy.
Hdyr ydd aeth dywyl hwy i'w dyf.

Fame will swiftly fly the for extending deeds, which the course of sea and stars have traced. *Ll. F. Math.*

Rhyhwyraad, *s. m.* (rhylawyr) A rendering over-late; a growing over-late.

Rhyhwyrau, *v.* (rhylawyr) To become over-late.

Rhyhwyredd, *s. m.* (rhylawyr) An over-lateness.

Rhyhy, *a.* (hy) Over-bold, over-forward.

Rhyhyd, *a.* (hyd) Extremely long, over-long.

Cureu fab dyg—
Cureu gwyl yn rhyhyd yn rhyw!

Woe to the son of man from loving vice for too long to excess. *Cyndddu.*

Rhyhyder, *s. m.* (hyder) Excess of confidence.

Rhyhyderiad, *s. m.* (rhyhyder) A confiding much.

Rhyhyderu, *v. a.* (rhyhyder) To confide much.

Rhyhyderus, *a.* (rhyhyder) Over-confiding.

Rhyliad, *v. a.* (liad) To cut off completely.

Rhyliaddiad, *s. m.* (rhyliad) A fully cutting off.

Rhylias, *a.* (lias) Trailing or falling very low.

Rhyliasur, *a. m.* (liasur) Over-labouring.

Rhyliasuriaw, *v. a.* (rhyliasur) To labour much.

Rhyliasuriawl, *a.* (rhyliasur) Very labourous.

Rhyliam, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (liam) An over-step.

Rhyliamawl, *a.* (rhyliam) Over-stepping.

Rhyliamiad, *s. m.* (rhyliam) An over-stepping.

Rhyliamu, *v. a.* (rhyliam) To over-step.

Rhyliaw, *s. m.* (liaw) An over-fulness.

Rhyliar, *a.* (liar) Very mild or soothing.

Rhyliarwch, *s. m.* (rhyliar) Extreme mildness.

Rhyliarychiad, *s. m.* (rhyliarwch) A much assuaging.

Rhyliarychu, *v. a.* (rhyliarwch) To assuage greatly.

Rhylas, *a.* (glas) Very blue; very livid. *'Rhylas-wedd fy nghran!'* Of very pale hue my brow!

Rhylasiaid, *s. m.* (rhylas) A making very blue.

Rhylassu, *v. a.* (rhylas) To become very blue.

Rhyliath, *a.* (liath) Extremely glittering.

Rhyliathraidd, *a.* (rhyliath) Extremely glittering.

Rhyliathrawl, *a.* (rhyliath) Very glittering.

Rhyliathredd, *s. m.* (rhyliath) Extreme glister.

Rhyliathriad, *s. m.* (rhyliath) A making very glittering, a polishing extremely.

Rhyliathru, *v. a.* (rhyliath) To make very glittering, to polish extremely; to glitter much.

Rhyliawn, *a.* (liawn) Redundant, over-full.

Rhyliawnder, *s. m.* (rhyliawn) A redundancy.

VOL. II.

Rhyliawnedd, *s. m.* (rhyliawn) A redundancy.

Rhyliawni, *v.* (rhyliawn) To make redundant.

Rhyli, *s. m.* (lle) An over-place; superiority.

Ystryw chwervw, nid chwervlan i rhyli.

A bitter trick, not diversions for superiority. *Gwalekhamoi.*

Rhyliad, *s. m.* (rhyli) An over-placing; a giving a superior place.

Prif gyfarach gelfydd pwr rhyliad.

An useful first greeting will ensure an over-placing. *Taliesin.*

Rhyliawl, *a.* (rhyli) Tending to over-place.

Rhyliel, *s. m.* (liel) An extreme cry.

Rhylielain, *v. a.* (rhyliel) To cry out much.

Rhylieni, *v. a.* (rhyliaw) To over-charge, to fill over; to abound to excess.

Rhyliesu, *v. a.* (rhy—liesu) To relax.

Rhyliid, *s. m.* (liid) Extreme rage or anger.

Rhyliidiad, *s. m.* (rhyliid) A greatly irritating.

Rhyliidiaw, *v. a.* (rhyliid) To irritate greatly.

Rhyliithr, *s. m.* (liithr) That is slippery overmuch; a diarrhoea. *a.* Too slippery.

Rhyliithraw, *v. a.* (rhyliithr) To slip extremely.

Rhyliithrawl, *a.* (rhyliithr) Very slippery.

Rhyliithredd, *s. m.* (rhyliithr) Extreme slipperiness.

Rhyliithriad, *s. m.* (rhyliithr) A slipping extremely.

Rhyliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ian* (liw) A high colour.

Rhyliwiad, *s. m.* (rhyliw) A colouring highly.

Rhyliwiaw, *v. a.* (rhyliw) To colour highly.

Rhyliwiawg, *a.* (rhyliw) Of high colour.

Rhyliof, *v. a.* (liof) To bestow greatly.

O'r dwn rhyliofast rhy liawr wyf.

From the dullest I am. And amply conferred too loquacious am I. *Meilyr ab Gwalekhamoi.*

Rhyliofiad, *s. m.* (liofiad) A greatly bestowing.

Rhylog, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (liog) Over-hire.

Rhylogawl, *a.* (rhylog) Relating to over-hire.

Rhylogi, *v. a.* (rhylog) To over-hire; to deal seriously.

Rhylogiad, *s. m.* (rhylog) An over-hiring.

Rhylog, *s. m.* (liog) An extreme burning.

Rhylogedd, *s. m.* (rhylog) Extreme burning.

Rhylogi, *v. a.* (rhylog) To burn extremely.

Rhylogiad, *s. m.* (rhylog) Over-burning.

Rhyliudd, *s. m.* (liudd) Extreme hinderance.

Rhyliuddiad, *s. m.* (rhyliudd) A hindering much.

Rhyliuddiaw, *v. a.* (rhyliudd) To hinder greatly.

Rhyliun, *s. m.* (liun) A complete form; a preform.

Rhyliuniad, *s. m.* (rhyliun) A fully forming.

Rhyliuniath, *s. m.* (rhyliun) Complete formation.

Rhyliuniathawl, *a.* (rhyliuniath) Tending to complete formation.

Rhyliuniathiad, *s. m.* (rhyliuniath) Preformation.

Rhyliuniathu, *v. a.* (rhyliuniath) To form completely; to preform.

O'm lath y rhyliuniathir.

Air, nid gwel mwyd y gwyl.

From my language will be completely formed a report of thee, the truth will be no disguise. *D. ab Gwilym, i Ifor.*

Rhyliuniaw, *v. a.* (rhyliun) To form fully.

Rhyliwgr, *s. m.* (liwgr) Extreme damage or hurt.

Rhyliwnc, *s. m.* (liwnc) An extreme swallow.

Rhyliwyth, *s. m.* (liwyth) An over-load.

Rhyliwythaw, *v. a.* (rhyliwyth) To over-load.

Rhyliwythawg, *a.* (rhyliwyth) Over-loaded.

Rhyliwythiad, *s. m.* (rhyliwyth) Over-loading.

Rhyli, *a.* (ly) Extremely apt to move.

Yn gerdd gyfodod rod rhyli.

Being an amicable song of the most aptly moving circle.

Prwydd Dyddan.

Rhyliygrawl, *a.* (rhyliwgr) Tending to damage

extremely; extremely defiling.

3 Q

Oedd chynghwylfwr can y teyrnasoedd pell i wrtho, hwnant cled ei lly, a rhyddes ei deula.

Barry filed the hibernians far from him, for the fame of his court and the pomp of his family. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Rhyoddef, *v. a.* (goddef) To bear extremely.
 Rhyoddefawl, *a.* (rhyoddef) Over-patient.
 Rhyoddefiad, *s. m.* (rhyoddef) A bearing much.
 Rhyoddefu, *v. a.* (rhyoddef) To bear extremely.
 Rhyoed, *s. m.* (oed) Over-age, extreme age.
 Rhyoedran, *s. m.* (rhyoed) Extreme age.
 Rhyoedranus, *a.* (rhyoedran) Superannuated.
 Rhyofal, *s. m.* (gofal) Extreme care.
 Rhyofalu, *v. a.* (rhyofal) To act very cautiously; to be over-anxious.
 Rhyofalus, *s. m.* (rhyofal) Over-careful.
 Rhyofu, *a.* (ofu) Extreme terror or fear.
 Rhyofnawg, *a.* (rhyofu) Over-fearful.
 Rhyofni, *v. a.* (rhyofu) To fear extremely.
 Rhyofniad, *s. m.* (rhyofu) A fearing extremely.
 Rhyogwydd, *s. m.* (gogwydd) An over-bias.
 Rhyogwyddaw, *v. a.* (rhyogwydd) To over-bias.
 Rhyogwyddawl, *a.* (rhyogwydd) Over-inclining.
 Rhyogwyddiad, *s. m.* (rhyogwydd) An inclining extremely; an over-biasing.
 Rhyorchwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gorchwyl) An over-performance, supererogation.
 Rhyorchwylaw, *v.* (rhyorchwyl) To supererogate.
 Rhyorchwyliad, *s. m.* (gorchwyl) Supererogation.
 Rhyorchwylus, *a.* (rhyorchwyl) Supererogatory.
 Rhyoresgyn, *s. m.* (goresgyn) A full subjection.
 Rhyoresgynawl, *a.* (rhyoresgyn) Fully subduing.
 Rhyoresgyniad, *s. m.* (rhyoresgyn) A fully subduing; a completely overcoming.
 Rhyoresgynnu, *v.* (rhyoresgyn) To subdue fully.
 Rhyorfod, *v. a.* (gorfod) To overcome fully; to be fully necessitated.

Owedi gwelodd o Wl Caisar rhyorfod arno, ynghyd ag ychydig o'i nerf ydd al ar ddo yn ei longau, a chymeryd diogelwch y mor yn amddiffyn iddo.

After Julius Caesar had perceived that he was completely overcome, with a small part of his army he retreated to his ships, and took the security of the sea for his protection. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- thyorfodawg, *a.* (rhyorfod) Being completely overcome; under full subjection.
 thyorfodawl, *a.* (rhyorfod) Tending to overcome completely.
 thyorfodiad, *s. m.* (rhyorfod) A fully overcoming, a making a complete conquest.
 thyorugaw, *v. a.* (gorugaw) To perform, to make completely, to accomplish fully.

Rhygorug Duw dda—
 Rhygorug fy awen,
 I feli fy rben:
 Mydd yf Taliesin,
 Arneith lli' deuin.

God originally formed good; he originally formed my muse, to praise my sovereign: I am Taliesin with flowing speech of prophecy. *Taliesin.*

- thyorugawl, *a.* (gorugawl) Tending to do fully.
 hyorugiad, *s. m.* (gorugiad) A doing fully.
 thyosgoew, *a.* (gosgoew) Having a very contrary direction or bearing.
 hyran, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rhan) Extreme part.
 hyranawl, *a.* (rhyran) Tending to over-divide.
 hyraniad, *s. m.* (rhyran) An over-dividing.
 hyrann, *v. a.* (rhyran) To over-divide.
 hyrawd, *s. f.* (rhawd) An extreme course.
 hyred, *s. f.* (rhed) An extreme running.

Ac yn lli' foddys, a fedd gwared an gau,
 A ddwyn innu yn ymddried;
 Yn e'f arglwydd nef a nerthad,
 I ddiofryd gwyd gwedi rhyred.

And to us there is a physician, who has the power to put away our falsity, and let us then place our dependence; for it is the Lord of heaven who is endued with power, to put aside vice after an excessive course. *Gwalchmai.*

- Rhyredawl, *a.* (rhyred) Tending to run beyond.
 Rhyreddeg, *v. a.* (rhyred) To run extremely.
 Rhyrediad, *s. m.* (rhyred) A running extremely.
 Rhyrif, *s. m.* (rhif) An over-number.
 Rhyrifaw, *v. a.* (rhyrif) To over-number.
 Rhyrifawl, *a.* (rhyrif) Supernumerary.
 Rhyrifiad, *s. m.* (rhyrif) An over-numbering.
 Rhyrith, *s. m.* (rhith) A prior appearance.
 Rhyrithiad, *s. m.* (rhyrith) A previously appearing; an over-appearing.
 Rhyrithiaw, *v. a.* (rhyrith) To appear before.
 Rhyrithiawl, *a.* (rhyrith) Previously appearing.
 Rhyrodiad, *s. m.* (rhyrawd) A rambling overmuch.
 Rhyrodiaw, *v. a.* (rhyrawd) To ramble overmuch.
 Rhyrodiawl, *a.* (rhyrawd) Apt to stroll much.
 Rhyrodd, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (rhodd) An over-gift.
 Rhyroddawl, *a.* (rhyrodd) Over-giving.
 Rhyroddi, *v. a.* (rhyrodd) To give overmuch.
 Rhyroddiad, *s. m.* (rhyrodd) An over-giving.
 Rhyrwym, *s. m.* (rhwym) Extreme stricture.
 Rhyrwymaw, *v. a.* (rhyrwym) To bind extremely.
 Rhyrwymawl, *a.* (rhyrwym) Over-binding.
 Rhyrwyriad, *s. m.* (rhyrwym) An over-binding.
 Rhyrys, *s. m.* (rhyr) Extreme strait or difficulty.

Nia deulbi rhyr.

There would not come a great difficulty. *Taliesin.*

- Rhyrsiaw, *v. a.* (rhyrys) To hesitate extremely.
 Rhyrsiawl, *a.* (rhyrys) Extremely hesitating.
 Rhys, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (rhy—ys) Extreme arduity; extreme tendency; aptitude to set off, begin, pervade, or to overrun; a rushing; a strait; a trial, a difficulty.

Dyweri Myrddin y dawwl
 Y rhys a'r adwydd ar rai.

Myrddin said that there would come a certain difficulty and misfortune upon some. *Iwan Iwan.*

- Rhys, *pronem. prep.* (rhy—ys) That signally; of that particularly.

Rhys gwolychwylfwr rhyf rhyddedau,
 Can digoon Duw o'i ddefnyddiau.

That above all may I adore the Lord of wonders, since God has formed him from his materials. *Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.*

- Rhysaeth, *s. m.* (rhys) The act of putting in a moving tendency; a putting in a course; a running a course; a straitening.
 Rhysail, *s. f.—pl. rhyselliau* (sail) An extreme or first foundation.
 Rhysawl, *a.* (rhys) Rushing; over-running.
 Rhyse, *s. m.* (se) Extreme fixedness; the state of being quite fixed or determined.

Gnawd gwedi rhyserch ryse.

Frequently after extreme fondness comes excess of obstinacy. *Gwalchmai.*

- Rhysedd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhws) Superfluity, excess, an over-abundance.

Gwell goled no rhysedd.

Better are means than superfluity. *Adage.*

- Rhysedd, *s. m.* (rhys) A rush, or violent course.

Pan amug Tegedigl, teg rhysedd
 Rhysed cad Cadellig fonedd
 Oedd tramawr tramewr yn dybedd.

When he defeated Tegedigl, splendid the career on the course of battle of Cadell's progeny, innumerable thence to death consigning falling to silence. *Cynadeler m. G. Gwynedd.*

- Rhysedda, *v. a.* (rhysedd) To rush on; to rush into difficulty or trial.

Gwell dyhudd no rhysedda.

Better is forbearance than to rush into contest. *Adage.*

Gwell rhydd no rhysedda.

Better what is easy than to encounter difficulties. *Ll. Ior.*

- Rhyseddawg, *a.* (rhysedd) Having superfluity.

Rhylygredd, *s. m.* (rhylygr) The state of being extremely damaged; extreme defilement.
Rhylygriad, *s. m.* (rhylygr) A damaging extremely; a defiling extremely.
Rhylygru, *v. a.* (rhylygr) To damage extremely; to pollute extremely.
Rhylyncawl, *a.* (rhylywnc) Fully swallowing.
Rhylynciad, *s. m.* (rhylywnc) A fully swallowing.
Rhylyncu, *v. a.* (rhylywnc) To swallow fully.
Rhyll, *s. m.* (rhy—yll) A rift, cleft, or parting.
Rhym, *s. m.* (rhy—ym) That stretches round.
Rhym, *pronom. prep.* (rhy—ym) Signally mine; me signally; me before.

Rhym a fal bla blith yr haf;
 Rhym a fal eddytrod y ganaf;
 Rhym a fal wla glaw.—

Peculiarly mine were the milch kine of summer; peculiarly mine were the harnessed steeds of winter; peculiarly mine was the sparkling wine.— Taliesin.

Rhym geisw yr fyrr, yn ffyng arab hwy!
 Yn arabhawl derfyng.

I particularly shall be called the powerful, the quick of blithe-some course in the joy-liciting tumult. Cynddelw.

Rhodri mawr rhym llawr; rhym llofes,
 A rydd budd i bawb ei gymha.

Great Rodri the ground doth bind; he before endowed me, who gives to every one his appropriate good.

Ll. P. Moeh, t R. ab Owain.

Rhymofyn, *v. a.* (ymofyn) Peculiarly to enquire, seek, or demand.

Rhymofyn Calwydd cyreilaint;
 Ei folawd rhy bydd rhy calint.

The Fountain of love peculiarly demands contrition; his praise will be supremely the first of songs.

Meigant, m. Cynddylan.

Rhymofynawl, *a.* (rhymofyn) Peculiarly enquiring or demanding.

Rhymofyniad, *s. m.* (rhymofyn) A peculiarly enquiring or demanding.

Rhyn, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (rhy—yn) That reaches, shoots, or extends into; that causes to run into; a principle of motion; impulse; a shiver, or shake; dread; an instant; a small space; a small quantity; a point, or cape. *s. f.* **Rhen**, a torrent, a brook. Hence **Aedren** and **Owren**.

O amddifad feibion ac ereill ryn.

Of orphan children and others a few.

Taliesin.

Rhyn, *a.* (rhy—yn) Pervading; agitating, shivering; terrible.

Mynaiet gyfarfod yn gyfarfawg
 A Gwenwynwyn, ryn rwyf lluosawg.

Thou didst seek to meet in arms with Gwenwynwyn, the terrible chief of many hosts. *Ll. P. Moeh, t L. ab Iorwerth.*

Ys gorwyn ewyn rhyn yn rhedeg;
 Ys gwedd yn fonawr mawr morgroeg.

Supremely white is the shivering foam in running; in January how mighty the great surging of the sea. *D. Benfras.*

Rhyn, *pronom. prep.* (rhy—yn) Ours peculiarly; us signally; us before.

Ni'm gatwy Rheen yn i'han fadden!
 Rhoddyaid i Dduw yn an dechreu,
 Rhod per paradwys parau goieu;
 Rhyn parau! Duw heb ddin eisieu.

May my Creator not leave me in the discarded party! There was given of God to us our beginning, in the blissful circle of paradise of continuing light; us originally God had caused void of every want. *Millyr ab Gwalchmai.*

Rhynaidd, *a.* (rhyn) Tending to be shivering.

Rhynaig, *a.* (rhyn) Tremulous, or trembling.

Rhynawd, *s. m.* (rhyn) Pervasion, a running into; agitation; that is fleeting or passing; a moment; a while; a small space; a small quantity. **Rhynawd yn y coed**, a little way in the wood.

Digawn yw gware rhynawd.

Sufficient is the play of a moment.

Adage.

Rhag rhynawd tan dychyffwr mwg.

From the agitation of fire smoke will be raised.

Taliesin.

Rhynawl, *a.* (rhyn) Agitating; shivering.

Rhyndawd, *s. m.* (rhyn) A shivering, a quake.

Rhyned, *s. f.* (rhyn) That runs in; a small space; a small quantity; a moment.

Rhynedig, *a.* (rhyn) Agitated; shivered.

Rhynedd, *s. m.* (rhyn) A state of agitation.

Rhyni, *s. m.* (rhyn) An agitating, or trembling.

Oian a phorthellau, a phorthell yni
 Teueu yw fy llen, aidd honydd iai.

Listening with a pigling, with a little pig of trembling, the my covering, for me there is no contentment. *Myrddin.*

Rhyniad, *s. m.* (rhyn) An agitation; a shivering.

Rhyniaw, *v. a.* (rhyn) To pervade; to agitate; to have instinct; to follow instinct.

O saith laseuad—

Ua yw a rhyad;

A dan y tyndaf;

A thri a waddaf;

A phedwar a fannaf;

A phump a welfaf;

A chwech a gylwaf;

A seith a roglwaf.

Of seven faculties: one is what I know by feeling; and a second I touch; with the third I call; with the fourth I see; with the fifth I go; with the sixth I hear; with the seventh I smell. *Taliesin.*

Cl i dyna, march i rhylaw,
 Eiddon i was, hwech i dyraw.

A dog to pull, a horse to move, a kine to gart, a cow to drive. *Taliesin.*

Rhyniawg, *a.* (rhyn) Being pervaded; being agitated; having instinct.

Rhyniawl, *a.* (rhyn) Pervasive; apt to agitate.

Rhynion, *s. pl.* (rhyn) Oats cleared of the husk.

Rhynllyd, *a.* (rhyn) Full of shivering.

Rhynllydrwydd, *s. m.* (rhynllyd) Shiveringness.

Rhynswch, *s. m.—pl.* rhynsychau (rhy—swch) The trunk of an elephant.

Rhynn, *v. a.* (rhyn) To cause an emotion; to extend into; to cause a shivering or quaking; to shiver, to shake with cold, to be chilled. *Wf yn rhynn*, I am shivering with cold.

Rhyngad, *s. m.* (rhwng) Intervention.

Rhyngadwy, *a.* (rhwng) Capable of intervening, capable of fulfilling.

Rhyngadwy fodd genym bob pwrn ohand.

Agreeable to our will is every article of it.

Bruiden Bards y Nyn.

Rhyngawd, *s. m.* (rhwng) An intervention.

Rhyngawg, *a.* (rhwng) Having intervention. *a. a.* That mediates.

Bid rhyngawg cleirch.

Let an elder be a mediator.

Llywarch H.

Rhyngawl, *a.* (rhwng) Intervening; mediate.

Rhyngawr, *s. m.* (rhwng) That intervenes.

Rhyngdawd, *s. m.* (rhwng) Intervention.

Rhyngedig, *a.* (rhwng) Intervening.

Rhyngedd, *s. m.* (rhwng) Intermediateness.

Rhyngiad, *s. m.* (rhwng) An intervention.

Rhynglinell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rhwng—linell) *is* intervening line.

Rhynglinellawl, *a.* (rhynglinell) Interlinery.

Rhynglinelliad, *s. m.* (rhynglinell) Interlination.

Rhynglinellu, *v. a.* (rhynglinell) To interlinise.

Rhyngsang, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rhwng—sang) A di-cope, in rhetoric.

Rhyngu, *v. a.* (rhwng) To intervene; to mediate; to bring to pass; to content. *"A rhyng dy fad: di hyny?"* Will that be agreeable to thy will?

Rhyodidawg, *a.* (godidawg) Superexcellent.

Rhyodres, *s. m.* (godres) Ostentation, or pomp.

Caflant fydd o feirddion eu ties
 O foli Rodri ryodres.

A myriad of bards will find their good from praise of Rodri. *Ll. P. Moeh.*

Oeddi chynghorffys can y teyrnwedd pall i wrtho, iantid cled ei lly, a rhyddres ei deula.

Fanny filled the kingdoms far from him, for the fame of his court and the pomp of his family. Gr. ab Arthur.

Rhyoddef, v. a. (goddef) To bear extremely.
Rhyoddefawl, a. (rhyoddef) Over-patient.
Rhyoddefiad, s. m. (rhyoddef) A bearing much.
Rhyoddefu, v. a. (rhyoddef) To bear extremely.
Rhyoed, s. m. (oed) Over-age, extreme age.
Rhyoedran, s. m. (rhyoed) Extreme age.
Rhyoedranus, a. (rhyoedran) Superannuated.
Rhyofal, s. m. (gofal) Extreme care.
Rhyofalu, v. a. (rhyofal) To act very cautiously; to be over-anxious.
Rhyofalus, s. m. (rhyofal) Over-careful.
Rhyofn, a. (ofn) Extreme terror or fear.
Rhyofnawg, a. (rhyofn) Over-fearful.
Rhyofni, v. a. (rhyofn) To fear extremely.
Rhyofniad, s. m. (rhyofn) A fearing extremely.
Rhyogwydd, s. m. (gogwydd) An over-bias.
Rhyogwyddaw, v. a. (rhyogwydd) To over-bias.
Rhyogwyddawl, a. (rhyogwydd) Over-inclining.
Rhyogwyddiad, s. m. (rhyogwydd) An inclining extremely; an over-biasing.
Rhyorchwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gorchwyl) An over-performance, supererogation.
Rhyorchwylaw, v. (rhyorchwyl) To supererogate.
Rhyorchwylad, s. m. (gorchwyl) Supererogation.
Rhyorchwylas, a. (rhyorchwyl) Supererogatory.
Rhyoresgyn, s. m. (goresgyn) A full subjection.
Rhyoresgynawl, a. (rhyoresgyn) Fully subduing.
Rhyoresgyniad, s. m. (rhyoresgyn) A fully subduing; a completely overcoming.
Rhyoresgynn, v. (rhyoresgyn) To subdue fully.
Rhyorffod, v. a. (gorffod) To overcome fully; to be fully necessitated.

Gwell goled a Wi Caluar rhyorffod arno, ychydig ag ychydig o'i nifer yd ai ar Ro ya ei longau, a chymeryd dogelwch y mor yn amddiffyn iddo.

After Julius Caesar had perceived that he was completely overcome, with a small part of his army he retreated to his ships, and took the security of the sea for his protection. Gr. ab Arthur.

Rhyorffodawg, a. (rhyorffod) Being completely overcome; under full subjection.
Rhyorffodawl, a. (rhyorffod) Tending to overcome completely.
Rhyorffodiad, s. m. (rhyorffod) A fully over-coming, a making a complete conquest.
Rhyorffod, v. a. (gorffod) To perform, to make completely, to accomplish fully.

*Rhyorffod Dew dda—
 Rhyorffod fy awen,
 I fell fy then:
 Myddyl Taliesin,
 Arneith lli dewin.*

God originally formed good; he originally formed my muse, to praise my sovereign: I am Taliesin with flowing speech of prophecy. Taliesin.

Rhyorngawl, a. (gorngawl) Tending to do fully.
Rhyorngiad, s. m. (gorngiad) A doing fully.
Rhyorngow, a. (gorngow) Having a very contrary direction or bearing.
Rhyran, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhan) Extreme part.
Rhyranawl, a. (rhyran) Tending to over-divide.
Rhyraniad, s. m. (rhyran) An over-dividing.
Rhyranu, v. a. (rhyran) To over-divide.
Rhyrawd, s. f. (rhawd) An extreme course.
Rhyred, s. f. (rhed) An extreme running.

*Ac yu hui fedyd, a fedd gwared an gau,
 A dduw innau yn ymddiried
 Ymef argyfyddi nael a nerthiad,
 I ddifodf gwyd gwell rhyred.*

And to us there is a physician, who has the power to put away our fealty, and let us then place our dependence; for it is the Lord of heaven who is endued with power, to put aside vice after an excessive course. Gwelchmai.

Rhyrodawl, a. (rhyred) Tending to run beyond.
Rhyreddeg, v. a. (rhyred) To run extremely.
Rhyrediad, s. m. (rhyred) A running extremely.
Rhyrif, s. m. (rhif) An over-number.
Rhyrifaw, v. a. (rhyrif) To over-number.
Rhyrifawl, a. (rhyrif) Supernumerary.
Rhyrifad, s. m. (rhyrif) An over-numbering.
Rhyrith, s. m. (rith) A prior appearance.
Rhyrithiad, s. m. (rhyrith) A previously appearing; an over-appearing.
Rhyrithlaw, v. a. (rhyrith) To appear before.
Rhyrithlawl, a. (rhyrith) Previously appearing.
Rhyrodiad, s. m. (rhyrawd) A rambling overmuch.
Rhyrodiaw, v. a. (rhyrawd) To ramble overmuch.
Rhyrodiawl, a. (rhyrawd) Apt to stroll much.
Rhyrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhodd) An over-gift.
Rhyroddawl, a. (rhyrodd) Over-giving.
Rhyroddi, v. a. (rhyrodd) To give overmuch.
Rhyroddiad, s. m. (rhyrodd) An over-giving.
Rhyrwym, s. m. (rhwym) Extreme stricture.
Rhyrwymaw, v. a. (rhyrwym) To bind extremely.
Rhyrwymawl, a. (rhyrwym) Over-binding.
Rhyrwyriad, s. m. (rhyrwym) An over-binding.
Rhyrys, s. m. (rhis) Extreme strait or difficulty.

Nis deulir rhyrs.

There would not come a great difficulty. Taliesin.

Rhyrsiaw, v. a. (rhyrys) To hesitate extremely.
Rhyrsiawl, a. (rhyrys) Extremely hesitating.
Rhys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhy—ys) Extreme tendency; extreme tendency; aptitude to set off, begin, pervade, or to overrun; a rushing; a strait; a trial, a difficulty.

*Dywed Myrddin y ddaud
 Y rhys a'r alwydd ar rai.*

Myrddin said that there would come a certain difficulty and misfortune upon some. Iwan Iwan.

Rhys, pronom. prep. (rhy—ys) That signally; of that particularly.

*Rhys gwyllychwyf rwyf rhyfodau,
 Cua digonau Dew o'i ddwyddiaid.*

That above all may I adore the Lord of wonders, since God has formed him from his materials. Meir ab Gwelchmai.

Rhysaeth, s. m. (rhys) The act of putting in a moving tendency; a putting in a course; a running a course; a straitening.
Rhysail, s. f.—pl. rhyselliau (sail) An extreme or first foundation.
Rhysawl, a. (rhys) Rushing; over-running.
Rhyse, s. m. (se) Extreme fixedness; the state of being quite fixed or determined.

Gnawd gwadi rhyarwch rhyse.

Frequently after extreme fondness comes excess of obstinacy. Gwelchmai.

Rhysedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwa) Superfluity, excess, an over-abundance.

Gwell goled no rhysedd.

Better are means than superfluity. Adagr.

Rhysedd, s. m. (rhys) A rush, or violent course.

*Pan amsg Tegingl, teg rhysedd
 Rhysed cwl Cwelling fowid
 Oedd trawer trawerw yn dybadd.*

When he defended Tegingl, splendid the cover on the course of battle of Cadell's property, innumerable those to death consigning falling to silence. Cynddewr m. O. Gwynedd.

Rhysedda, v. a. (rhysedd) To rush on; to rush into difficulty or trial.

Gwell dybadd no rhysedda.

Better is forbearance than to rush into contest. Adagr.

Gwell rhwydd no rhysedda.

Better what is easy than to encounter difficulties. Ll-ford.

Rhyseddawg, a. (rhysedd) Having superfluity.

Saerniaidd, a. (saerni) Like the work of an artist; masterly; mechanical; architectonic.
Saerniaw, v. a. (saerni) To work as a wright.
Saerniawi, a. (saerni) Architectural.
Saernieiddiad, s. m. (saerniaidd) A rendering, workman-like; a becoming mechanical.
Saernieiddiaw, v. a. (saerniaidd) To render workman-like; to become mechanical.
Saernieiddrwydd, s. m. (saerniaidd) Masterliness, as a wright, that is workman-like.
Saeru, v. a. (saer) To work as an artisan.
Saerwaith, s. m. (saer—gwaith) A wright's work.
Saesoneg, s. f. (saeson) The Saxon language; the English language.
Saesones, s. f. (saeson) An English-woman.
Saeson, s. pl. (sais) Saxons; Englishmen.
Saesonach, s. pl. dim. (saeson) Saxon hordes.
Saesonaidd, a. (saeson) Saxon-like; English.
Saesoniad, s. m.—pl. saesoniad (saeson) A Saxon.
Synwyr yr holl Saesoniad.
The come of all the Saxons. Lloedden.
Saesoniog, a. (saeson) Saxon, or English.
Saesy, s. m. dim. (sais) An Englishman.
Saeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (sa—aeth) An arrow.
Owneidd aeth saeth i sybwr: of
Gwneidd cerch saeth sybwr.
Let love make an arrow for the courtesan. Adage.
Saethawd, s. m. (saeth) The act of shooting.
Saethawl, a. (saeth) Tending to shoot; ejective.
Saethbenig, s. m. (saeth—pen) Arrow-grass.
Saethbawl, s. m.—pl. saethbawllion (saeth—ebawl)
 A cast coal, an epithet for a young colt.
Ni ddwyth daly ebawl yn ol ei fam: a hwnw a eiwr saethbawll.
It is not proper to lay hold of a colt after its dam; and that is called a cast foal. Welsh Laws.
Saethedig, a. (saeth) Being ejected or shotten.
Saethflew, s. m. aggr. (saeth—blew) The hairs which rise through the fur, in some animals.
Saethiad, s. m. (saeth) A shooting; ejection.
Saethiant, s. m. (saeth) The act of shooting.
Saethlys, s. m. (saeth—llys) Common arrowhead.
Saethu, v. a. (saeth) To shoot, or to dart.
Have burns no saeths.
It is easier to judge than to shoot. Adage.
Nid rhydd i neb saethu anifeil y bo heiriwrnaeth arno, pan fo yn ei cwmrythau, tan horeu coll ei fwa a'i saeth i arlydd y tir.
It is not free for any body to shoot an animal of the chase, when it shall be in its state of rest, under pain of forfeiting his bow and his arrow to the lord of the land. Cyfraith Hely.
Saethwr, s. m.—pl. saethwyr (saeth—gwr) A shooter; an archer.
Saethwriaeth, s. m. (saethwr) The act of shooting; archery.
Saethwrym, s. m.—pl. t. ian (saeth—gwrym) The sagittal suture.
Saethyd, s. m. (saeth) A shooting, or a darting.
Saethydd, s. m. (saeth) A shooter; an archer.
—Curied
Saethodd, briwodd si'm bron:
Syth eiddaw y saethyddion.
—Love did shoot, did wound me in my breast: the sturdy idol of the archers. R. Tudyr.
Saethyta, v. a. (saethyd) To shoot, or dart about; to frolick; to banter, to jest.
Dywedd Ydyddeden Bancwr: Na saethyta â ballach, onid dy fwr a fyal.
Said Ydyddeden Bancwr: Answer me no further, unless thou hast a mind to die. H. Culbrech—Matingion.
Saethytawl, a. (saethyd) Frolicsome.
Saethytiad, s. m. (saethyd) A playing of frolick.
Saf, s. f. (sa) A stand; the act of standing.

Safadwy, a. (saf) Capable of standing; permanent, lasting, durable.
Safaeth, s. m. (saf) A standing still, rest; a stand.
Safawi, a. (saf) Standing; permanent; resting.
Safdal, s. m. (saf—tal) Pitching money paid for stands in a fair.
Safdoll, s. f. (saf—toll) Pitching toll.
Safedig, a. (saf) Being made to stand; established, fixed, confirmed.
Safedigawl, a. (safedig) Having a tendency or power of standing. *Ew safedigawl, noun substantive. G. Roberts.*
Safedd, s. m. (saf) A fixed state, stationariness.
Safiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (saf) A remaining still, or resting; a standing; stature.
Saf ya nod heb un gwilyr;
Safed fal dafed ar dwyn.
She will stand firmly without any chain; a standing like a sheep on the hill. R. Dafydd Llwyd, i hen gaug.
Safiadawl, a. (safiad) Stationary, standing.
Safiadu, v. a. (safiad) To render stationary; to become stationary.
Safiannawl, a. (safiannawl) Stationary, standing.
Safiannu, v. a. (safiannawl) To render stationary; to become stationary.
Safiant, s. m. (saf) The act of standing; posture.
Safiator, ger. (safiad) In standing.
Savitor, sup. (saf) To be standing.
Safle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (saf—lle) A station.
Syfed pob mla o'i safle
Ac aed a gwyl gyd ag e.
Removed be every month from its place, and let the festival go along with it. Gro. Owain.
Safn, s. f.—pl. t. au (safn) The upper region of the mouth; the chop.
Can dy safn, ac agor dy giast a'th bygd.
Shut thy mouth, and open thine ear and thine eye. Adage.
Safnaid, s. f.—pl. safneidiaw (safn) A chopful, a mouthful.
Safnawg, a. (safn) Having a large wide mouth.
Safnawl, a. (safn) Relating to the palate.
Safndrom, a. (safn—trom) Of heavy jaw, of drawling enunciation.
Safndrwm, a. (safn—trwm) Drawling.
Safndrymedd, s. m. (trwm) Slowness of speech.
Safneidiad, s. m. (safnaid) A taking a mouthful.
Safneidiaw, v. (safnaid) To swallow by mouthfuls.
Safniad, s. m. (safn) A mouthing; a gaping.
Safnrwth, a. (safn—rhwth) Wide-mouthed.
Safnrhythiad, s. m. (safnrwth) A stretching the mouth widely; a gaping.
Safnrhythni, s. m. (safnrwth) Wideness of mouth.
Safnrhythu, v. a. (safnrwth) To open the mouth widely, to gape.
Safnrhythwr, s. m.—pl. safnrhythwyr (safnrwth—gwr) One who makes a wide mouth.
Safu, v. a. (saf) To stand; to become fixed.
Ni safi gogan ar gadarn.
Slender will not fix on the mighty. Adage.
Safwr, s. m.—pl. safwyr (saf—gwr) A stander.
Safwyr, s. m. (saf—gwyr) Savour; odour, scent.
Safwyr hwn sy fwy'r hanner,
Fal pen e safon pen.
The odour of this is greater by half, like a load of sweet apples. D. ab Edmond.
Safwyrw, v. a. (safwyr) To produce a savour.
Safwyrwyl, a. (safwyr) Savoury; odorous.
Safwyrber, a. (safwyr—per) Sweet-savoured.
Safwryiad, s. m. (safwyr) A savouring.
Safwyrus, a. (safwyr) Savoury; odorous.
Saff, s. m. (sa) That stands or shoots out.

Rhywrys, s. m. (gwrys) Extreme ardency or zeal. *a. Over-ardent.*

*Yn mhryffwr rhyrys
Yn rhywyl gwrys
Yn mhrydain Yngs
Gwys an gweil.*

In the height of extreme ardency augmenting of zeal in the British Isle he proclaims our visitations.

Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Rhywrysiad, s. m. (rhywrys) A rendering over-ardent; a becoming very ardent or zealous.

Rhywrysiaw, v. a. (rhywrys) To act with extreme ardency or warmth.

Rhywrysiawl, a. (rhywrys) Being very ardent.

Rhywun, s. m. (rhyw-un) Some one, somebody.

Rhywyl, s. m. (gwyl) A very sharp look out.

Rhywyliad, s. m. (rhywyl) A watching greatly.

Rhywyliaw, v. a. (rhywyl) To watch extremely.

Rhywyllt, a. (gwyllt) Extremely wild.

Rhywylltiad, s. m. (rhywyllt) A rendering very wild; a becoming extremely wild.

Rhywylltiaw, v. a. (rhywyllt) To make extremely wild; to scare extremely.

Rhywynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwynt) A hurricane.

Arddwyd can-cad—

Ys cynt no rhywynt uch rodd wybren.

The master of a hundred conflicts: being more active than the violent wind over the ruddy atmosphere.

Ll. P. Moch.

Rhywyr, a. (gwyr) Oblique overmuch.

Rhywyrw, v. a. (rhywyr) To make over-oblique.

Rhywyrwl, a. (rhywyr) Of extreme obliquity.

Rhywryriad, s. m. (rhywyr) A rendering extremely oblique; a becoming over-oblique.

Rhywystl, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwyd) An over-pledge; a previous pledge.

Rhywystlaw, v. a. (rhywystl) To give an over-pledge; to pledge previously.

Rhywystlawg, a. (rhywystl) Over-pledged.

Rhywystliad, s. m. (rhywystl) An over-pledging.

Rhywyth, s. m. (gwyth) Extreme violence.

Rhywythaw, v. a. (rhywyth) To enrage extremely; to be extremely enraged.

Rhywythawg, a. (rhywyth) Full of extreme rage.

Rhywythiad, s. m. (rhywyth) An enraging extremely; a being extremely enraged.

Rhyymadaw, v. a. (ymadaw) To go away utterly to forsake utterly.

Rhyymadawiad, s. m. (rhyymadaw) A going away utterly; a forsaking utterly.

Rhyymgadw, v. a. (ymgadaw) To keep or preserve one's self fully; fully to abstain.

Rhyyrawl, a. (gyrawl) Extremely impulsive.

Rhyyriad, s. m. (gyriad) A driving extremely.

Rhyyru, v. a. (gyru) To drive on extremely.

S.

SA, s. m. r. A negative of motion; a state of opposition; a fixed state; a firm, steady, or even state; a standing.

Sach, s. f.—pl. t. au (sa—ach) A sack, or bag.

Sach diawl, a demoniac, or one possessed.

Sachaid, s. f.—pl. sacheidian (sach) A sackful.

Sachawl, a. (sach) Sacking, or bagging.

Sachbwn, s. m. (sach—pwn) A bale.

Sachedig, a. (sach) Being put in a sack, sacked.

Sachell, s. f. dim. (sach) A small sack, or a bag.

Sachelliad, s. m. (sachell) A bagging; a padding, or stuffing out, as with wool or the like.

Sachellu, v. a. (sach) To bag; to stuff in; to pad.

Sachiad, s. m. (sach) A putting in a sack.

Sachlian, s. m. (sach—llian) Sackcloth.

Sachu, v. a. (sach) To put in a sack, to stuff.

Sachwisg, s. f. (sach—gwisg) Sackcloth covering.

Sachwr, s. m.—pl. sachwyr (sach—gwr) A man who sacks or puts in a bag.

Sad, a. (sa—ad) Permanent, firm; discreet, sober.

Merch sad, a discreet woman.

Sai yn sad heb un gadwyn.

She will stand firmly without any chain. R. Dafydd Llwyd.

Sadell, s. f.—pl. t. i (sad) A dorser, or a pannel.

Sadelliad, s. m. (sadell) A putting on a packsaddle.

Sadelliath, s. m. (sadell) The use of a packsaddle.

Sadellu, v. a. (sadell) To put on a packsaddle.

Sadellwr, s. m.—pl. sadellwyr (sadell—gwr) A maker of packsaddles.

Sadiad, s. m. (sad) A rendering firm or steady.

Sadiaw, v. a. (sad) To render firm or steady.

Sadiawl, a. (sad) Of a firm or steady tendency.

Sadiedig, a. (sad) Rendered firm or steady.

Sadrwydd, s. m. (sad) Firmness, steadiness.

Sadwrn, s. m. (sad—gwrn) A fixt or firm point; a centre point: also the name of Saturn.

Sae, s. m. (sa) A kind of woollen stuff, say.

Gwig a ddanfoned—

Is dail yt, o sae du.

A robe has been sent to thee, under the leaves, of bad —

D. ab Gwyn.

Saen, s. f.—pl. t. i (sa—en) A vehicle, a carriage.

Saer, s. m.—pl. seiri (sa—er) A wright, an artificer, an artisan.

Saer coed, a carpenter; saer maen, mason; saer melin, a millwright; saer ffrith, a bricklayer; saer cist, a cabinet-maker.

Saer llong, a shipwright; saer llestri gwedd, a straw-joiner.

Pen saer pob perchennawg.

Every proprietor is the chief artificer.

Alap.

Un o dri madgyrffnyddion Yngs Prydain—Morddall Gwllt, saer Ceraint ab Gweldawl, a ddynges waith mewn a chack gi—i geuodl y Cymry.

One of the three beneficial inventors of the Isle of Prydain, the Alan of the Torrent, the architect of Ceraint of Gweldawl, who first taught the work of stone and iron in the nation of the Cymry.

Saeraiidd, a. saer Wright-like, workman-like.

Saerawl, a. (saer) Artificial; architectural.

Saeriad, s. m. (saer) A forming a wright or artisan.

Saeriannawl, a. (saeriant) Architectonic.

Saeriannu, v. a. (saeriant) To practise or work on architecture or the work of a wright.

Saeriant, s. m. (saer) Architecture.

Saerni, s. m. (saer) A wright's work.

Saerniaeth, s. m. (saerni) The calling of a wright or artificer; the art of building or framing.

Saerniaeth, s. m. (saerni) The calling of a wright or artificer; the art of building or framing.

Saerniaeth, s. m. (saerni) The calling of a wright or artificer; the art of building or framing.

Saerniaeth, s. m. (saerni) The calling of a wright or artificer; the art of building or framing.

Saerniaeth, s. m. (saerni) The calling of a wright or artificer; the art of building or framing.

Saerniaeth, s. m. (saerni) The calling of a wright or artificer; the art of building or framing.

Saerniaeth, s. m. (saerni) The calling of a wright or artificer; the art of building or framing.

Saerniaeth, s. m. (saerni) The calling of a wright or artificer; the art of building or framing.

Saerniaeth, s. m. (saerni) The calling of a wright or artificer; the art of building or framing.

Saerniaeth, s. m. (saerni) The calling of a wright or artificer; the art of building or framing.

Saltring, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (salt—rhing) Snuffers; also called *Gleuniader*.

Salltu, *v. a.* (salt) To go out, to go off; to go away to hide, whilst the eyes of the seeker are covered, in the play of hide and seek. *Gwara saltu*, the play of hide and seek. *Sil*. It is also called *Mic ynguddiau*.

Samp, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sy—amp) A mole, or mark on the skin.

San, *s. m.* (sa—an) The state of being out, beside, apart, or divested; a state of being wary; a gaze; a maze. *a.* Aware; wary.

Sanawl, *a.* (sân) Gazing; amazed, stupefied.

Sanedig, *a.* (sân) Being made to gaze; amazed.

Sanedigaeth, *s. m.* (sânedig) Amazement.

Saniad, *s. m.* (sân) A gazing; a rendering amazed.

Sant, *s. m.*—*pl. teintiau* (san) A saint. *a.* Holy.

Santaidd, *a.* (sant) Sanctified, hallowed, holy.

Santawl, *a.* (sant) Saintly, hallowed, or holy.

Santeiddiad, *s. m.* (santaidd) Sanctification.

Santeiddiaeth, *s. m.* (santaidd) Sanctification.

Santeiddiaw, *v. a.* (santaidd) To sanctify.

Santeiddiawg, *a.* (santaidd) Having holiness.

Santeiddiawl, *a.* (santaidd) Sanctified, holy.

Santeiddiedig, *a.* (santaidd) Sanctified.

Santeiddiedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (santeiddiedig) Sanctification.

Santeiddiedigawl, *a.* (santeiddiedig) Of a sanctifying or hallowing tendency.

Santeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (santaidd) Holiness.

Santes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (sant) A female saint.

Santolaeth, *s. m.* (santawl) Sanctitude.

Egier oedd o'i santolaeth a'i fuchedd.

He was conspicuous for his sanctity and his course of life.

Or. ab Arthawr.

Saru, *v. a.* (sar) To gaze; to astonish, to amaze.

Sarg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (sa—arg) A tread; a trample.

Sargad, *v. f.*—*pl. t. au* (sarg) A treading.

Sargawd, *v. m.* (sarg) The act of treading.

Breithedd yrr;
Brydion Llyr;
Lloer ddufand;
Bri Brydion
Briand Sargawd.

The confused conflict of war, like the shore wells, Lloer's run; the glory of the Brydion is the trampling of the privilege of Saxons.

Cynddaleu.

Sargawl, *a.* (sarg) Treading; trampling.

Sargedig, *a.* (sarg) Trodden; trampled.

Sargedigaeth, *s. m.* (sargedig) The act of treading.

Sargiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sarg) A treading.

Sargiar, *s. f.* (sarg) A treading place; a doorway, a gateway.

Sargu, *v. a.* (sarg) To tread; to trample.

Wa sarg ar droed ci chwera.

Tread not on the foot of a curly dog.

Adage.

Sargwr, *s. m.*—*pl. sargwyr* (sarg—gwr) Treader.

Sar, *s. m.* (sa—ar) That is on or along; that is apt to cast down; fury, insolence; insult.

Saraad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sarau) A throwing upon; a discarding; an abusing, an insulting, an affronting; an injuring; a disgracing; reproach; offence.

Tair Sarrd g. gwantr sarlad i'r brenia: un yw, pan dorot ei naddu, pan raddo awwd i ddyn a'i ladd; all yw, pan ddel dan frein a'r en cyd-derfyn o achaw yntirfoll, ac yn gwydd y ddau frein ladd o wr i'r nall wr i'r lall; trydydd yw, cymarion ei wrag.

In three ways may an insult be given to the king: one is, when his protection is broken, from his giving protection to a person and, when may be killed; the second is, when two blags come upon their mutual boundaries, for the sake of an interview, and in the presence of the two kings, a man belonging to one kills a man of the other side; the third is, to have improper conversation with his wife.

Welsh Laws.

VOL. II.

Saraadu, *v. a.* (sarau) To give an insult.

Saraadus, *a.* (sarau) Insulting, affrontive.

Saraawl, *a.* (sarau) Abusive; insulting.

Sarled, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (sarau) Abuse; insult, affront, offence; injury; reproach.

Mi ei tasgrefeddaf o'r emherawdr; canys, o gwnaeth ei sarled i mi, digawn o lawm yw cennyf huanu, ei fod ei yn erchi ty ahrugard.

I will pacify him and the emperor; for, if he has done me an injury, enough of satisfaction is it with me then, that he doth crave my mercy.

Or. ab Arthawr.

Saraw, *v. a.* (sar) To throw off; to abuse; to insult; to affront; to offend; to injure.

Pwybynas a sardd en gilydd, o verio—Debenbarth, Gwynedd, Powys, a Lloegr, taled bedair be a phedwar agant arian.

Whoever shall insult another, of the people of South Wales, North Wales, Powys, and England, let him pay four cows and four-score pieces of silver.

Welsh Laws.

Saraw, *a.* (sarau) Insulting, offensive; abusive.

Sarawaw, *v. a.* (saraw) To become insulting.

Sarawdra, *s. m.* (saraw) A disposition to insult.

Sarawsedd, *s. m.* (saraw) Offensiveness; abuse.

Sarawrwydd, *s. m.* (saraw) Offensiveness.

Sarch, *s. m.*—*pl. seirch* (sar) What is upon, or covers; a piece of harness.

Sarchawl, *a.* (sarch) Covering, as a harness.

Sarchiad, *s. m.* (sarch) A harnessing; a furnishing.

Sarchu, *v. a.* (sarch) To cover, as with harness.

Sard, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (sar) A beat down; a rebuff.

Sardiad, *s. m.* (sard) A beating down; a rebuffing; a chiding, a chastising.

Sardiaw, *v. a.* (sard) To beat down; to rebuff; to chastise, to reprove, to rebuke, to chide.

Sardia felch yn wrood fan;

Od om gwg nll ysgogan.

He would beat down proud ones to dust; if there be a frown he will not go aside.

Two Brydydd.

Ar hyny mi drowm at Ffolneb, ac a ddechreuai ei sardo.

Upon that I turned to Folly, and I began to rebuke her.

Marchawg Cwydrad.

Sardiawl, *a.* (sard) Beating down; chastising.

Sardiedig, *a.* (sardiad) Beaten down; chastised.

Sardiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. sardiwyr* (sard—gwr) One who beats down; a chastiser, a rebuker.

Sardd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sar) That is recumbent.

Sarddain, *a.* (sardd) Reptile, or creeping.

Sarddan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (sardd) A creeping thing.

Sarddawl, *a.* (sardd) Reptitious, reptile.

Sarddedig, *a.* (sardd) Being rendered creeping.

Sardiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sardd) A causing to creep, a creeping.

Sarddu, *v. a.* (sardd) To cast down; to creep.

Sarddus, *a.* (sardd) Causing to creep, or crawl.

Sarddusaw, *v. a.* (sarddus) To render creeping.

Sarddusdra, *s. m.* (sarddus) A creeping state.

Sarddusrwydd, *s. m.* (sarddus) A creeping state.

Sarf, *s. m.* (sar) That is prone, or on the ground.

Sarff, *s. f.*—*pl. seirff* (sar) A serpent; also the true service-tree.

Gwelen wely hanner yn dymu corb, yn yr hwn yr oedd gwraig yn gorwedd yn noeth, a sarff yn ei braichleido.

We could perceive an iron bed red hot, in which there was a woman lying naked, with a serpent embracing her.

Marchawg Cwydrad.

North sarff yn ei chloren.

The strength of a serpent in her tail.

Adage.

Sarffaid, *a.* (sarff) Like a serpent; serpentine.

Sarffawl, *a.* (sarff) Of the nature of a serpent.

Sarffea, *s. f.* (sarff) A female serpent.

Sarffwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (sarff—gwydd) Service trees.

Sarffwydden, *s. f.* (sarffwydd) True service tree.

Sariad, *s. m.* (sar) A rendering haughty or arrogant; a becoming overbearing.

3 R

Sain, s. m. — *pl.* **seintian** (sa—in) A sound, a tone.

Cur croc wyl, gura ei sain;
Dred byd, heb drood, heb sain.

A wonderful being art thou, of sound terrible; the ruler of the world, without feet, without wing. *D. ab Iwan, 1799.*

Sais, s. m. (sai) That is still, quiet, or soft.

Sais, s. m. — *pl.* **saeson** A Saxon; an Englishman.

Saith, s. m. — *pl.* **seithian** (sa—ith) That separates;

that is separated; an essence; a crucible; a

crucible; the number seven. *a. Seven. Tract*

saith, a small sandy cove in Llanarth, Cardigan.

Saith *mlwyned y dargoch* dell.

For seven years will blindness be propagated. *Map.*

Sal, s. f. (sa—al) A safety; plight; relief.

Dreg yw'r sal, a! a! odd.
Drychda gorllewin a lid.

Bed, as the apple of discord, is the plight of sorrow-storm.

Gwas sef y cyndd heb ad
Rhag blinder, heb gwyl nodal,

O thy fail y taces y corff.

Woe to the soul without a pillow from trouble, without relief, if it turns as the body has turned. *D. ab Iwan.*

Sal, a. (sa—al) Safe, secure; precious; safe.

Aur sal ym a roes o'i law.

Precious gold he gave me from his hand. *D. ab Iwan.*

Salaidd, a. (sal) Somewhat hale or firm.

Salau, v. a. (sal) To render sane, or safe.

Salder, s. m. (sal) Safety, good plight.

Salw, a. (sal) Vile, base, sorry, frail; poor; sick.

Dillad seilwon, poor clothes; gwedde

seilwon, poor cattle; tir salw, poor land; /p

salw, a sick man; pa fyd sydd arsal? /p

how goes the world with thee? rather inferior.

Salwrad, s. m. (salwrad) A rendering frail or

mean; a becoming frail or despicable.

Salwrad, a. (salwrad) Of a frail tendency.

Salwrad, v. a. (salwrad) To render frail or mean; to

become frail or despicable; to become ill.

Ti a ymgeist a mi, y boreu, pa na chaffet i; an E. re

gywyddu, ac mi an dderbyniad o'u Dau, a'g dylid i

cyngor, ond mi'n hysgryddu.

Thou wilt be seeking for me, in the morrow, when thou art not find me; for that thou hast hated knowledge, and knowest thou didst not receive the fear of God, nor follow my voice, I despise my reproach. *Matthew 13:12.*

Salwder, s. m. (salw) Frailty, meanness; illness.

Nid eidd y gwanth, nid eidd eidd.

He did not act abjectly, he did not the arrow of frailty. *Public.*

Salwdra, s. m. (salw) Frailty, debility, illness.

Salwedd, s. m. (salw) Illness; sorrows.

Salwin, a. (salw) Of a frail nature.

Salwinaw, v. a. (salwin) To render frail, or ill.

Salwineb, s. m. (salwin) Frailty, debility.

Salwiniad, s. m. (salwin) A becoming debility.

Salwredd, s. f. (salw—gweidd) A frail appearance.

Nid eidd y Salw

Modur y Salwredd!

Setting aside the Sabbath, meanly-appearing manner. *Id. 16.*

Sall, s. m. (sy—all) That is out, or exposed.

Sallawg, a. (sall) Being exposed; outcast.

Differ a. fy Ner, rhag aych uffern gual.

A'f prydd eidd, collawgrych aychwyl.

Afrydd swydd allawg, trechawg trechawg.

Protect me, my Lord, from the torment of hell flesh, and hard reptiles, bristled with rattling stings, the serpent of the region, rent with the clang of stunning bells. *Id. 16.*

Salledd, s. m. (sall) Externalness; outwardness.

Salliad, s. m. (sall) A turning out; a sallying.

Sallt, s. m. — *pl.* **an** (sall) An exterior estate.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

Salltawg, a. (sallt) Having an exterior.

Salltiad, s. m. (sallt) A going out; a sallying.

odorous.
render savoury;
ques, remains,

Sefydledigrwydd, *s. m.* (sefydledig) Settledness.
Sefydliad, *s. m.* (sefydl) An establishing.
Sefydlogrwydd, *s. m.* (sefydlawg) Stability.
Sefydln, *v. a.* (sefydl) To settle, to make to stand, to establish, to fix.
Sefydliwr, *s. m.* (sefydl—gwr) An establisher.
Sefydlydd, *s. m.* (sefydl) An establisher.
Sefydlyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sefyd—llyn) A plash.
Sefyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (saf) A standing, a position. *v. a.* To stand.

Tri dyn a safant yn hawl a brajat brodyr a chwiorodd: amddiffid, gwoddw, ac allind.

Three persons who stand in the right and privilege of brothers: an orphan, a widow, and a stranger. *Herddas.*

s. f.—*pl. t. oedd* (sefyll) A standing station, a situation.

—pl. t. au (sefyll—mân) A standing station; a fixed abode.

—will—bod A fixed abode.

Welwa ein bod wedi dawed i ryw sefyll.

covered, I could see that we were *Ellis Wyn, B. Cwag.*

(sefyll) A stationing; a standing.

(sefyll) To stand often; to loiter.

hawl, *a.* (sefylliant) Stationary.

annu, *v. a.* (sefylliant) To render stationary, to become stationary.

Sefylliannwr, *s. m.* (sefyllian—gwr) A loiterer.

Sefylliant, *s. m.* (sefyll) A stationing.

Sefylliaw, *v. a.* (sefyll) To fix a station.

Sefylliawg, *a.* (sefyll) Being apt to stand; loitering. *s. m.* A loiterer.

Sefylliwr, *s. m.* (sefyll—gwr) One who stations.

Seg, *s. m.* (se—eg) That is without access.

Segaid, *a.* (seg) Like a covering.

Segan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (seg) A covering, a cloak.

Segan cariad rhannodd;
Guto'r mawr gytlywr medd,
Mi bla'n'r hug—

The love cloak of the ladies; Guto the panegyrist, a loiterer amongst mead, know that mine is the garment. *I. ab H. Spretwal.*

Segawl, *a.* (seg) Tending to envelope.

Segenfab, *s. m.* (segen—mab) Gownsmen, monk.

Segiad, *a.* (seg) An enveloping; a cloaking.

Segr, *s. m.* (seg) That keeps apart; that is apart or enclosed; that is sacred; a memorial.

Segrawl, *a.* (segr) Being secret or apart.

Segredig, *a.* (segr) Being secreted or hidden.

Segrffug, *a.* (segr—ffug) Secretly false. *Urddawl*

segrffug, a noble secretly false. *Taliesin.*

Segriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (segr) A secreting.

Segru, *v. a.* (segr) To secrete, to put apart.

Segrwydd, *s. m.* (seg) The state of being enclosed
Segur, *a.* (cur) Being composed; void of trouble, or at leisure, or idle.

Llygad y segur a wel.

The eye of the one at leisure, will see.

Adage.

Ni moch wna da dyn segur.

An idle man will not soon do any good.

Adage.

Segura, *v. a.* (segur) To pursue ease or leisure; to be at leisure; to be idle; to trifle.

Y rhai a alwyd i weindogarth y gair, y maent wedi eu galw i waenmesth poenau, ac nid i segura.

Those who have been called to the ministry of the word, they are called to a laborious service, and not to be idling about. *Ier. Owein.*

Segurdawd, *s. m.* (segur) Idleness, or laziness.

Segurdawd a meddwadw a waant grogryddion yn gylloethawg. *Idleness and drunkenness will make hangmen rich. Adage.*

Segurddyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. lon* (segur—dyn) Idler.

Sarid, s. m. (sar) What is thrown over; what is given additionally in selling; an overplus.
Sarig, a. (sar) Haughty, froward, stern; saucy.
Sarita, v. a. (sarid) To collect remains.
Sarllach, s. m. (sar—llach) Riotous mirth.

*Ef a gylwal gerddau, a gloddest, a sarllach, yn y nelthlawr.
 He could bear songs, and feasting, and riotous mirth, in the marriage.*
H. Gwyn—Mabinogion.

Sarn, s. f.—pl. t. au (sar) What is laid down or along; a litter; a causeway; stepping stones.
Sarnaid, a. (sarn) Like a floor, or pavement.
Sarnawl, a. (sarn) Strewing, or covering as a crust, or pavement; like a causeway.
Sarnedig, a. (sarn) Strewed; laid as a causeway.
Sarniad, s. m. (sarn) A laying or strewing along; a littering; a making a causeway.
Sarnllyd, a. (sarn) Tending to cover; strewing.

*Gadawal y dilyw tald sarllyd ar ei ol.
 The deluge left an incrustating mire after it.* *Ier. Owein.*

Sarnu, v. a. (sarn) To strew, to spread; to trample.
Sarnwr, s. m.—pl. sarnwyr (sarn—gwr) One who strews along; a trampler.
Sarnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sarn) One who strews; one who lays a causeway.
Sarth, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (sar) A reptile; a scorpion; a serpent; a hedgehog; a severe sarcasm.
Sarthawl, a. (sarth) Reptilious, reptile.
Sarthies, s. f.—pl. t. au (sarth) A reptile.
Sarthu, v. a. (sarth) To creep or crawl along.
Sarug, a. (sar) Haughty, froward, stubborn; severe; surly, stern; dogged, cynical.

*Madawg oedd marchwag meirch sarug caln;
 Wr all Cynfawr Cadgaddug;
 Dywan garu! Duw a'n gorug
 Dan sygn poen dygn pan y dug.*
Madog was a cavalier with splendid high-mettled steeds; a man like Cynfawr the Lowering Cloud of Battle; gone is our idol! God brought us under the yoke of pain by taking him away.
Sefwyn.

Sarugaid, a. (sarug) Somewhat severe or surly.
Sarugaw, s. a. (sarug) To render froward, stern, or surly; to become stern or surly.
Sarugawl, a. (sarug) Apt to be stern or surly.
Sarugedd, s. f. (sarug) Frowardness; surliness.
Sarugiad, s. m. (sarug) A rendering haughty, froward, or severe; a becoming surly.
Sarugrwydd, s. m. (sarug) Frowardness, perverseness; surliness, asperity.
Sarugyn, s. m. dim. (sarug) A froward one; a surly fellow, a sour cur.
Sath, s. m. (sa—ath) The state of being set, put, or fixed; a state of opposition.
Sathan, s. m. (sath) An adversary; Satan.

*Trefnast dalar fawr, a'i chwilar achlan;
 Trefnast wern uffern, a'faliau Sathan
 Trefned i bryfed, lle yd ymbrofa'n.*
Thou didst order the ample earth, with the whole of its surface; thou didst order the sough of hell, the portion of Satan, a habitation for worms, where they shall be striving. *Carnodyn.*

Sathanes, s. f. (sathan) A female devil.
Sathar, s. m. (sath) A tread; a trample. *a.* Treading; trampling. *Meirch sathar*, trampling steeds.
Meirw aengi, mai seri sathar.
The treading of the dead, like the trampling of furirs. *Lt. P. Moch.*

Sathr, s. m. (sath) A tread; a trampling.
Sathraid, a. (sathr) Trodden; trampled.
Sathrawl, a. (sathr) Treading, trampling.
Sathredig, a. (sathr) Trodden, trampled.
Sathrfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (sathr) A trodden place.
Sathriad, s. m. (sathr) A treading, a trampling.
Sathrsarn, s. f. (sathr—sarn) A trodden place.
Sathru, v. a. (sathr) To tread; to trample.

Sathrwr, s. m.—pl. sathrwyr (sathr—gwr) A treader, a trampler.

Saw, s. f. (sa) That encloses, or causes to stop.

*Oedd braw saw Saeson Ctwedd y Cawch.
 Terror was the stop of the English of Cawch Dr.* *D. Breff.*

Sawch, s. m. (sa—awch) A heap, a pile; a load.
Sawchi, v. a. (sawch) To heap up, or to pile.

*Digon sawchi anfad
 Yn erbyu dofyddiad.*
Enough of loading of iniquity against the coming of the Lord. *Telusa.*

Sawd, s. m.—pl. sodion (sa—awd) Drift, tendency; juncture; plight; extremity; limit, border, or verge; a siege. *Sawd y mor*, a sea beach; *wyf dan sawd oer*, I am under a sad plight.
Mordwy sawd, a voyage of extremity.

Sawdawl, a. (sawd) Tending, verging; limiting.

Sawdiad, s. m. (sawd) A tending, a verging.

Sawdiaw, v. a. (sawd) To tend, to verge.

Sawdl, s. m.—pl. sodlau (sawd) A heel. *Sawdl crydd*, mercury goosefoot.

Sawdr, s. m. (sawd) A verge; a juncture.

Sawdriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sawdr) A joining.

Sawdriaw, v. a. (sawdr) To join; to soder.

*Sawdriaw yn ael, and yw'r nod.
 Joining in the brow, and is the mark.* *Bede Brucylyth, i. 1. 1. 1.*

Sawdur, s. m. (sawd) Juncture; soder.

Sawduriad, s. m. (sawdur) A joining; a sodering.

Sawduriaw, v. a. (sawdur) To join; to soder.

*I efall o ddall ydd aeth,
 Ac eunill clod ac aethoch,
 Ac a'i llaw sawduriaw serch.*

*To a forge of leaven she repaired, gaining fame and complaint
 and with her hand rivetting fondness.* *D. ab Gwilym, i. 1. 1. 1.*

Sawdwr, s. m.—pl. sawdwyr (sawd—gwr) A man of the verge or border; a soldier.

Sawdd, s. m.—pl. soddion (sa—awdd) A bottom; a depth; a sink, a sinking, or plunging in; a root, or power of numbers. *a.* Sinking.

*Cal arddas ffordd y cerddych,
 Hyd dwr sawdd, a dalar tych.*

Thou shalt have honour the way thou goest, over sinking and dry earth. *Ed. Dafydd.*

Sawell, s. f.—pl. t. i (saw) An outlet; a smoke hole, a chimney.

*Tri pheth a yrant wr o'i dy; crongwyd ddyferydd, mawr by
 lyd, a gwralg geintachlyd.*

*Three things that will cause a man to leave his home; a roof
 through which water drops in, a smoky chimney, and a scold
 wife.* *Cadogan Dafydd.*

*Mad dodes ei fforddwyd dros efall
 Ei orwydd, o wag ac o bell;
 Fylli pwyll tan drwy sawell.*

*Early he threw his thigh over the saddle of his horse, as if
 near and off side; Fyll whose course is like fire through a
 key.* *Llywarch Hir.*

*Yn sawell ym gyrrawr.
 Into a hole me impelling.* *Taliesin.*

Sawf, s. m. (saw) That is stopt or standing.

Sawiad, s. m. (saw) A stopping or standing.

Sawl, s. pl. aggr. (sa—awl) That is out or not in reach. *pron.* Those. *a.* Such.

*Dysg hyd angau; ac angau i'r sawl na ddysgo.
 Learn until death; and death to such as will not learn.* *Idor.*

Sawyr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (sa—gwyrr) Savour, taste.

Sawyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sawyr) A rendering; savoury; a becoming savoury.

Sawyriannawl, a. (sawyriant) Tending to savour.

Sawyriannu, v. a. (sawyriant) To make savoury.

Sawyriant, s. m. (sawyr) A making savoury.

Sawyriaw, v. (sawyr) To savour; to yield odour.

Sawyrus, *a.* (sawyr) Savoury, odorous.
 Sawyrusaw, *v. a.* (sawyrus) To render savoury;
 to become savoury, or odorous.
 SE, *s. f. r.—pl. t. on.* That continues, remains,
 is fixed, or stated; a star.

*El cyrch cerddorion,
 Se sybarw soon.*

To him minstrels will resort, the star of magnificent stars.
Taliesin.

*Astrus chwedi—
 All yfth, all syrth se.*

A useful tale: like the concourse, like the fall of a star.
Gwalchmai.

Se, *adv.* As stated, to wit, so, thus.

Se y meddybale at chedaw.

So I have thought to obtain her. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Sëad, *s. m. (se)* A stating, or a fixing.
 Sëawl, *a. (se)* Being stated or fixed.
 Seb, *s. m. (se—eb)* A tendency to hem in.
 Sebach, *a. (seb)* Straitened, confined; shrill.

*Syrnall's wretch, sebach son,
 Siro: prawf'fian serion.*

Then muttered the hag, of squeaking tone, Sir, thou shalt taste
 sour apples. *T. Penllyn.*

Sebon, *s. m. (seb)* Soap. *Agalen o sebon*, a bar
 of soap.

Sebonaid, *a. (sebon)* Like soap; soapy.
 Sebonawg, *a. (sebon)* Abounding with soap.
 Sebonawl, *a. (sebon)* Saponaceous, soapy.
 Seboni, *v. a. (sebon)* To soap; to lather.
 Sebonllyd, *a. (sebon)* Soapy, dawbed with soap.
 Sebonwr, *s. m.—pl. sebonwyr (sebon—gwr)* A
 soap-man, a dealer in soap; a soapmaker.
 Sebonydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (sebon)* A soapmaker.

Gwell dwylaw y clydd no dwylaw y sebonydd.

Better the hands of the butcher than the hands of the soapmaker.
Adage.

ech, *a. (f. of seych)* Dry, dried, or parched.
 echi, *v. a. (sach)* To fill a sack; to stuff.
 echiad, *s. m. (sach)* A bagging, or a stuffing.
 edd, *s. f.—pl. t. an (se—edd)* The state of being
 without motion; a seat.

*Cydydd medd ar sedd sech!
 Cygardded coed a gorderch.*

Drinking together of mead on the seat of love; together walk-
 ing woods with a mistress. *D. ab Gwilym.*

dda, *v. a. (sedd)* To sit habitually, to sit often.
 ddawg, *a. (sedd)* Being in a sitting posture.
 ddawl, *a. (sedd)* Sedentary, or sitting.
 ddedig, *a. (sedd)* Seated; made to sit.
 ddiad, *s. m. (sedd)* A being seating, a sitting.
 ddoledb, *s. m. (seddawl)* Sedentariness.
 ddoli, *v. a. (seddawl)* To render sedentary.
 dds, *v. a. (sedd)* To seat; to become seated.
 ef, *a. (se—ef)* Certain; truly. *adv.* To wit,
 that is to say, namely.

Sef, a ludd a gyhudd.

Thus, he that kills will accuse. *Adage.*

Sef a lwydd i fed ei cheis.

Truly it will prosper for disgrace that it be concealed. *Adage.*

Sef y gwael wrag winen deledw.

So he could perceive a beautiful brown woman.
H. Peredur.

nig, *s. f. dîm. (safn)* The gullet, the throat.
 id, *v. a. (saf)* To stand, to become still.

Da yw a saf ac ni wner.

That will stand and not be separated is good. *Adage.*

idl, *s. m. (sefyd)* That is stationary.
 idlawg, *a. (sefyd)* Standing, stationary; stea-
 r, staple, stedfast, constant.
 idledig, *a. (sefyd)* Stationed; settled.
 idledigaeth, *s. m. (sefydledig)* Settledness.

Sefydledigrwydd, *s. m. (sefydledig)* Settledness.
 Sefydliad, *s. m. (sefydl)* An establishing.
 Sefydlogrwydd, *s. m. (sefydlawg)* Stability.
 Sefydln, *v. a. (sefydl)* To settle, to make to stand,
 to establish, to fix.

Sefydliwr, *s. m. (sefydl—gwr)* An establisher.

Sefydlydd, *s. m. (sefydl)* An establisher.

Sefydlyn, *s. m.—pl. t. an (sefyd—lyn)* A plash.

Sefyll, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd (saf)* A standing, a po-
 sition. *v. a.* To stand.

*Tri dyn a safant yn hawl a braint brodyr a chwilydd: amddi-
 fed, gweddw, ac allud.*

Three persons who stand in the light and privilege of brother-
 and sisters: an orphan, a widow, and a stranger. *Bardeus.*

Sefyllfa, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd (sefyll)* A standing
 place, a station, a situation.

Sefyllfan, *s. f.—pl. t. au (sefyll—mân)* A stand-
 ing place, a station; a fixed abode.

Sefyllfod, *s. f. (sefyll—bod)* A fixed abode.

*Erbys i mi dddebru, gwelwn ein bod wedi dawed i ryw sefyll-
 fod.*

By the time that I was recovered, I could see that we were
 come to some station. *Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Sefylliad, *s. m. (sefyll)* A stationing; a standing.

Sefyllian, *v. a. (sefyll)* To stand often; to loiter.

Sefylliannawl, *a. (sefylliant)* Stationary.

Sefylliannu, *v. a. (sefylliant)* To render stationary,
 to become stationary.

Sefylliannwr, *s. m. (sefyllian—gwr)* A loiterer.

Sefylliant, *s. m. (sefyll)* A stationing.

Sefylliaw, *v. a. (sefyll)* To fix a station.

Sefylliawg, *a. (sefyll)* Being apt to stand; loiter-
 ing. *s. m.* A loiterer.

Sefylliwr, *s. m. (sefyll—gwr)* One who stations.

Seg, *s. m. (se—eg)* That is without access.

Segaid, *a. (seg)* Like a covering.

Segau, *s. f.—pl. t. au (seg)* A covering, a cloak.

*Segau caried rhannodd;
 Guto'r mawl gyfitywr medd,
 Mi blaen y hwg—*

The love cloak of the ladies; Guto the panegyrist, a loiterer
 amongst mead, know that mine is the garment. *I. ab H. Sgerdwil.*

Segawl, *a. (seg)* Tending to envelope.

Segenfab, *s. m. (segen—mab)* Gownsmen, monk.

Segiad, *a. (seg)* An enveloping; a cloaking.

Segr, *s. m. (seg)* That keeps apart; that is apart
 or enclosed; that is sacred; a memorial.

Segrawl, *a. (segr)* Being secret or apart.

Segredig, *a. (segr)* Being secreted or hidden.

Segrffug, *a. (segr—ffug)* Secretly false. *Urddawl*

segrffug, a noble secretly false. *Taliesin.*

Segriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (segr)* A secreting.

Segru, *v. a. (segr)* To secret, to put apart.

Segrwydd, *s. m. (seg)* The state of being enclosed

Segur, *a. (cur)* Being composed; void of trouble,
 or at leisure, or idle.

Llygad y segur a wel.

The eye of the one at leisure, will see. *Adage.*

Ni moch wna da dyn segur.

An idle man will not soon do any good. *Adage.*

Segura, *v. a. (segur)* To pursue ease or leisure;
 to be at leisure; to be idle; to trifle.

*Y rhai a alwyd i weinidogwrth y gair, y maent wedi eu galw i
 wasaneth poenus, ac nid i segura.*

Those who have been called to the ministry of the word, they
 are called to a laborious service, and not to be idling about.
Ier. Owein.

Segurdawd, *s. m. (segur)* Idleness, or laziness.

Segurdawd a meddudawd a waant groyddlon yn gyfoethawg.

Idleness and drunkenness will make bachelors rich. *Adage.*

Segurddyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (segur—dyn)* Idler.

Seguredd, *s. m.* (segur) A state of leisure.
 Seguren, *s. f. dim.* (segur) An idling female.
 Seguriad, *s. m.* (segur) An enjoying of leisure.
 Segurilyd, *a.* (segur) Loving leisure; idle.
 Segurwas, *s. m.* (segur—gwas) An idle youth.
 Segurwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* segurwyr (segur—gwr) One who enjoys leisure; an idler.
 Seguryd, *s. m.* (segur) A state of leisure or ease.

Tri pheth sydd yn llygru y byd: balchder, afraid, a seguryd.
 Three things do corrupt the world: pride, excess, and idleness.
Barddas.

Seguryn, *s. m. dim.* (segur) An idler.
 Seibiad, *s. m.* (saib) A standing at leisure.
 Seibiannawl, *a.* (seibiant) Leisureable.
 Seibiaeth, *s. m.* (saib) A state of rest; sabbath.
 Seibiannu, *v. a.* (seibiant) To procure leisure.
 Seibiant, *s. m.* (saib) A standing about, a resting, or stopping; a respite; leisure.
 Seibiaw, *v. a.* (saib) To stand about, to take respite; to be at leisure.
 Seibiawl, *a.* (saib) Leisurely; resting, at rest.
 Seidiad, *s. m.* (said) An insertion; the insertion of a tongue into the handle.
 Seidiaw, *v. a.* (said) To insert; to insert a tool into a handle.
 Seidiawg, *a.* (said) Having an insertion; tonged.
 Seidyn, *s. m. dim.* (said) The part of a tool that is inserted in the hilt.
 Seifiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* seifiad (saf) A stander.
 Seigen, *s. f. dim.* (saig) A little mess or meal.
 Seigiad, *s. m.* (saig) A messing; a taking a meal.
 Seigiaw, *v. a.* (saig) To mess, to partake of a meal; to serve up dishes or messes.
 Seigiawl, *a.* (saig) Relating to a mess or meal.
 Seigiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* seigwyr (saig—gwr) A messer.
 Seilddar, *s. f.*—*pl.* seildderi (sail—dar) A main beam or pillar; a prop; a foundation pile.
 Seilddarluniad, *s. m.* (darluniad) An ichnography.
 Seiddor, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (sail—dor) A threshold.
 Seiler, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. i (sail) A foundation space; a ground floor; a cellar.
 Seilfaen, *s. m.*—*pl.* seilfeini (sail—maen) A foundation stone.
 Seilgam, *a.* (sail—cam) Having a wry tread.
 Seilgamiad, *s. m.* (seilgam) A treading awry.
 Seilgamu, *v. a.* (seilgam) To tread a sole awry.
 Seiliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (sail) A foundation.
 Seiliannawl, *a.* (seiliant) A base, or foundation.
 Seiliannu, *v. a.* (seiliant) To make a foundation.
 Seiliant, *s. m.* (sail) Relating to foundation.
 Seiliaw, *v. a.* (sail) To found, to lay a foundation.
 Seiliawd, *s. m.* (sail) A being made a foundation.
 Seiliawg, *a.* (sail) Having a foundation.
 Seilledig, *a.* (seiliad) Having a foundation laid.
 Seilledigaeth, *s. m.* (seilledig) The act of founding.
 Seiliwr, *s. m.* (sail—gwr) One who founds.
 Seilwaith, *s. m.* (sail—gwaith) Ground-work.
 Seilydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (sail) A founder.
 Seimiad, *s. m.* (saim) A greasing.
 Seimiaw, *v. a.* (saim) To grease, to make greasy.
 Seimiawg, *a.* (saim) Abounding with grease.
 Seimiawl, *a.* (saim) Of a greasy quality.
 Seimiedig, *a.* (saim) Greased; made greasy.
 Seimiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* seimiwyr (saim—gwr) Greaser.
 Seimlyd, *a.* (saim) Of a greasy quality.
 Seindraws, *a.* (sain—draws) Transversely sounding.
 Cynganedd seindraws, a transversely sounding consonancy.
 Seindwll, *s. m.* (sain—twll) A sound-hole.
 Seinfawr, *a.* (sain) Sonorous, of great sound.
 Seinfwrdd, *s. m.* (sain—bwrdd) A sounding-board

Seinglawr, *s. m.* (sain—clawr) A sounding-board.
 Seingroes, *a.* (sain—croes) Transversely sounding.
 Cynganedd seingroes, a transversely sounding consonancy.
 Seingudd, *a.* (sain—cudd) Of concealed sound.
 Seinguddgyswllt, *s. m.* (seingudd—cyswllt) A junction of concealed sound.
 Seinguddgysylltgroes, *a.* (seinguddgyswllt) Being of transversely conjoined concealed sound.
 Seinguddhannergysylltgroes, *a.* (seingudd—hanner—cyswllt—croes) Being of half transversely conjoined concealed sound.
 Seiniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (sain) A sounding.
 Seiniannawl, *a.* (seiniant) Productive of sound.
 Seiniannu, *v. a.* (seiniant) To produce a sound.
 Seiniant, *s. m.* (sain) A making a sound.
 Seiniaw, *v. a.* (sain) To sound, to resound.
 Seiniawd, *s. m.* (sain) A resounding, a sounding.
 Seiniawdr, *s. m.*—*pl.* seiniadron (seiniawd) That yields a sound.

Molwch yr Arglwydd—
 Molwch ef ar seiniadron glych.

Praise ye the Lord; praise him ye bulls that are high-sounding:
D. Ddu Hwdding

Seiniawg, *a.* (sain) Having a sound or tone.
 Seiniawl, *a.* (sain) Sounding; toned.
 Seiniedig, *a.* (seinlad) Sounded; toned.
 Seiniedigaeth, *s. m.* (seiniedig) Act of sounding.
 Seiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* seiniwyr (sain—gwr) One who sounds or makes a sound.
 Seintiad, *s. m.* (saint) A canonization.
 Seintiaw, *v. a.* (saint) To canonize.
 Seintiawl, *a.* (saint) Sanctified, saintly.
 Seintiedig, *a.* (seintiad) Canonized, sainted.
 Seintiolaeth, *s. m.* (seintiawl) Sanctitude.
 Seintwar, *s. f.* (saint—gwar) A sanctuary.

Seintwar f'r adar ydydd.

The sanctuary of the feathered tribe art thou.
H. Mackay, t y Ddwydd.

Seirch, *s. pl. aggr.* (sarch) Equipage, horse trappings, furniture, or harness, a set of harness.

Gwr gwlw uch ei amllw seirch.

A roddid seirch i seirch.
 A superior man on his many-coloured trappings, who would give horses to the seirch.
Taliesin.

Dyphorthyt ei seirch mewn rhyngwag.

Ambling steeds conveyed his equipage.
Mirch.

Seirchiad, *s. m.* (seirch) A harnessing.
 Seirchiaw, *v. a.* (seirch) To harness, to equip.
 Seirchiawg, *a.* (seirch) Harnesses, equipped.
 Seirchiawl, *a.* (seirch) Belonging to harness.
 Seirchiedig, *a.* (seirchiad) Harnesses, equipped.
 Seiriad, *s. m.* (ser) A sparkling like stars.
 Seirian, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (ser) A sparkling.

Nid oes yna dy hanner,
 Na th drws, llw seirian ser.

There is not in that place thy half, nor thy third, there no half as the glittering of stars.
D. du Gwynn.

Seirianad, *s. m.* (seirian) A sparkling.
 Seirianadd, *a.* (seirian) Tending to sparkle.
 Seirianawl, *a.* (seirian) Sparkling, glittering.
 Seirianu, *v. a.* (seirian) To sparkle, to twinkle.
 Seirniad, *v. a.* (sarn) To trample down.
 Seisoneg, *s. f.* (saeson) The English tongue.
 Seisong, *a.* (saeson) Saxon; English.
 Seisongaw, *v. a.* (seisong) To turn into English, to imitate the English.
 Seithblyg, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—plyg) Seven folds.
 Seithdant, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—tant) Seven strings, a heptachord. *a.* Seven-stringed.
 Seithdro, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—tro) Seven turns seven times. *a.* Of seven turns.

Seithddog, *s. m.* (saith—deg) Seventy.
Seithddedged, *s. m.* (seithddedg) A seventieth.
Seithddedgwaith, *s. pl. aggr.* (seithddedg—gwaith) Seventy times. *a.* Seventy times.
Seithfan, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—ban) Seven verses or lines. *a.* Of seven lines.
Seithfanawg, *a.* (seithfan) Having seven verses.
Seithfed, *s. f.* (saith) A seventh. *q.* Seventh.

Cel dy benyd ar dy seithfed.

Thou shalt take thy penance on thy seventh.

Fyddia.

Seithfedydd, *s. m.* (seithfed—dydd) The seventh day, the ancient name for Sunday.
Seithgafed, *s. m.* (seithgant) A seven hundredth.
Seithgant, *s. pl.* (saith—cant) Seven hundreds.
Seithganwaith, *s. pl.* (seithgant—gwaith) Seven hundred times. *a.* Seven hundred times.
Seithi, *s. m.* (sath) Frustration; disappointment.

Cerddoriau allen heb ran seithi.

Musicians abroad without a portion of disappointment.

Mysddia.

Seithiawl, *a.* (saith) Septenary, of seven.
Seithmlwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—blwydd) Seven years. *a.* Septennial.
Seithnalen, *s. f.* (saith—dalen) Tormentil.
Seithryn, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—dyn) Seven persons. *a.* Consisting of seven persons.
Seithochr, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—ochr) Seven sides; a heptagon. *a.* Seven sided.

A seithochr wasw ym seithawdd;
A seith-yawd cymhendard canyd.

With a seven-sided spear the shot was with sevenfold force of insulting eloquence.

D. de Gwilym, i Forudd.

eithochrawg, *a.* (seithochr) Heptagonal.
eithochrawl, *a.* (seithochr) Heptagonal.
eithochri, *v. a.* (seithochr) To be seven-sided.
eithongl, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—ongl) Seven angles; a septangle. *a.* Septangular.
eithongiawg, *a.* (seithongl) Septangular.
eithongli, *v. a.* (seithongl) To render septangular, or to render of seven angles.
eithor, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—gor) Seven regions or sides; a heptagon. *a.* Of seven regions.
eithrad, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—rhad) Seven endowments, seven virtues. *Seithrad eiddo, the seven endowments of a bishop.*
eithran, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—rhan) Seven parts; that is of seven parts. *a.* Of seven parts.

Saith meddi Eilfer, muth gwyr han brofer,
Saith gwyrwyl pl oghol yn gŵ gŵthman.

The seven sons of Eilfer, seven men when tried by seven spears they were not cut their seven parts.

Fyddia.

thranaul, *a.* (seithran) Of seven parts.
thrif, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—rhif) Seven numbers; even times a number. *a.* Seven times the number.

thrifed, *a.* (seithrif) Seven times the number.
thsiill, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—siill) Seven syllables; hat consists of seven syllables.
thsiillawg, *a.* (seithsiill) Of seven syllables.
lug, *a.* (sath) Being frustrated; futile, vain.

thwaith, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—gwaith) Seven mes. *a.* Seven times.
thwedd, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—gwedd) Seven arms; that is of seven forms. *a.* Septiform.
hwr, *s. pl. aggr.* (saith—gwr) Septemviri. *a.* Consisting of seven men.

hwriaeth, *s. m.* (seithwr) Septemvirate.
hygiad, *s. m.* (seithug) A frustrating, a renouncing futile; a becoming futile.
hygiaceth, *s. m.* (seithug) A frustration.
hygiant, *s. m.* (seithug) A frustration.

Saethyglaw, *v. a.* (seithug) To frustrate, to render futile or vain; to disappoint.

Seithygiawl, *a.* (seithug) Frustrating.

Sel, *s. m.* (se—el) An espying, sight at a distance.

Seldeb, *s. m.* (sel) Keen-sightedness.

Selder, *s. m.* (sel) Keen-sightedness.

Seldra, *s. m.* (sel) Keen-sightedness.

Seldrem, *s. f.*—*pl. f.* au (sel—trem) A prospect; a perspective view; a vanishing line or point; arrangement; what is placed in a straight line; a layer, as of corn after the reaper.

Pwyll, a chrochwr, a sylwedd, a seidr, a ham, a dechymys, ac ystyr, a meddwl; se o hyn gŵthman gŵthman a dŵthman.

Reason, idea, observation, perspicacity, judgement, inspiration, significance, and thought; and from these the excellency of the Welsh language proceeds.

Barddon.

My sight leaves not a day prospect.

D. de Gwilym.

Seldremiad, *s. m.* (seldrem) A putting in prospect.

Seldremiaw, *s. g.* (seldrem) To put in prospect; to place in view; to lay in a straight line or row.

Tellynawd a thelith yr iaith Gymraeg—yn adnawdd—pob peth of a sŵl y seidr i'r awd ei dŵthman, a'r seidr i'r awd ei sylwedd.

The merit and characteristics of the Welsh language are, that it can express every thing, which the thought and the mind may be able to conceive, to arrange, and to explicate.

Barddon.

Seldremiawg, *a.* (seldrem) Perspicuous.

Seldremiawl, *a.* (seldrem) Perspicacious.

Seldremiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* seldremiwr (seldrem—gwr) One who makes perspicuous.

Seldremu, *v. a.* (seldrem) To place perspicuously; to place in layers.

Seledig, *a.* (sel) Perceived, or observed.

Seladigeth, *s. m.* (seladig) Observation.

Seliad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* au (sel) A despying, an espying; perception; observation. *Dyn seliad, a person of observation, or of quick wit.*

Seliadwy, *a.* (seliad) Perceptible, observable.

Seliannawl, *a.* (seliant) Perceptive.

Seliannu, *v. a.* (seliant) To render perceptive.

Seliant, *s. m.* (sel) Perception, observation.

Selais, *s. f.*—*pl. f.* od (sal—sig) A sausage.

No heia i sal, no gwyr i selis.

Then a martyr to honey, than a woman to a pudding. *Adapt.*

Selsigen, *s. f. dim.* (selsig) A pudding, a sausage.

Selu, *v. a.* (sel) To espy, to perceive, to behold; to gaze.

Cael dirgeia

Cwyl ansein

Cael dy selis

Croew des haelion.

Being able to conceal the wound of the arrow shot, an opponent can be kept to behold thee, the warm luminary of generous observation.

D. de Gwilym.

Selidat, cryf effidat heb cur oghon;

Selidat, a dŵthman gŵthman yr hŵthman;

Selid, ansein yr sel yn iŵthman.

Syndymid iŵthmanid lle y collwraig.

Thou didst feign, thou didst firmly build all throbbing carnes; thou didst espy, thou didst take the way of deluders; beholding, aiming at the brow supremely smiling love, the passing sensible scene of sportive idoms.

D. de Gwilym.

Selus, *a.* (sel) Apt to espy; perspicacious.

Selusaw, *v. a.* (selus) To render perspicacious.

Selusdra, *s. m.* (selus) Perspicacity.

Selwedd, *s. m.* (sel—gwedd) Perceptivity.

Selweddawl, *a.* (selwedd) Perspicacious.

Selweddiad, *s. m.* (selwedd) A perceiving.

Selwedu, *v. a.* (selwedd) To endue with perceptivity; to exert perspicacity.

Selweddu, *a.* (selwedd) Perspicacious.

Selwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* selwyr (sel—gwr) An espyer.

Selydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* ion (sel) An espyer.

Sellt, *s. m.* (sallt) A limit or border.

Sellti, *s. m.* (sellt) An exploring; a seek out, the play of hide and seek.

Selltdad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*sellt*) Exploration.
Selltu, *v. a.* (*sellt*) To explore, to seek out.
Sên, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*sy—en*) The state of being extended; that is capable of affecting; a taunt, a scoff; a chide.
Senadwy, *a. (sên)* Liable of being chided.
Senaidd, *a. (sên)* Invective, reproachful.
Senawl, *a. (sên)* Censorious; taunting, scoffing, reprehending; reproaching.
Senedig, *a. (sên)* Scoffed, reproached, rebuked.
Senedigaeth, *s. m. (senedig)* Reprehension.
Senedigawl, *a. (senedig)* Reprehensive.
Senedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*sen*) A synod; a senate.
Senedd wyllt, wild senate; an epithet used for the bishop's visitation.
Senedda, *v. a. (senedd)* To resort to a synod.
Seneddawl, *a. (senedd)* Synodal; senatorial.
Seneddu, *v. a. (senedd)* To form a synod.
Seneddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. seneddwr* (*senedd—gwr*) A member of a synod; a senator.
Seneddwriaeth, *s. m. (seneddwr)* Senatorship.
Senferw, *a. (sên—berw)* Censure-brooding.
Sengar, *a. (sên)* Censorious; taunting, scoffing.
Sengarwch, *a. (sengar)* Censoriousness, reproachfulness; aptness to chide.
Sênïad, *s. m. (sên)* A reprehension, a chiding.
Senoldeb, *s. m. (sênawl)* Censoriousness.
Senolder, *s. m. (sênawl)* Censoriousness.
Senoli, *v. a. (sênawl)* To render censorious.
Senolrwydd, *s. m. (sênawl)* Censoriousness.
Sensigl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (*sên—sigl*) The great daisy, or white ox-eye.
Sênu, *v. a. (sên)* To censure, to chide, to reprehend; to reproach; to taunt, to scoff.
Senw, *s. m. (sên)* That is past a chide; boldness.

Enw heb senw.

A name without dignity.

Adage.

Enw heb senw oedd ei henw hi.

A name without dignity was her name.

Iolo Goch.

Senwad, *s. m. (senw)* A giving boldness.
Senawl, *a. (senw)* Tending to embolden.
Senwi, *v. a. (senw)* To give confidence.
Sênwr, *s. m.*—*pl. senwyr* (*sen—gwr*) A censurer.
Senyllt, *s. m. (sên)* A seneschal; a constable.

*Cenes fab Llywarch ddihafarch ddud,
 Nid ei borthi gwarth gorsedd;
 Senyllt a'i lestri llawn medd.*

Cenes the son of Llywarch magnanimously bold, he would not support the reproach of a convention: a *seneschal* with his vessel full of mead.

Ancurin.

Sengi, *s. m. (sang)* A treading; a trampling
v. a. To tread about; to trample.
Sêr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (*sy—er*) That tends to, that is apt to enclose; a bill, a tool so called.

Ser, dimal a dal.

A bill-hook, its value is a halfpenny.

Welsh Laws.

Ser, *s. pl. aggr. (se—er)* Stars. Poets also give them the appellations of *syr*, and in the singular *se* and *sy*. *Ser-ysgall*, common star-thistle.

Cyfoled a'r cwn yn cyfarth y ser.

As foolish as the dogs barking the stars.

Adage.

*Ser y bore a ddwyreint,
 Yn lla i gydganu gyt.*

The stars of the morning were wont to rise, assembled to sing in harmony of yore.

Gro. Owain.

Seraidd, *a. (ser)* Like stars; sidereal; starred.
Serawg, *a. (ser)* Starry, studded with stars.
Serawl, *a. (ser)* Sidereal, astral, starry.
Serch, *s. m. (ser)* Appulsion; desire; affection, love. *Serch anlad*, wanton desire: *rhois fy serch arnat*, I have placed my affection on thee.

*Trafu llygrya a'i llw iafu llygrya oyle;
 Treigl'a'm bron serch serch dyrchu.*

He leads the horns of battle with his gleaming sword to the of England; to him my breast returns the greeting of love—
conault. *G. ab M. ab Duffel.*

*El gasbeth a'i argonbiau,
 Gwr meddw serch a gwrddol oia.*

With his odious instrument and its torment, a fellow true with love and noisy to excess. *H. ab D. ab I. ab Eip.*

Serch, *prep. (ser)* With respect to, because of, for. *adv.* Notwithstanding. *Ni wna i'ti serch hyny*, it is no use for thee because of that; *u scaeth ganto serch hyny*, he is not sorry notwithstanding that.

Serchald, *a. (serch)* Tending to excite desire.

Serchawg, *a. (serch)* Having desire; amorous.

*Eiddig—
 Ni ddaw hwn ond ddaw haf;
 Rhodd ei gyfoed o'r gwaith;
 A rhos serchogion yw'r haf.*

The jealous one—he will not come unless summer comes. temporary with him was winter given; and the portion of love once is summer. *D. ab Grig.*

Serchawl, *a. (serch)* Exciting love; lovely.
Serchedig, *a. (serch)* Being rendered loving.
Serchedd, *s. m. (serch)* A state of desire; fondness.
Sercheiddiad, *s. m. (serchaid)* A disposing to love.
Sercheiddiaw, *v. a. (serchaid)* To dispose to fondness; to become disposed to fondness.
Serchfawr, *a. (serch)* Very fond or affectionate.
Serchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*serch*) Appassion; desiring; a creating love or fondness.
Serchiadaeth, *s. m. (serchiad)* A causing to love.
Serchiadawl, *a. (serchiad)* Love-exciting.
Serchiadu, *v. a. (serchiad)* To excite fondness.
Serchiant, *s. m. (serch)* Affection, fondness.
Serchiator, *ger. (serchiad)* In loving or fondling.
Serchitor, *sup. (serch)* To be loving or fondling.
Serchlawn, *a. (serch)* Amorous, full of love.
Serchlonddeb, *s. m. (serchlawn)* Amorousness.
Serchlonedd, *s. m. (serchlawn)* Amorousness.
Serchlioni, *v. a. (serchlawn)* To fill with love.
Serchogaeth, *s. m. (serchawg)* State of fondness.
Serchogaidd, *a. (serchawg)* Somewhat amorous.
Serchogeiddiad, *s. m. (serchogaidd)* A rendering or becoming somewhat amorous.
Serchogeiddiaw, *v. a. (serchogaidd)* To render somewhat loving; to become a little amorous.
Serchogi, *v. a. (serchawg)* To render (and) amorous; to become amorous.
Serchogiad, *s. m. (serchawg)* A rendering (and) amorous; a becoming amorous.
Sercholdeb, *s. m. (serchawl)* Amorousness.
Sercholi, *v. a. (serchawl)* To become amorous.
Serchu, *v. a. (serch)* To desire; to affect; to be affected; to have affection; to love.
Serchus, *a. (serch)* Creating fondness; agreeable.
Serchusaw, *v. a. (serchus)* To tend to fondness.
Serchusdra, *s. m. (serchus)* Fondness.
Serchusedd, *s. m. (serchus)* Lovingness, fondness.
Serchusrwydd, *s. m. (serchus)* Desirableness; agreeableness; affectionateness, fondness.
Serchwr, *s. m.*—*pl. serchwyr* (*serch—gwr*) One who fixes his desire; one who is fond or loves.
Serddewin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*ser—dewin*) An astrologer, one who foretells by the stars.
Serddewindeb, *s. m. (serddewin)* Astrology.
Serddewiniad, *s. m. (serddewin)* A divining by the stars; a practising of astrology.
Serddewiniaeth, *s. m. (serddewin)* Astrology.
Serddewiniaw, *v. a. (serddewin)* To astrologize.
Serddewiniawl, *a. (serddewin)* Astrological.

Seren, *s. f. dim. (ser)* A star. *Seren wallhawg, seren gynffonawg, seren y gynffon, seren losgyrnawg*, a blazing star, a meteor.

Mawr yw seren y morwyr;
Mwy yw ao awr o'r man syr.

Grand is the star of the mariners; greater than a crowd of
flaming spears. *L. G. Codd.*

Ni roe neb, ac ni rowa i
Seren bron er ei sort.

Nobody would give, and I would not give a star of wood for
offending him. *Gr. Gryg.*

Serenawl, *a. (seren)* Sparkling like a star.
Sereniad, *s. m. (seren)* A sparkling.
Serenig, *s. f. dim. (seren)* An asterisk.
Serenlys, *s. pl. (seren—lys)* Starwort.
Serenu, *v. a. (seren)* To sparkle, to glitter.
Serenwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. iau (seren—gwyll)* Epliphany. It is also called *Ystwyll*.
Serenyn, *s. m. dim. (seren)* The vernal squill.
Serf, *a. (sy—erf)* Whirling; dizzy or giddy.
Serfan, *a. (serf)* Tending to dizzy; dizzied.
Serfanawl, *a. (servan)* Startling; dazing.
Serfaniad, *s. m. (serfan)* A startling.
Serfannu, *v. a. (servan)* To start; to stare; to dizzy. *Serfannu llygaid*, to turn about the eyes wildly; to astonish.
Serfawl, *a. (serf)* Whirling; dizzying.
Serfiad, *s. m. (serf)* A startling; a dizzying.
Serfu, *v. a. (serf)* To startle; to dizzy.
Serfyll, *a. (serf)* Dependent; ready to fall, unsteady, wagging; shattered; crazy.

Serfyll oer hysyll yw'r byd;
Somat ar bob rhyw symyd.

A grey cold tent is the world; a deceiver on every sort of
change. *S. Tudgr.*

Serfyllra, *s. m. (serfyll)* Craziness.
Serfylliad, *s. m. (serfyll)* A crazing, a shattering.
Serfylliaw, *v. a. (serfyll)* To craze, to shatter.
Serfyllrwydd, *s. m. (serfyll)* Craziness.
Serfyllus, *s. m. (serfyll)* Tending to fall; tending to become crazy.

Seri, *s. pl. aggr. (sar)* Sullen ones, furies.

Mae'r sergi, mai seri eithaf.

The tramping of the dead, like the tramping of *Serici*.
LL. P. Moch.

Serig, *a. (ser)* Starred, studded with stars.
Seri, *s. m. (serig)* That is spangled, or studded.
a. Studded with stars. *Arfaen serig/rigw*, arms with spangled surface.

Edla-feirch a serch serig cynnw.

Winged steeds and harnessed with spangled borders. *LL. P. Moch.*

Seriglaw, *v. a. (serig)* To stand with stars.
Seri, *s. m. (serig)* A spangling.
Seri, *s. m. (ser—llw)* Starlight.

Mellion tag, mae lloead twyn,
Mae serigw mynnes trwy.

Fair spangles, which will fill the bush, the minute starlight of
the bosom of the verdant grove. *Ieu. Druwryn, i fediwrn.*

Serigw, *s. m. (ser—gloew)* A star-glow. *Mae yn serigw hene*, it is a star-glow to-night, or it is very starry. *Sil.*

Serigw, *a. (ser—gloew)* Star-glowing.
Seri, *v. a. (sarn)* To graze, to raise; to jar.
Seri, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (serigw)* Astronomer.
Seri, *a. (serigw)* Astronomical.
Seri, *s. m. (serigw)* Astronomy.
Seri, *v. a. (serawl)* To proceed as the stars.
Seri, *s. m. (serawl)* The starry system.

Rhy gryn yw hon ar ei bynt,
Prwyfogaeth serigwllan mawr.

Round to examine is this one on her course, through the commu-
nity of the solemn starry system. *D. ab Gwilym, yr Imed.*

Seri, *s. m. (ser)* The system of the stars.

Seronawl, *a. (ser)* Astronomical.

Seroni, *s. m. (seron)* To systemize the stars; to pursue or study the science of astronomy.

Seronydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (seron)* Astronomer.

Tri gwyn seronyddion Ynys Prydain: Idris Gaur, a Gwydion, mab Don, a Gwyn ab Nadd; a chan faint en gwyboda am y ser, a's haniaeth, a'u harsoddeu, y darogwynt a chwechyddeu ei wybod.

The three excellent astronomers of the Isle of Britain: Idris the Mighty, and Gwydion son of Don, and Gwyn son of Nadd; and from the magnitude of their discoveries, respecting the stars, their natures and their dispositions, they could foretell whatever might be desired to be known. *Triodd.*

Serth, *a. (ser)* Inclination, tendency, bias, or fall; a steep.

Serth, *a. (ser)* Inclining, tending, falling; steep, abrupt, alippery; obscene.

Plam daniwyd yafyd anserth
Yw tyfied swydd tafawd serth.

The fiery flame of monstrous folly is the fruit of the office of a
fool tongue. *Ed. Morris.*

Serthadwy, *a. (serth)* Capable of precipitancy.

Serthaid, *a. (serth)* Somewhat inclined.

Serthair, *s. m.—pl. sertheirian (serth—gair)* An obscene word or expression.

Serthallt, *s. f. (serth—gallt)* A steep cliff.

Serthan, *s. f. (serth)* A precipice, a cliff.

Serthawl, *a. (serth)* Precipitous; obscene.

Serthedig, *a. (serth)* Inclined; precipitated.

Serthedd, *s. m. (serth)* Inclinedness; steepness; abruptness; alippery; obscenity.

Sertheirlawg, *a. (serthair)* Having obscene words.

Serthfrwnt, *a. (serth—brwnt)* Grovellingly filthy.

Serthfrynt, *s. m. (serthfrwnt)* Grovelling filthiness or obscenity.

Serthi, *s. m. (serth)* A falling tendency; alippery; obscenity.

Serthiad, *s. m. (serth)* An inclining, a tending; a rendering steep; a becoming obscene.

Serthiannawl, *a. (serthiant)* Tending to be precipitous or steep.

Serthianna, *v. a. (serthiant)* To render steep or declivous; to become steep.

Serthiant, *s. m. (serth)* Precipitancy, steepness.

Serthwydd, *s. m. (serth)* A precipitous state.

Serthu, *v. a. (serth)* To render precipitous; to become steep; to act obscenely.

Serthus, *a. (serth)* Precipitous; declivous; obscene, vulgar.

Serthusaw, *v. a. (serthus)* To render precipitous; to become steep; to grow vulgar.

Serthusdra, *s. m. (serthus)* A precipitous state; vulgarity.

Serthusedd, *s. m. (serthus)* Steepness; vulgarity.

Serthusrwydd, *s. m. (serthus)* Steepness.

Serthyd, *s. m. (serth)* A steep or falling tendency; vulgarity, obscenity.

Tri harddwch cerdd; mawr heb droth, mwy heb anlledrwydd, a
dychan heb serthyd.

The three ornaments of song; praise without flattery, gaiety
without licentiousness, and satire without vulgarity. *Barddas.*

Serw, *a. (ser)* That is flat and opaque or dull.

Serydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (ser)* An astronomer.

Seryddawl, *a. (serydd)* Astronomical.

Seryddiaeth, *s. m. (serydd)* Astronomy.

Y dyn a garaf eis dicerale,
Yn seryddiaeth Don
Yn serydd Gwernafon,
Lle bu ron dragon
Dreigau Emrale.

The man I respect, whom I have not ceased to love, studying
the astronomy of Don in the county of Gwernafon, where the
shaft of the chief of the dragons of Emrale has been.
Gr. ab D. ab Tudor.

Seryddiannawl, *a. (seryddiant)* Astronomical.

Seryddianna, *v. a. (seryddiant)* To follow the science of astronomy.

Seryddiant, *s. m.* (*serydd*) Astronomy.
Seryfa, *v. a.* (*sêr*) To gaze upon; to spaze. *Er seryfa gr arian Ryd gr eilha*, though spazing of the money to the utmost.
Seth, *a. (f. of syth)* Stiff, rigid; being set or put up; erect, upright; diadainful.
Sêa, *v. a.* (*se*) To render fixed, or stated.
Sew, *s. m.*—*pl. f. ion* (*sê*) Gravy; jelly.
Sewed, *s. m.* (*se—gwd*) Discourse of the stars.
Sewedawl, *a.* (*sewed*) Descriptive of the stars.
Sewedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f. ion* (*sewed*) Astronomy.
Sewedyddawl, *a.* (*sewedydd*) Astronomical.
Sewedyddieth, *s. m.* (*sewedydd*) Astronomy.
Sewlyd, *a.* (*sew*) Abounding with gravity.
Sewyd, *s. m.*—*pl. f. ion* (*se—gwyd*) A diffusion of stars. *Sewyd am loer*, a sprinkling of stars round the moon. *Tallesin*.
SI, *s. m. r.* A hiss, a whiz; a buz; a tingling noise.
Siad, *s. m.* (*si*) A hissing, a whizzing; a buzzing.
Siad, *s. f.*—*pl. f. au* (*sy—iad*) The top of the skull, the crown of the head; the cranium.
*Ribaw trued—
 Ar of siad, eres ydê.
 Shaving a ring on his noddle, strange it is. I. R.
 Daw a yrr synwr dy siad,
 Goff a bwr dy siad.
 God knows what value thy head betidest, anger causes thy talk. T. Pryd.*
Siadfoel, *a.* (*siad—moel*) Bald-pated.
Siar, *s. m.* (*si—ar*) An articulate sound.
Siarad, *s. m.*—*pl. f. an* (*siar*) A talking, a talk.
*Gweddodol fal siarid gwydied.
 He cried out like the gabbling of geese. D. ab Gwilym.*
Siaradach, *s. m.* (*siarad*) Chit-chat; babbling, garrulity, dilaclity.
Siaradafdd, *a.* (*siarad*) Talkative, or prating.
Siaradawl, *a.* (*siarad*) Talking, or speaking.
Siaradfa, *s. f.*—*pl. siaradfydd* (*siarad*) A talking place, or a gossip shop.
Siaradgar, *a.* (*siarad*) Querulous, prating, talkative, garrulous, fond of talking.
Siaradgarwch, *s. m.* (*siaradgar*) Garrulosity.
Siaradu, *v. a.* (*siarad*) To make a talking.
Siaradus, *a.* (*siarad*) Talkative, loquacious.
*Tripheth nid hawdd eu rhifaw; banyau y golio, gelfrau benyw siaradus, a dicheithon cybydd.
 Three things that are not easily numbered; the particles of light, the words of a talkative female, and the schemes of a miser. Cefnydd Ddoeth.*
Siaradusaw, *v. a.* (*siaradus*) To render talkative; to become talkative.
Siaradusedd, *s. m.* (*siaradus*) Talkativeness.
Siaradusrwydd, *s. m.* (*siaradus*) Talkativeness.
Siaradwr, *s. m.*—*pl. siaradwyr* (*siarad—gwr*) A talker; a prater.
Siaradwraig, *s. f.*—*pl. siaradwreigedd* (*siarad—gwraig*) A talking woman, a gossip.
Siared, *v. a.* (*siar*) To talk, to chat, to discourse.
*Siared cymulat a mob Seithgrudyn.
 To talk as much as the son of Seven-locks. Adage.
 Siared cymulat a Merddin ar lawr.
 To talk as much as Merddin on a pole. Adage.*
Siaw, *v. a.* (*si*) To hiss, to whiz, to buz; to tingle
Siawl, *a.* (*si*) Hissing, whizzing, buzzing.
Sib, *s. m.* (*si—ib*) That tends to involve or to encircle.
Sibol, *s. pl. aggr.* (*sib*) Young onions, scallions.
Sibolen, *s. f. dim.* (*sibol*) A young onion.
Sibr, *s. m.* (*sib*) That is imbibed or taken in.
Sibrad, *s. m.* (*sibr*) A dressing with sauce.
Sibraw, *v. a.* (*sibr*) To sauce, to do with sauce.

Sibrydawl, *a.* (*sibrdwl*) Doing with sauce.
Sibwl, *s. pl. aggr.* (*sib*) Young onions, scallions.
Sibyllen, *s. f. dim.* (*sibwl*) A small or young onion; a scallion.
Siciad, *s. m.*—*pl. f. an* (*sig*) A steeping.
Siciant, *s. m.* (*sig*) A steeping, a seething.
Siciaw, *v. a.* (*sig*) To steep, to wet; to wash.
Siciawl, *a.* (*sig*) Steeping, or seething.
Siciedig, *a.* (*siciad*) Steeped, seethed, wetted.
Sicion, *s. pl. aggr.* (*sig*) Steepings, washings.
Sicioni, *v. a.* (*sicion*) To make steeping.
Sid, *s. m.* (*si—id*) A wind, a round, a circling.
Sidan, *s. m.*—*pl. f. an* (*sid*) Silk, satin. *Sidan, wacen, cotton-grass, sidan y brain, hair-weed.*
Sidana, *v. a.* (*sidan*) To collect silk.
Sidanadd, *a.* (*sidan*) Like silk, silky. *Gwallt si-
 anadd, silky hair.*
Sidanawg, *a.* (*sidan*) Having silk; in silk.
*Gweddion am ben yn bethiawg,
 A golo oer man-ro meiniawg
 Gelyntion Seesow sidanawg.
 A veil of blood over the head complexion, and hair in the
 beach of small stones the Saxon form arranged in silk.
 D. P. M.*
Sidanawl, *a.* (*sidan*) Of the quality of silk.
Sidanbla, *s. pl.* (*sidan—pla*) Down feathers.
*Gwelir rai ar weliau sidanbla yn yndryboda mawr ych
 wch.
 We could perceive where on beds of down, walking in the
 thimbles. D. P. M.*
Sidanen, *s. f. dim.* (*sidan*) That is silky, or made
 of silk. It is the name of an old tune; also an
 epithet for a fine woman; and has been applied
 particularly to queen Elizabeth.
Sidaniad, *s. m.* (*sidan*) A making of silk; a
 making silky.
Sidanion, *s. pl. aggr.* (*sidan*) Silken things, sil-
 meryery.
Sidana, *v. a.* (*sidan*) To make silk; to wind; to
 make silky, or smooth: to coax, to wheedle.
*Nyddu a sidana, to twist and to wind.
 Mae y diawl yn dda tra y sidana.
 The devil is civil as long as he is coaxed. Adage.*
Sidanwe, *s. f.*—*pl. f. oedd* (*sidan—gwe*) A silk
 web.
Sidanwedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f. ion* (*sidanwe*) A silk-
 weaver.
Sidanwr, *s. m.*—*pl. sidanwyr* (*sidan—gwr*) A
 silkman.
Sidanydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f. ion* (*sidan*) Silk-mercer.
Sidedd, *s. m.* (*sid*) A state of twirling.
Sidell, *s. f.*—*pl. f. i* (*sid*) A winder; a whirl; the
 rim of a wheel; a fly-wheel.
Sidellawg, *a.* (*sidell*) Having a whirl or wheel.
Sidelliad, *s. m.* (*sidell*) A whirling round.
Sidellu, *v. a.* (*sidell*) To whirl round.
*Ys dy lafa, gorta dau lu
 Ydyllia yu sidellu.
 A blade that is trusty, between two heads a game whirling round.
 T. Pryd.*
Sidellydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f. ion* (*sidell*) A winder.
Sider, *s. m.*—*pl. f. ion* (*sid*) That winds or twirls
 that is in ringlets; lace, fringe.
Sidera, *v. a.* (*sider*) To form into ringlets.
Sideraidd, *a.* (*sider*) Like twirls or ringlets.
Siderawg, *a.* (*sider*) That is made up of winds or
 ringlets; full of fringes; fringed; laced.
*Marchawg siderawg doriad.
 A cavalier decked with lace. D. ab Iwan Dda, i. dda.*
Siderawg, *a.* (*sider*) Formed into ringlets; fringed.
Sideriad, *s. m.* (*sider*) A twirling into ringlets; a
 fringeing.

Siderogrwydd, *s. m.* (siderawg) The state of being in ringlets, or fringed.

Sideru, *v. a.* (sider) To make ringlets; to plait; to fringe; to make lace; to lace.

Siderwr, *s. m.—pl.* siderwyr (sider—gwr) A maker of fringe.

Siderydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (sider) Fringe maker.

Sidi, *s. f.* (sid) A state of revolution. *Caer sidi*, a zone of revolving, the zodiac; also called *caer sidin*, and *caer sidydd*.

Sidin, *a.* (sid) Winding, or revolving.

Mi a fwm yn aghadafr sin
Uwch caer sidi;
A hws yn troi sydd
Rhwyng tri elfydd.

I have been in a tollsome seat, above the revolving zone; and that constitutes turning between three elements. *Tallerin.*

Sidydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (sid) The agent of revolving; the zodiac. *Caer sidydd*, the circle of the zodiac, the ecliptic.

Sidyll, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (sid) A whirl, a turn round, the circumference or rim of a wheel. *Sidyll troell*, the rim of a spinning wheel; *Troi yn sidyll*, to turn in a twirl.

Siff, *s. m.* (si—iff) An intermitted noise.

Siffr, *s. m.* (siff) A rustle; a whisper.

Sifraw, *v. a.* (siff) To rustle; to murmur.

Sifrawd, *s. m.* (siff) A soft rustling; a murmuring; a whispering. *v. a.* To rustle; to murmur; to whisper.

Sig, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (si—ig) A shatter; a bruise.

Sigaw, *v. a.* (sig) To shock, to craze, to shatter; to bruise.

Sigawl, *a.* (sig) Crazy, shattering; bruising.

Sigad, *s. m.* (sig) A shattering; a bruising.

Sigl, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (sig) A shake, a rocking; a stir. *a.* Shaking, rocking. *Sigl-din y gwys*, *sigl-din slone*, *tasigl y gwys*, *brith y fuchs*, the wag-tail; *Sigl dyhoedan*, *siglaethan*, *neu linsiliois*, the play of swinging.

Sigladwy, *a.* (siglad) Capable of being shaken.

Siglaeth, *s. m.* (sigl) A shaking; a swinging.

Siglaethan, *s. f. dim.* (sigl) A play of swinging.

Siglaw, *v. a.* (sigl) To shake, to rock; to stir; to be shaken. *Sigla law*, shake hand. *Dimet.*

Agor ei law i bob ci a siglo ei gynffon arno.

He opens his hand to every dog that wags his tail at him. *Adage.*

Rhag bod y sul heb siglaw.

For fear of being on Sundays without stirring. *Adage.*

Siglawg, *a.* (sigl) Having a shaking.

Sigledig, *a.* (sigl) Shaked, rocked; stirred.

Sigledigaeth, *s. m.* (sigledig) A shaking.

Sigledd, *s. m.* (sigl) The state of being shaken.

Siglen, *s. f. dim.—pl. t. ydd* (sigl) What shakes or rocks; a swing; a quag. *Siglen donen*, *siglen denc*, *siglen denym*, a swing rope.

Siglenawg, *a.* (siglen) Abounding with quags.

Sigwr, *s. m.—pl.* siglwyr (sigl—gwr) A shaker, a rocker; a stirrer.

sil, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (si—il) That is produced, or brought forth; issue, progeny; seedling; spawn, or fry; also the cleansing or hulling of grain. *Sil pysgod*, fry of fish; *sil penweig*, herring fry; *Eista sil*, husks or hullings of oats. *sil*, *s. f. dim.* (sil) A single issue; a seedling; a single spawn or fry.

sil, *s. m.* (sil) A state of teeming, a shoaling.

Siliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (sil) A producing; a spawning; a hulling of grain; grain that is hulled.

Siliada, *v. a.* (siliad) To produce an issue; to produce a spawning.

VOL. II.

Siliannawl, *a.* (siliant) Belonging to the act of producing; spawning.

Siliannau, *v. a.* (siliant) To cause an issuing; to cause a spawning.

Siliant, *s. m.* (sil) The state of being produced, or issued; a spawning; a hulling of grain.

Siliaw, *v. a.* (sil) To produce, to bring forth; to spawn; to hull grain. *Siliaw ceirch*, to hull oats.

Siliawg, *a.* (sil) Having issue; having spawn.

Silled, *s. m.* (sil) That is produced; cleared grain, as the grits of oats, and the like.

Silledig, *a.* (siliad) Produced as young; spawned; divested or separated from the hull.

Silledyn, *s. m. dim.* (siliad) An individual issue; a single grain divested of the hull.

Silod, *s. pl. aggr.* (sil) Seedlings, spawns, fry, or young fishes. *Silod brithlon*, *brith y gro*, samlets; *silod y mor*, sea fry; *silod y dom*, *brithyllaid y dom*, *pysgod y gath*, sticklebacks.

Silodi, *v. a.* (silod) To issue seedlings, fry, or spawn; to form a fry.

Silodyn, *s. m. dim.* (silod) A single one of a fry.

Silyn, *s. m. dim.* (sil) A single issue, a single seedling, fry, or spawn.

Sill, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (si—ill) A component part, fragment, or element; a syllable; a word. *Ni chlywais i sill amdani*, I have not heard a syllable about her. *Sil.*

Heb wybod—
Na fuff un sill ar ei phen,
Na thorodd un llythyren.

Knowing not the form of one syllable apart, nor the cutting of a single letter. *Ieu. ab Hywel Suddut.*

Silldrwm, *a.* (sill—trwm) Of a heavy syllable.

Silleb, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (sill—eb) An elementary part of speech: a syllable.

Sillebawl, *a.* (silleb) Elementary of speech.

Sillebiad, *s. m.* (silleb) A forming the elements of speech.

Sillebu, *v. a.* (silleb) To syllabize; to form the elements of speech.

Silliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (sill) A forming of syllables; a spelling.

Silliadaeth, *s. m.* (silliad) The system or formation of syllables.

Un aball ni adnabydd—
Yn awyrlu'r awyddau sydd;
Na'u binau 'mllob gobenydd,
A llef silladaeth hefyd.

A feeble one doth not recognise, in words, what qualities there are; nor their feet in every pause, and the secret of the syllabic system. *Ieu. ab Hywel Suddut.*

Silladawl, *a.* (silliad) Syllabic, syllabical.

Silladu, *v. a.* (silliad) To syllabize; to spell.

Silliaw, *v. a.* (sill) To arrange into elements or parts; to syllabize.

Silllawg, *a.* (sill) Consisting of elements; consisting of syllables.

Silliedig, *a.* (silliad) Formed of syllables.

Silliedigaeth, *s. m.* (silliedig) Formation of elementary parts or syllables.

Sillt, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (sill) An elementary part; a syllable.

Deall silltas sy'n gwan'r gerdd,
Yw cywirgorn cysirgerdd.

To understand the syllables which combine the song is the key of correct versification. *Ieu. ab Hywel Suddut.*

Silltaer, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (sillt—aer) A connection of links; a chain. *Silltaerau heizirn oddieithr arfau*, links of iron on the outside of the armour.

Silltaeren, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (silltaer) A link.

Cheau silltaerau serch,
Er gowd y tafawd, hoes-ferch,
A roddais—

Wreaths of the links of love, for the praise of the tongue, lively maid, which I bestowed. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Silltiad, s. m. (sillt) A forming an elementary part; a forming a kindred.
Silltiaw, v. a. (sillt) To connect, to form a part; to be joined, to be a component part.

*O ffaith wylfa'r byd, af l'th elfydd;
 At Adda silltia', a't ealltydd.*

*From the tedious station of the world, I will go to thy element;
 to Adam I will become connected, and his progeny.*
Ieuan Brydydd Hir.

Silltiawg, a. (sillt) Consisting of parts; having syllables.

Silltiawl, a. (sillt) Component, kindred.

Silltiedig, a. (silltiad) Connected by parts; formed into syllables.

Sillydd, s. m. (sillt) That forms an elementary or a component part; a kindred.

Sillydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sill) A syllabary.

Sillyddiad, s. m. (sillydd) An arranging of syllables

Sillyddiaeth, s. m. (sillydd) The system of arranging syllables; prosody.

*Trefu sillyddiaeth nedd gaeth gyst,
 I bob galr bawb ei gerynt.*

The order of prosody was strict of yore, to every word each his kindred one.
Ieuan ab Ihywel Sordwal.

Sillyddn, v. a. (sillydd) To arrange syllables.

Sim, s. m.—pl. t. od (si—im) That is light, flip-pant, or full of motion.

Simach, s. m. (sim) A monkey, an ape.

Cymwythach corach a simach.

The mutual complacency of the pigmy and the monkey.
Adage.

Simdde, s. f.—pl. t. au (sim—de) A chimney.

Simer, s. m. (sim) Levity, trifling; a frisk.

Simera, v. a. (simer) To play or frisk about; to trifle, to dally.

Simiawl, a. (sim) Full of motion, flip-pant.

Simne, s. f.—pl. t. iau (sim—ne) A chimney.

Simp, s. m. (sim) The state of being instable; a flut-ter.

Simpl, a. (simp) Tottering, ready to fall.

Simplaidd, a. (simpl) Seeming to fall.

Simplaw, v. a. (simpl) To totter.

Simpliad, s. m. (simpl) A tottering.

Simsan, a. (sim—san) Tottering, ready to fall.

Simwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (sim—wr) A kind of ves-ture; a chimmar.

Sin, s. m. (si—in) That is an outside or surface; donation, alms.

*Sin dynion gweinio o gan;
 Sin i ereill sy'n arian.*

The alms of poor persons of white flour; the alms of others be in money.
L. G. Cothi.

Sinach, s. m.—pl. t. au (sin) A mere or landmark; a balk, a ridge; jungle; but, in Rhos and about Conwy, it is any spot of wild land in a cultivated field.

Terfyn dwy erw, dwy gwys, a hwaun a elwir sinach.

The boundary of two acres consists of two furrows, and that is called a ridge.
Welsh Laws.

Sinachad, s. m. (sinach) A cutting into dribblets.

Paid â sinachad y bara, cease with mangling the bread.
Dyfed.

Sinachu, v. a. (sinach) To cut into dribblets.

Sindal, s. m. (sin—tal) Sindon, fine linen; cambric

A Dewi fab Sant sindal dudedd.

And Dewi son of Sant with a fine linen vest.

Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Sindw, s. pl. aggr. (sin—tw) That is forced to the surface; the scoria or cinders of a forge.

Siniad, s. m. (sin) A burning to cinders.

Siniaw, v. a. (sin) To reduce to cinders; to be-come cinders.

Siniawg, a. (sin) Abounding with cinders. *s. f.*

The part of a hearth which holds the cinders.

Siniawl, a. (sin) Of the quality of cinders.

Sinld, s. m. (sin) Surface, or scum.

Sinldr, s. m. (sinld) The scoria or dross of iron.

Sinldraw, v. a. (sinldr) To form dross.

Siob, s. f.—pl. t. au (si—ob) A tuft; a tassel.

Sioba, s. f. dim. (siob) A tuft; the crest of a bird.

Siobawg, a. (siob) Having a tuft, tufted.

Siobo, s. m. dim. (siob) A tuft; a sprinkle used in throwing holy water.

Tynal Collen y siobo allan, ac o ferol y dwf heulgid m o penau; ac ar hyn y difanant o'i olwg.

Collen pulled out the sprinkler, and he threw the holy water over them; and upon that they vanished out of his sight.
Buchold Colen.

Siobyn, s. m. dim. (siob) A small tuft.

Siobynawg, a. (siobyn) Tufted; crested.

Siobynu, v. a. (siobyn) To form a small tuft.

Sioch, s. f.—pl. t. au (si—och) That spreads out; bushy hair.

Siochen, s. f. dim. (sioch) A small tuft of hair; a bushy tuft.

Siochi, v. a. (sioch) To form a tuft, to make bushy.

Siol, s. m. (si—ol) The top of the head; the skull.

Siolyn, s. m. dim. (siol) A noddle.

Sionc, a. (si—onc) Brisk, nimble, active; flip-pant

Sioncaidd, a. (sionc) Somewhat brisk.

Sioncawl, a. (sionc) Tending to vivacity.

Sioncedd, s. m. (sionc) Briskness, nimbleness.

Sionci, v. a. (sionc) To make brisk; to become brisk, or lively.

Sioncwydd, s. m. (sionc) Briskness, vivacity.

*Ond mawr na feddal sioncwydd Rhian
 Rygyngu cecne rhag angus!*

How odd it is that the briskness of France should not drive a trip some time to escape from death!
Ellis Wym, R. Cap.

Siopos, s. pl. aggr. (siob) What is all in shatter; a mass bruised or beat together.

Sipiad, s. m. (sib) A sipping, a drawing with the lips, a drawing the lips together.

Sipian, s. m. (sib) A sipping, a smacking of lips.

Sipian, v. a. (sib) To keep sipping; to sip.

Sipiaw, v. a. (sib) To draw the lips.

Sipiawl, a. (sib) Sipping, drawing the lips.

Sipledig, a. (sipiad) Sipped, drawn with the lip.

Sipiwr, s. m.—pl. sipiwr (sib—gwr) A sipper.

Sipyn, s. m. dim. (sib) A single sip.

Sir, s. m. (si—ir) Cheer, solace, comfort.

Siriad, s. m. (sir) A cheering, a comforting.

Siriaw, v. a. (sir) To cheer, to be cheered.

Siriawl, a. (sir) Cheering, or cheerful.

Siriedig, a. (siriad) Cheered, comforted.

Siriolder, s. m. (siriawl) Cheerfulness.

Sirioledd, s. m. (siriawl) Cheerfulness.

Sirioli, v. a. (siriawl) To make cheerful; to be-come cheerful.

Sis, s. m. (si—is) A sharp low sound; a whisper.

Sisial, s. m. (sis) A gossip. *v. a.* To whisper.

Sisiala, v. a. (sisial) To keep whispering.

Sisialawg, a. (sisial) Full of whispering.

Sisialn, v. a. (sisial) To whisper, to mutter.

Sisialwr, s. m.—pl. sisialwr (sisial—gwr) A whisperer; a gossip.

Sisaw, v. imper. (sis) Only used to drive *sewis*

Sistrain, v. a. (sis) To whisper, to buzz.

Sitell, s. f.—pl. t. i (sid) A whisk, a brush.

Sitelliad, s. m. (sitell) A whisking round.

Sitellu, v. a. (sitell) To whisk round.

Sitiad, s. m. (sid) A whirling, a whisking round.

Sitiaw, v. a. (sid) To whirl, to whisk round.

Sitiawl, a. (sid) Whirling, whisking round.

Sitiwr, s. m.—pl. sitiwyr (sitiaw—gwr) One who whirls, turns, or goes round.

*Seth awr y bonn
Yn caw'r bertiau,
Cyn cwrdd a Satana,
Sitiwr Tartara.*

Seven hours had they been guarding the garden, before meeting with Satana, the ranger of Tartarus.

Sitr, s. m. (sid) That jags, or that shreds.
Sitrach, s. m. (sitr) That is in jags or shreds, like a beaten end of a stick.

Sitrachawg, a. (sitrach) Jagged, or in shreds.
Sitrachied, s. m. (sitrach) A jagging, a shredding
Sitrachu, v. a. (sitrach) To jag, or to shred.

Siw, s. m. (si) A hiss. **Siw!** An exclamation used in driving fowls away.

Nid odd na siw na siw.

There was not hiss nor mew.

Adage.

Siwen, s. m. (siw) An epithet for the mermaid, the general name for which is *morforwyn*.

Siwr, s. m.—pl. siwyr (si—gwr) A hisser.

SO, s. f. r. A spread out, along, or over.

Sob, s. m.—pl. t. au (sy—ob) A tuft; a bunch, a cluster; a mass.

Soba, s. f. dim. (sob) A small tuft, bunch, cluster, or mass.

Soban, s. f. dim. (sob) A small tuft, or bunch.

Socan, s. f. dim. (sog) A wallower. *Socan cira, socas lwyd*, a fieldfare.

Socas, s. f. (sog) A wallower; the fieldfare.

locyn, s. m. dim. (sog) A pig; an urchin, a boy, in droll style.

loch, s. f. (so—och) A sink, or a drain.

lodawl, a. (sawd) Tending to fix, implant, or settle; characteristic.

odi, v. a. (sawd) To constitute, to fix, or to set.

odiad, s. m. (sawd) A constituting, a fixing, or implanting.

odiawg, a. (sawdl) Having a heel, beeled.

odli, v. a. (sawdl) To heel; to trip the heel.

odliad, s. m. (sawdl) A heeling; a tripping.

odwedd, s. f. (sawd—gwedd) A characteristic.

oddawry, a. (sawdd) Capable of being sunk.

oddawl, a. (sawdd) Sinking; plunging.

oddedig, a. (sawdd) Being sunk or plunged.

ddediggaeth, s. m. (soddedig) The act of sinking

ddi, v. a. (sawdd) To sink, to submerge.

ddiad, s. m. (sawdd) A sinking; a plunging.

ddwr, s. m.—pl. soddwyr (soddi—gwr) A sinker

eg, s. m. (so—eg) That is puffed by seething; grains of malt; draft.

A fagyr gyda moch a ddwyg fwyta soeg.

That is bred with swine will learn to eat grains.

Yr hwch a dau a fwyty y soeg.

The silent sow eats the draft.

Hwch dy gyfalaf, hi a ddwyg iti fwyta soeg.

Be a sow thy companion, she will teach thee to eat grains.

egen, s. f. dim. (soeg) A swaggy female.

egi, v. a. (soeg) To puff up with moisture; to steep; to slabber.

eglyd, a. (soeg) Puffed by steeping; slabbered

eglydrwydd, s. m. (soeglyd) A steeped state; slabbiness.

fi, s. m.—pl. soffydd (sawf) Stubble.

fawg, a. (soff) Having stubble, stubbly.

fiar, s. f.—pl. soffieir (soff—iar) A quail; also called *Rhinc*.

flyn, s. m. dim. (soff) A single stubble.

g, s. f. (so—og) A wallow, a spread.

ga, a. (sog) Wallowing; slovenly. *Geneth sog*, a slovenly girl. *Sil*.

Som, s. f.—pl. t. au (sy—om) A vacuity, a void; a balk, a disappointment.

Somawl, a. (som) Disappointing, balking.

Somedig, a. (som) Disappointed, balked.

Somedigaeth, s. f. (somedig) Disappointment.

Nid somedigaeth ond gwralg.

There is no deception equal to a woman.

Adage.

Somedigawl, a. (somedig) Disappointing.

Somedd, s. m. (som) A disappointment.

Somgar, a. (som) Apt to disappoint.

Somgar a soma ei hunan yn y diwedd.

The deceitful will deceive himself at last.

Adage.

Somgarwch, s. m. (somgar) Aptness to balk.

Somi, v. a. (som) To balk, to disappoint.

Y cryf a'r doeth—

Dleyweth dau a somir.

The strong and the wise, two that suddenly will be deceived.

E. Eoson a Aber Dar.

Somlad, s. m. (som) A disappointing, a balking.

Somlant, s. m. (som) A disappointment.

Somwr, s. m.—pl. somwyr (som—gwr) A balker; a disappointer, a deceiver.

Son, s. m.—pl. t. ion (so—on) A noise; a report; a rumour; a mention. **v. a.** To noise; to report; to mention. *Mae son amdani*, there is talk about her; *na wna son amdanad*, do not cause a talk about thee:—*Na son*, do not say so; *taw a son*, hold thy tongue.

Son am y son amdanu,

Ni cheir son dda o hano.

To talk of the talk about him, no good talk will be had from that.

Adage.

A fo doeth, ar fyd wethion,

A dwys i'r, fo dau a son.

Such as he wise, at present on the world, with a significant word, he will cease with talking.

T. Frys.

Sonfawr, a. (son) Noisy, or rambling.

Songryf, a. (son—cryf) Of powerful noise.

Soniad, s. m. (son) A noising, a reporting, a rumouring, a mentioning.

Sonial, s. m. (son) A continued noise. **v. a.** To keep a continual noise.

O edwedd Mortal

A gwedl Rhys mawr y sonial.

For the disappearing of Mortal, and after Rhys great the lamentation.

Llywarch Hen.

Soniaw, v. a. (son) To noise; to report; to rumour; to make mention; to talk. *Gostega bach a sonio amdanad*, silence every body that shall talk about thee.

Soniwn bellach am—ddyledswyddau truaidd.

We will mention now about domestic duties.

Theo. Eoson.

Soniawl, a. (son) Noising, reporting, rumouring.

Soniawr, s. m. (son) That is noisy, or loud.

Eis hould a drywanaf drwy garawg soniawr ei ll.

Our soul had been made to pass through a brook of noisy food.

D. Ddu, p. 124.

Soniedig, a. (soniad) Noised, reported, rumoured, mentioned, talked.

Soniwr, s. m.—pl. soniwr (son—gwr) A man who makes a report or rumour; a mentioner; a talker.

Sopen, s. f.—pl. t. i (sob) Any mass squeezed or trussed together; a bundle, a truss. *Sopen o gaws*, a ball of cheese curds; *sopen o flew*, a bundle of hair; *sopen o wair*, a truss of hay.

Dos, y sopen front, Go, thou dirty baggage.

Sopenawg, a. (sopen) Being squeezed into a mass.

Sopeniad, s. m. (sopen) A squeezing into a mass, a making into a bundle.

Sopenu, v. a. (sopen) To bundle, to truss.

3 S 2

Sopiad, s. m. (sob) A pressing together into a mass; a bundling, a trussing.

Sopiaw, v. a. (sob) To press together into a mass; to bundle, to truss.

Sôr, s. m. (sy—or) The state of being pressed upon, chafed, or irritated; the being displeased or silently angry; sullenness. *a. Sullen, sulky; angry; harsh, grating; sullen.*

*Dial yn sôr am dori
Da glos, Duw, dy eglwys di.*

Avenge harshly, for breaking a goodly sanctuary, God, thy church.

Sôriad, s. m. (sôr) A displeasing; a becoming displeased, sullen, or sulky.

Sôradow, a. (sôradow) Capable of displeasing.

Sôrawl, a. (sôr) Displeasing, tending to sullenness.

Soredig, a. (sorad) Displeased, offended.

Soredigaeth, s. m. (soredig) The act of displeasing; displeasure, sullenness.

Sôri, v. a. (sôr) To press upon; to chafe; to displease, to offend; to render sullen or sulky; to become displeased or offended; to grow sullen or sulky. *Ystafell sôri, a sulking room: Na sôra wrth dy fwyd, do not quarrel with thy victuals.*

Nid sôri yt ar dy fam.

Be there not for thee to be sulky to thy mother. Adage.

*Ni fydd am nid fo,
Na bryn, na thyno,
Na rhyuawd godo
Rhag gwyot pan soro.*

There can be no where free, nor hill, nor dale, nor the least of shelter from the wind when it shall rage. Taliesin.

Sôriad, s. m.—pl. sôriaid (sôr) A grating, chafing, or irritating; a becoming offended, sullen, or sulky.

Saer dy fawl, sôriad wyf fi.

The author of thy praise, an offended one am I. R. Ddu.

Sôriannawl, a. (sôriant) Tending to displeasure, offensive; tending to sullenness.

Sôriannu, v. a. (sôriant) To cause displeasure, offence, or sullenness.

Sôriant, s. m. (sôr) Displeasure, disgust, offence; sullenness.

Sôrig, a. (sôr) Apt to take offence; sulky.

Sôrilyd, a. (sôr) Apt to grow angry, or sulky.

Sôrilydrwydd, s. m. (sôrilyd) Aptness to be offended, or sulky.

Sorod, s. pl. aggr. (sôr) Small particles, parts, or fragments; shatters; dregs, dross, sordes; also called *swrwd*.

Sorodi, v. a. (sorod) To yield dross or dregs.

Sorth, s. f. (sôr) That is sudden, imminent, or upon; chance.

Sorth, a. (sôr) Sudden; imminent, falling; unwieldy; slothful; rude, rough, fell.

*Ffryd dda i'n cadw'n holl ddiwerth,
O ffwrn a safn uffern sorth.*

Wholesome faith to keep us pleasantly without price, from the furnace and the jaw of precipitous hell. S. Mawddwy.

Noth, s. m. (sy—oth) That is on the outside.

Sothach, s. pl. aggr. (soth) Refuse, dross.

*Llyw a'm dysgawld hawdd hoddiau gwyd berffaith,
Nid fal sothach-faith berdd cuth Cawaw.*

A chief has instructed me with facility to acquire the perfect song, not like the refuse-speech of the slavish bard of Cawaw. Sefnyu.

Sothachlyd, a. (sothach) Abounding with refuse.

Sothachu, v. a. (sothach) To cast a refuse.

SU, s. m. r. That tends to pervade; a buzz.

Suad, s. m. (su) A buzzing; a lulling; a lullaby.

Suaw, v. a. (su) To hush, to lull to rest.

Suawl, a. (su) Hushing, lulling to rest.

Sucan, s. m. (sug) Any thing seethed, or steeped, washbrew, gruel, flummery; small beer. *Suca blasod, cawl dwr, water gruel; sucan gryn, bruchan, candle, made with soured or seethed oatmeal, and sweetened.*

Gwell sucan meddiant no gwin cardawd.

Better is small beer than is one's own wine on chairs. Adag.

Sucanaidd, a. (sucan) Of a washy quality.

Sud, s. m. (su—ud) A first glance; an exterior appearance; condition, fashion, shape. *A ryd ti yn dda dy sud? Art thou in a good way?*

Sudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (su—udd) That pervades or sinks in; moisture; juice, sap.

Suddadwy, a. (sudd) Capable of pervading; capable of containing juice.

Suddas, s. m. (sudd) A sinking, an immersion. *Clych suddas, water bubbles.*

Suddaw, v. a. (sudd) To sink in, to pervade; to sink; to become sunk. *Suddaw lleng, to sink a ship.*

Suddawl, a. (sudd) Tending to sink in, or to pervade; sinking.

Suddedig, a. (sudd) Pervaded as moisture; moist.

Suddiad, s. m. (sudd) A sinking, a plunging.

Suddiant, s. m. (sudd) Pervasion of moisture; a sinking.

Sug, s. m.—pl. t. ion (su—ng) An imbibing principle; a suck, or drawing; what is imbibed; juice, sap.

Sugaeth, s. m. (sug) The state of being juicy; moisture; succulence.

Sugaethan, s. m. (sugaeth) What is suckled. washbrew, caudle; a poultice.

Sugaw, v. a. (sug) To imbibe; to fill with juice; to have juice.

Sugawl, a. (sug) Imbibing; juicy; succulent.

Sugedig, a. (sug) Imbibed; filled with juice.

Suger, s. m. (sug) Extracted juice; cyder.

Sugiad, s. m. (sug) An imbibing of juice; a becoming juicy.

Suglian, s. m. (sug—llian) A cerecloth, a drawing plaster.

Sugn, s. m. (sug) A suck: *suga y geifr*, woodbine or honey-suckle.

Sugnad, s. m. (sugn) A sucking, an imbibing.

Sugnai, s. c. (sugn) That sucks or imbibes.

Sugnaw, v. a. (sugn) To suck, to imbibe.

Sugnawl, a. (sugn) Sucking, imbibing.

Sugnbeiriant, s. m. (sugn—peiriant) An hydraulic machine; a pump.

Sugnbib, s. f.—pl. t. an (sugn—pib) A drawing pipe; a syringe.

Sugndraeth, s. m.—pl. sugndreathydd (sugndraeth) A quicksand.

Sugndrec, s. m. (sugn—tree) A pump.

Sugnedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sugnad) A sucking pump.

Sugneidd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sugnai) A pump.

Sugnfor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (sugn—mor) A vortex in the sea; a quicksand.

Sugnostrel, s. m.—pl. t. an (sugn—castrel) A sucking-bottle.

Sugniad, s. m. (sugn) A sucking, or imbibing.

Sugnwr, s. m.—pl. sugnwyr (sugn—gwr) One who sucks, or imbibes.

Sugnwydr, s. m.—pl. suguwydrau (sugn—gwydr) A cupping-glass.

Sugnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sugn) A pump.

Sugolaeth, *s. m.* (sugawl) Succalency.

Sugoli, *v. a.* (sugawl) To render juicy; to become juicy or succulent.

Sugr, *s. m.*—*pl.* sugron (sug) An extracted juice crystallized; sugar.

Sugraw, *v. a.* (sugr) To sugar; to sweeten.

Sugrawl, *a.* (sugr) Of the quality of sugar.

Sul, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. iau (su—ul) That extends round; the sun. *Dydd Sul*, Sunday; also called *Dywsul*, *Dydd yr Arglwydd*, and simply *Sul*. *Sul*, a *gwyb*, a *gwaiht*, Sunday, holiday, and work-day; *Sul y gweddiâu*, rogation Sunday.

Sulwyn, *s. m.* (sul—gwyn) Whitsunday.

Sulw, *s. m.* (sul) Observation, notice, remark. *Dal sulw*, take notice.

Sulw, *s. m.* (sulw) A scope round; exploration.

Sum, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. iau (su—um) Amplitude, magnitude, bulk, size; sum. *Nid oes gyddde fawr o sum*, it is of no great bulk.

Sumiad, *s. m.* (sum) A bestowing amplitude, or magnitude; a becoming of bulk; a making observation as to size; a summing.

Sumiaw, *v. a.* (sum) To endue with amplitude, or magnitude; to sum; to deduce the size or bulk of a thing by positing it in the hand.

Sumiawl, *a.* (sum) Relating to amplitude.

Sumiedig, *a.* (sumiad) Endued with bulk; measured as to size; summed.

Sumiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* sumwyr (sum—gwr) One who deduces the size of a body.

Sur, *s. m.* (su—ur) The state or quality of sourness; an acid. *a.* Sour, acid; stale. *Llaeth sur*, sour milk; *afaleu surion*, crab apples; *cirtia surion*, sloes.

Ni chair afal per ar brwn wr.

No sweet apple can be had from a sour tree.

Adapt.

Suraidd, *a.* (sur) Somewhat sour, subacid.

Suran, *s. f.*—*pl.* surain (sur) The sorrel. *Surain* *yr yd*, sheep's sorrel; *surain y maes*, *surain y wacen*, common sorrel; *surain y fran*, sorrel; *surain hirion*, *tafol y dwfr*, great water dock; *surain codawg*, winter cherry; *surain y coed*, *surain y gog*, *surain tairdalen*, wood sorrel.

Suranen, *s. f.* dim. (suran) A sorrel. *Suranen godawg*, *dagrau addaf*, winter-cherry plant.

Suraw, *v. a.* (sur) To sour, to turn sour; to make sour.

Surawl, *a.* (sur) Of a sour tendency.

Surber, *a.* (sur—per) Of an acid sweetness.

Surfwg, *s. m.* (sur—bwg) Sillabub.

Surdeb, *s. m.* (sur) Acidity, sourness; tartness.

Surder, *s. m.* (sur) Acidity, sourness; tartness.

Surdoes, *s. m.* (sur—toes) Sour dough, leaven.

Surdoesawg, *a.* (surdoes) Having leaven.

Surdoesawl, *a.* (surdoes) Leavening.

Surdoesl, *v. a.* (surdoes) To leaven.

Surdra, *s. m.* (sur) Acidity, or sourness.

Surdrwnc, *s. m.* (sur—trwnc) Stale urine.

Suredig, *a.* (sur) Acidulated or soured.

Surredd, *s. m.* (sur) Acidity, sourness.

Surfedd, *s. m.* (sur—medd) A syrup.

Surfelys, *a.* (sur—melys) Of an acid sweetness.

Surian, *s. f.*—*pl.* surialn (sur) A cherry.

Eurais wawd—

Er bouc blodau surian.

I have ornamented an elegy for her who is of the hue of the cherry blossoms. *H. ab Ein, Llyllio.*

Surni, *s. m.* (sur) Sourness, tartness, acidity.

Surwern, *s. f.* (sur—gwrn) A sour swamp; also an epithet for hell, consonant to the bardic theology.

Adapt. ydith guthen, surwen, old cyth.
Lid llin llawer gwas wathurych speigor
Lia du—

Mell, the retortacle of a slavish crew, a sour swamp that drives not, where there is space a yore dimly appearing without relief of the black host. *Carnodyn.*

Surn, *s. m.* dim. (sur) Any acid thing.

Sut, *s. m.* (sud) An exterior; appearance; manner, condition, plight; shape. *Pa sut sydd?* How goes it? *Naidia yna: Pa sut?* Jump to there: which way? How?

Wrth sut eu herith ar son
Yr adwainir y dyllod.

By the manner of their discourse in talking with the persons he knows. *Ira. Bryddad Hw.*

Sutiad, *s. m.* (sut) A seeming; giving a manner, form, or shape; a suiting.

Sutiaw, *v. a.* (sut) To endue with a manner, plight, or shape; to adapt, to suit.

Sutiawl, *a.* (sut) Relating to manner, condition, or shape; adapted, suiting, befitting.

Süwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* süwyr (su—gwr) A husher.

SW, *s. m. r.* That remains, that is on, fixed upon, or exterior.

Swb, *s. m.* (sw) That is piled, heaped, or pressed together; a bundle.

Swba, *s. m.* dim. (swb) A small hunch.

Swbach, *s. m.* (swb) That is drawn together in a heap.

Swbachiad, *s. m.* (swbach) A shrinking up.

Swbachn, *v. a.* (swbach) To shrink up; to become shrunk up or decrepit.

Swci, *s. m.* (swg) That is soaked; steepings. *Oen soci*, *oen llawfaeth*, a lamb reared by hand; *lle soci*, a calf reared by hand.

Swch, *s. f.*—*pl.* sychod (sw—wch) A snout; a soc. *Swch aradr*, ploughshare; *swch cegid*, the point of a shoe.

Sychu y swch i fynydd fr yrhyd.

To wipe the snout to go into the soil.

Adapt.

Swchiad, *s. m.* (swch) A snouting, a turning about with the snout.

Swchlaw, *v. a.* (swch) To snout; to search with the snout, as a pig, or a dog; also to share a plough.

Swchlawl, *a.* (swch) Belonging to the snout; belonging to a ploughshare.

Swd, *s. m.* (sw—wd) An exterior; appearance, manner, condition, plight; shape. *Sit.*

Swdd, *s. m.* (sw—dd) A frame, beams put together to support any thing; what is piled together.

Swdden, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. i (swdd) A beam.

Swf, *s. m.* (sw) That is on; a spot, a space.

Swg, *s. m.* (sw—wg) A soak, or imbibing.

Swga, *a.* (swg) Tending to soak; soaked; filthy.

Mor swga wyt ti! how filthy thou art!

Swgan, *s. f.* (swg) A slut, or a slattern.

Swgawl, *a.* (swg) Tending to soak; soaking, drenching.

Swgiaw, *v. a.* (swg) To soak; to become soaked, to become flaccid; to become filthy.

Swgiad, *s. m.* (swg) A soaking, a drenching; a growing flaccid; a becoming filthy.

Swl, *s. m.* (sw—wl) A flat space, or surface, the ground; soil, dirt.

Swl, *a.* (sw—wl) Flat; grounded, soiled.

Sawl'th gale, swl-tath gwyn;

Sawl swch y dyllod a son.

Feeble is thy attempt, with thy plain uniform speech; perch above the rafter and talk away. *D. ab Gwilym, fr werned.*

Swla, *a.* (swl) Being grounded, or covered with soil; dirty. *Sit.*

Swil, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (sw—wl) That is clear or open; a scene, a prospect.

Swilt, s. m.—pl. sylitan (swil) That has a clear surface; a shilling; money; treasure.

*Rhola ar ferch drwsach a drig,
Eyllt wedd, a swilt eiddig.*

I have fixed on a fair one fondness that will remain, with the form of Eyllt, and the treasure of a jealous cuff. D. ab Gwilym.

*Y gwar a gymerynt, a chuddedig swilt y ciododwyr a ranynt.
The city they got possession of, and the concealed treasure of the citizens they divided. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Swm, s. m. (sw—wm) The state of being together.

Swmer, s. m.—pl. t. i (swm) That supports, or keeps together; a beam. *Swmer car*, the hind part of a drag or dray, which holds up the load.

Swmerfarch, s. m.—pl. swmerfeirch (swmer—march) A sumpter-horse.

Swmeriad, s. m. (swmer) A supporting, uphold-ing, or propping; a fixing a beam.

Swmeru, v. a. (swmer) To support, uphold, or prop; to fix a beam.

Swml, s. m.—pl. symlau (swm—yl) A goad.

Swmwl, s. m.—pl. symylau (swm—wl) A goad.

Syml iawn roi swmwl ymad.

It was very simple to put a goad in thee. Llywelyn Moch.

Swm, s. m.—pl. syniau (sw—wn) A noise; a sound. *Swm taran*, the noise of thunder; *swm llw*, the noise of a multitude.

Swniad, s. m. (swn) A noising; a sounding.

Swniad, v. a. (swn) To make a continual noise; to make a clattering; to ring.

Swniaw, v. a. (swn) To noise; to sound.

Swniawl, a. (swn) Noisy, loud, sounding.

Swniedig, a. (swniad) Being noised, or sounded.

Swniwr, s. m.—pl. swniwyr (swn—gwr) One who makes a noise; a sounder.

Swp, s. m.—pl. sypiau (swb) A squeezed lump or mass; a heap; a pile; a bunch, a cluster. *Gwnaf di yn swp yn dy groen*, I will beat thee all to a mummy; *dyma fo yn un swp*, here it is all in a heap.

Swpws, s. pl. aggr. (swp) A heap of things squeezed or beat together.

Swr, s. m. (sw) That is surly, sullen, or cross; a surly one.

Swr, a. (sw) Surly, sullen, sulky, cross. *Dyn sur iawn*, a very ill-natured man.

Swri, s. m. (swr) Surliness; sullenness; a snarling; a barking. *Swri! swri!* words used to invite a dog to one.

Swrn, s. m.—pl. syrnau (sy—wrn) A small opening, space, or separation; a somewhat, a quantity, a little; the joint next to the foot of a quadruped; the pastern-joint or fetlock-joint.

A swrn hyd Ddywawwrn sydd.

And a good space till Saturday there is. D. ab Gwilym.

Swrnach, s. m. (swrn) A snarl, or a grin.

Swrnach, v. a. (swrn) To grin, or to snarl.

Swrndaraw, v. a. (swrn—taraw) To cut or knock the pastern-joints together.

Swrth, s. m. (swr) That is sudden, imminent, or falling.

Swrth, a. (swr) Sudden; imminent, falling; drowsy; unwieldy; slothful; rude, rough, fell. *Dywedi yn swrth*, thou speakest roughly. *Sil.*

Swrth pob diawg.

Every lazy one is clumsy. Adage.

Mor swrth y syrbloedd march Paen!

How suddenly fell the steed of Paen! Llywarch Hen.

Swrth oedd ei fyn'd, syrbloedd fo

Drwy oer iag i dir ango.

Had was his departing, he fell through severe affliction to the land of oblivion. Ed. Samuel.

Swrthdrwm, a. (swrth—trwm) Of a drowsy be-
viness.

Swrthlyd, a. (swrth) Apt to be drowsy.

Swrthyn, s. m. dim. (swrth) A clumsy one.

Swrwr, s. m. (swr) Surly, snarling; sullen.

Swrwd, s. pl. aggr. (swr) Parts, fragments; shat-
ters; dross, sordes. *Mac e yn swrwd yn ei groen*, he is all to shatters in his skin.

Swta, s. m. (swd) That is volatile, flying, or sudden; also soot. *a. Volatile, flying, sudden.*

Llu swta mewn llw swta.

Satan's host in livery of soot.

Ido Gwl.

Swtain, s. m.—pl. swtain (swd) A whitening post. It is called *bawd melinydd*, and *cod lwyd*.

Swtiad, s. m. (swt) A flying about; a being of sudden motion.

Swtiaw, v. a. (swt) To fly about; to be volatile & sudden.

Swtr, s. m. (swd) A sudden crack, or crash.

Swtrach, s. pl. aggr. (swtr) Dross, dreg.

Swtrws, s. pl. aggr. (swtr) That is bruised. *Tori yn swtrws*, to bruise to a mash.

Swth, s. m. (sw—wth) A frame, or what keeps together; a pile, a heap.

Swy, s. m. (sw) That is on, over, or exterior.

Swyd, s. m. (swy) That extends over; awe.

Swydaw, v. a. (swyd) To awe, to intimidate.

Swydawl, a. (swyd) Tending to awe.

Swydiad, s. m. (swyd) A creating an awe.

Swydu, a. (swyd) Tending to awe.

Swydd, s. f.—pl. t. an (swy) Employ, office, duty; suit; service, with respect to tenure; also a jurisdiction; a shire. *Tir a swydd wrthi*, land with service attached to it; *tir heb swydd*, land free of service: *Eis gmo yn un swydd*, I went there on purpose.

Drwg y swydd ni thal ei gwasnach.

Bad is the office that is not worth serving. Adg.

*A gado swydd afwysdawl
Y gyfrith ddifallh i ddawl.*

*And leave the intricate pursuit of the wicked law to the wit.
Ido Llywarch Hen.*

Swyddawg, a. (swydd) Having an office. *s. m.—pl. swyddogion*. An officer. *Swyddogion y llyn*, the officers of the court; *swyddogion llyn* & *llyn*, purveyors of meat and drink; *swyddog y dollfa*, an officer of the customs.

Swyddawl, a. (swydd) Official, of office.

Swyddfa, s. f.—pl. swyddfeydd (swydd) A place of business, or office.

Swyddgar, a. (swydd) Officious, full of business.

Swyddgarwch, s. m. (swyddgar) Officiousness.

Swyddogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. an (swyddawg) The sway or extent of any office; the jurisdiction of a county.

Had swyddogaeth a dythant yn mhob thr.

The seeds of office will grow in every land. Adg.

Swyddogawl, a. (swyddawg) Belonging to office.

Swyddogedig, a. (swyddawg) Officered.

Swyddoges, s. f.—pl. t. an (swyddawg) A female officer.

Swyddogi, v. a. (swyddawg) To hold an office.

Swyddogiad, s. m. (swyddawg) A holding an office.

Swyddwial, s. f.—pl. swyddwial (swydd—gwial) A rod of office.

Swyddwialen, s. f. (swyddwial) A rod of office.

Swyddwr, s. m.—pl. swyddwyr (swydd—gwr) An officer.

Swyddymgais, s. m. (swydd—ymgais) A seeking or looking after office.

wyddymgeislad, s. m. (swyddymgais) A seeking after an office.
wyddymgeislaw, v. a. (swyddymgais) To seek after an office.
wyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (swy) That is on the surface; froth; yeast; also suet. See *Ysgui*.

Maer y brawd a gollf swyf a blonog ysgui y Rys.

The lord steward shall have the suet and the lord of the animals of the palace. *Welsh Laws.*

ryfaw, v. n. (swyf) To produce a scum or surface; to yield suet; to turn to suet.
ryfaw, s. a. (swyf) Having a scum; having suet.
ryfedd, s. m. (swyf) That becomes a surface or coating; suet.
ryfen, s. f. (swyf) Scum, froth, or top.
ryfi, s. m. (swyf) Scum, froth, or top.
ryfind, s. m. (swyf) A yielding scum or surface; a yielding suet.
ryl, s. f.—pl. t. on (swy) A saving.
rylaw, v. a. (swyl) To save, or to put by.

Swylaw ar y clyd dweiddaf.

To save when reduced to the last scrap.

Adage.

rya, s. f.—pl. t. lon (swy) A preservative, protection, or comfort; a remedy; a charm. *Dwfr hys, holy water; swyn ddrwg, bad comfort.*

Gwae i na allaf, ha fwrch!

Dy ddrwg yna gwaethu swyn sorch.

Woe to me that I cannot, oh maid! bear thee away by making a love charm. *Irish Text.*

yna, v. a. (swyn) To collect preservatives or emedies; to deal in charms.

ynaw, v. a. (swyn) To apply a preservative, omfort or cure; to charm; to bless; to save armless; to excuse.

*A'm swynnedi Math,
 Cyn benn ddiard!
 A'm swynwyl i Wdion,
 Mawr-aw y Brythod:
 O Ewrye, o Euron,
 O Euron, o Fedron,
 O bamp pamwnt calyddion
 Athrawon all Math.*

Math had given one preserving means, before that I was made mortal; I was also made secure by Gwion, the mighty profound of the Brythod; by Ewrye, by Euron, by Euron by Medron, by the times five hundred thousand arts of doctors equal to Math. *Taliesin.*

Dew o nef a'th swynaw.

God of heaven both blessed thee.

L. P. Mech.

nawg, a. (swyn) Possessed of a preserving virtue.

nawl, a. (swyn) Preservative; tending to comfort; curative; blessing; tending to charm.

nedig, a. (swyn) Furnished with a preservative, or remedy; endowed with a charm.

Dwfr a halen swynedig ya y bodyn.

Consecrated water and salt in the baptism.

Ll. Gwyn Hergest.

nedigaeth, s. f. (swynedig) The act of preserving or remedying by some hidden virtue; a preserving by charm.

nedigawl, a. (swynedig) Tending to preserve to remedy by any hidden virtue.

ifri, s. m. (swyn—bri) The daisy.

gyfaredd, s. f.—pl. t. lon (swyn—cyfaredd) amulet; witchcraft.

gyfareddawg, a. (swyngyfaredd) Possessed witchcraft.

gyfareddawl, a. (swyngyfaredd) Belonging witchcraft.

gyfareddiad, s. m. (swyngyfaredd) A practicing of witchcraft.

gyfareddu, v. a. (swyngyfaredd) To practise deal in witchcraft.

Swyngyfareddwr, s. m. (swyngyfaredd—gwr) A dealer in witchcraft.

Swyniad, s. m. (swyn) A preserving, a comforting; the applying of a remedy; a charming; a blessing; a saving harmless; an excusing.

Swynogl, s. f.—pl. t. au (swynawg) An amulet, a charm.

Yeo Pfolleob a wleagl andanuf ryw arall o barnale, yr hon a elwir o'rogonnat—o'm basogol i afyn cygher i wleagdd y swynoglas, ya writhwyneb i gyfrith Daw.

Thereupon Folly arrayed me in another sort of attire, which is called valagery—that would impute me to ask counsel from women who deal in charms, contrary to the law of God.

Merchawg Cwydrad.

Swynogli, v. a. (swynogl) To apply a preservative; to apply a remedy; to charm; to fascinate.

Y gairia hyn a'm swynogol i, merys ag yr oedd hir gonyf, o etates cael gwled y llys hinfidd hwn.

Those words fascinated me, as it was tedious to me, for want of getting to see that palace of summer days.

Merchawg Cwydrad.

Swynogliad, s. m. (swynogl) Fascination.

Swynoglwyr, s. m.—pl. swynoglwyr (swynogl—gwr) A dealer in spells, a fascinater.

Swynwr, s. m.—pl. swynwyr (swyn—gwr) One who uses a preservative, or remedy; a comforter; a dealer in amulets, or charms; a magician. *Swynwr drwg wyt ti, thou art a Job's comforter.*

Swynwraig, s. f.—pl. swynwraigdd (swyn—gwraig) A woman who deals in charms.

Swynydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (swyn) A wizard.

Swys, s. m.—pl. t. au (sy—wys) A scope round; emotion; impulse; a throb, a throw.

*Cynnyddwn nloann, heb swysau seuth,
 Can na Daw fry freinleuth.*

We also shall grow up, without the arrow thrown, in the kingdom of our God on high.

Cynyddwr.

Swysaw, v. a. (swys) To fill with emotion.

Swysawg, a. (swys) Having emotion, or impulse.

*Bid swynawg ton tu porth Wryn,
 Bid swynawg serchawg, bawwg breyr.*

Foamy be the wave towards the port of Gwynn, anxious be the lover, exalted be the chieftain.

Gwynleuth.

Swysawl, a. (swys) Tending to give impulse.

Swysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (swys) A producing emotion, impulse, or feeling.

Swyson, s. pl. aggr. (swys) Emotions; passions.

SY, s. m. r. That is, existeth, or remaineth; that is fixed or stated; a star. **v. n.** Is, existeth, or hath a being. It is used as a prefix in composition.

Pwybyng sy heb wrail sy heb ymryson.

Whoever is without a wife is without contention.

Adage.

Syber, a. (swb—er) Having a low tendency; of good conduct, sober, staid.

Tri hardd byd: dwyflaw, calydd, a syber.

The three ornaments of the world: the pious, the ingenuous, and the one of sober conduct.

Cating ab Gwynllyth.

Syberedig, a. (syber) Being rendered of sober demeanour.

Syberl, s. m. (syber) A good demeanour; neatness; sobriety.

Syberw, a. (syber) Stately, magnificent, noble; courteous, generous; supercilious, haughty, highminded; elegant. *Meirch syberw, proud steeds; ach syberw, a noble lineage.*

Y neb a ddyweto ya syberw, neu ya hagr, wrth y brein, taied dair-ba camlwr.

Whoever shall speak superciliously, or unseemly, to the king, let him pay three kine for compensation of injury.

Welsh Laws.

A rhag syberwdd Rolant of a edenic iddo gyng.

And from Rolant being so magnanimous he suffered him to sleep.

H. Cer. Mag—Mabingion.

Pan glywyr bod enw breichn iddynt, syberwch fyddant.

When it shall be heard that they possess the name of a king,
more arrogant will they be.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Syberwad, s. m. (syberw) A rendering stately.
Syberwaidd, a. (syberw) Tending to be stately.
Syberweiddrwydd, s. m. (syberwaidd) Stateliness.
Syberwi, v. a. (syberw) To make stately, to become noble, high, or elated; to become elegant.
Syberwyd, s. m. (syberw) Stateliness, magnificence; nobleness; courtesy, generosity, munificence; highmindedness; haughtiness, elegance. *Rhodd a syberwyd gorsedd, the grant and courtesy of a convention. Barddas.*

Gwell syberwyd no bonedd.

Better is courtesy than nobility.

Adage.

Er dy syberwyd, pwylla wrtho heno.

For thy honour, be comendate to him this night.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Llawer a berio Roiant eu coll o wyrda, o'i syberwyd ef.

Many did Roiant cause to perish of brave men, owing to his
highmindedness.
H. Car. Mag—Mabinogion.

Sybid, s. m. (swb) That is all in a heap.
Sybidan, s. f. dim. (sybid) A weakly female.
Sybidyn, s. m. dim. (sybid) A worthless fellow.
Sybw, s. m. (swb—wb) A rumple, a pressing out of shape.
Sybwbiad, s. m. (sybw) A tumbling about; a rumpling.
Sybwbiaw, v. a. (sybw) To toss, to rumple.
Sybwbiwr, s. m. (sybw) A tosser, a rumpler.
Sybwll, s. m.—pl. sybyllau (sy—pwll) A puddle, or a plash.

Sybwrr, s. m.—pl. sybyrrau (sy—bwrr) Bundle.
Sybywydd, s. pl. aggr. (swb—gwydd) Pines, or fir-trees.

Sybywydden, s. f. dim. (sybywydd) A pine-tree.
Sybyllawg, a. (sybwll) Having puddles, plashy.
Sybyllid, s. m. (sybwll—tir) Plashy ground.
Sybyllu, v. a. (sybwll) To make plashy.
Sybyrnawg, a. (sybwrr) Banded, trussed.
Sybyrnawl, a. (sybwrr) Like a bundle.
Sybyrniad, s. m. (sybwrr) A bundling.
Sybyrnaw, v. a. (sybwrr) To bundle.
Sybyryn, s. m. dim. (sybwrr) A little bundle.
Sych, s. m. (sy—ych) Drought. *a. Dry. Dillad*
sychion, dry clothes.

Tri pheth anhawdd eu cael: dwfr sych, tan gwlyb, a gwrald ddaear.

Three things difficult to be obtained: dry water, wet fire, and a silent wife.

Adage.

Tri pheth a gryffiant y coff: gorwedd ar wely caled, wybren oerlyd, a bwyd sych.

Three things that strengthen the body: a laying on a hard bed, a cold atmosphere, and dry victuals.

Adage.

Sychadwy, a. (sych) Capable of drying.
Sychawl, a. (sych) Tending to dry, drying.
Sychbilen, s. f.—pl. t. au (sych—pilen) A dry film.
Sychder, s. m. (sych) Drought, or dryness.
Syched, s. m. (sych) Drought; thirst. *Gad imi dori fy syched, let me quench my thirst.*

Dymunaw ydd wyf y dydd y cyfarfyddom ni yghyd; canys syched eu gwael bwynt y sydd arnaf.

I am wishing for the day when we shall meet together; for a thirst after their blood is upon me.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Sychedawl, a. (syched) Tending to cause thirst.
Sychediad, s. m. (syched) A thirsting; a causing thirst.

Sychedig, a. (syched) Being made dry; thirsty.
Sychedigaeth, s. m. (sychedig) A causing to be dry, or thirsty.

Sychedigawl, a. (sychedig) Tending to make dry.

Sychedigrwydd, s. m. (sychedig) A dried state.

Sychedu, v. n. (syched) To thirst, to be thirsty.
Sychedwr, s. m.—pl. sychedwyr (syched—gwr) A thirster.

Sychedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (syched) A thirster.
Sychfa, s. f.—pl. sychfeydd (sych) A drying place.
Sychgernyn, s. m. dim. (sych—cernyn) A dry scale, or scurf.

Sychin, s. f. (sych—hin) Dry weather.
Sychinawg, a. (sych—hin) Being dry weather.
Sychiad, s. m. (sych) A drying, a siccation.
Sychiadu, v. a. (sychiad) To desiccate, to siccate.
Sychiannawl, a. (sychiant) Desiccative, desiccant.
Sychiannu, v. a. (sychiant) To desiccate.
Sychiant, s. m. (sych) Desiccation, siccation.
Sychin, s. f. (sych) Drought, or dry weather.

Hen ar y sychin, phannu ar y gwlth.

Sow on the dry weather, plant on the wet weather.

Adage.

Sychmer, s. m. (sych—mer) Paroxysm of a hectic.
Sychnych, s. m. (sych—nych) A dry pining.
Sychnychdawl, s. m. (sychnych) Consumption.
Sychnychiad, s. m. (sychnych) A pining of tubes.
Sychnychu, v. n. (sychnych) To pine with a tube.
Sychrwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (sych—rwyd) A dry web, or film, on the eye; also called *sychgryn, sychbilen, and rhuchen*.

Sychu, v. a. (sych) To dry, to wipe dry; to become dry. *Sycha dy drwyg, wipe thy nose.*

Hyd y daw y gwlaw, ac y gwlych gwaed;

Hyd y chwyso haf, a hyd y sych.

Ni'm dauw o wgerdd ond tra oerddig;

Ni'm dauw o lawredd pan orweddig.

Whilst rain shall come, and winter drowns; whilst summer warms
protector, and whilst I dried; I shall not be concerned for a
course but whilst thou dost sojourn; I shall care not for to me
when thou shalt be laid down.

Gr. Isgari.

Sychwr, s. m.—pl. sychwyr (sych—gwr) A dryer, a wiper.

Sychwydd, s. pl. aggr. (sych—gwydd) Dry wood, fuel; also called *tanwydd, and cynud*.

Sychydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sych) A desiccant.
Sydyn, a. (swd) Abrupt, quick, sudden.
Sydynrwydd, s. m. (sydyn) Abruptness.
Sydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (sy) That is, existeth, or remaineth; rest. *v. n. Is, existeth, or hath a being. Pwy sydd yna? who is there?*

Freuer wen, brodyr a'ch fu,

Pan glywyd gywreidd lla,

Ni ochr yddall sydd gwanha.

Fair Freuer, brothers hast thou had, when they should have
din of army, their shade would not be left to cover them.

Gr. Isgari.

Gwae hi y ddraig goch, canys ei hualall sydd yn brynn.

Woe to her, the red dragon, for her destruction is upon her.

Gr. Isgari.

Syddawl, a. (sydd) Relating to being or dwelling.
Syddiad, s. m. (sydd) A being, a remaining.
Syddu, v. a. (sydd) To exist, to abide, to dwell.
Syddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (sydd) A habitation; a tenement.

Cawn seidd, llw can, i'n syddys,

Cain wiell a gwaiddall gryn.

We shall have a nest, thou of blossoms here, for our shade, is
fair branches and the green leaves of the glen.

Gr. Isgari.

Syddynawl, a. (syddyn) Tenementary, of a farm.
Syddyniad, s. m. (syddyn) A holding a tenement.
Syddynn, v. a. (syddyn) To take up a settled abode; to hold a tenement.

Syddynwr, s. m.—pl. syddynwyr (syddyn—gwr) fixed inhabitant; a husbandman, a farmer.

Syfa, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (swf) A riddle; also called *rhidyll*.

A gollir yn y syfa a gair yn y gwgr.

What is lost in the riddle will be found in the secret.

Gr. Isgari.

syfag, s. f.—pl. t. an (swf—ag) That is out-spreading.

Pwybyddag a ffriso dy, talied—am y pollon syfagau, ceiniawg.
Whoever damages a house, let him pay for the poles for out-spreading, a penny. *Welsh Laws.*

syfal, a. (sy—mal) Fickle, changeable.

syfalad, s. m. (syfal) A rendering fickle.

syfaliu, v. a. (syfal) To render fickle; to become fickle or uncertain.

syfaldawd, s. m. (syfal) Fickleness, uncertainty.

syfalu, v. a. (syfal) To act with fickleness.

sy, s. pl. aggr. (swf) Strawberries; also called *meys*.

Lle am y syf am y neldredd.

Where the strawberries abound there snakes abound. *Adage.*

syfen, s. f. dim. (syf) A single strawberry.

Syfen yn mole huch.

A strawberry in a sow's belly.

Adage.

syf, s. m. (swf) A tendency to move.

syfiad, s. m. (syf) A moving, a stirring.

syfiawg, a. (syf) Having motion or stir.

syfiad, s. m. (syf) A moving, a stirring.

syfiwr, s. m.—pl. syfiwyr (syf—gwr) A stirrer.

sydyd, v. a. (syf) To move, to stir; to be moved.

Na syfied un oddyn, let no one stir from there; o syfi, if thou stirrest.

syf, a. (swf) Of a firm quality.

syfnaw, a. (syfn) Of a firm quality.

syfnawd, s. m. (syfn—cnawd) Firm flesh.

Owng na ddiolwg saith noswath.
Gwasgawd mwythaw syfnawd maith.

A garment that she will not put off for seven nights, the shelter of a delicate plump firm flesh. *D. ab Gwilym.*

syfnid, s. m. (syfn) A making firm.

syfnu, v. a. (syfn) To make firm or hard.

syfr, a. (swf) Tending to make hard or severe.

syfrdan, s. m. (syfr—tan) A state of giddiness.

Yn mhob man syfrdan sydd,
A blinaw heb lawenydd.

In every place there is distraction, and weariness void of pleasure. *D. Brufas.*

syfrdan, a. (syfr—tan) Giddy, dizzy; stupified; delirious.

Coll medd y frdan, syfrdan son
Dinguan, pan gafai ddiogan;
Felly'r gwyr a falgarant.

Coll quoth the raven, slandering with crazy noise, when she has had enough; so the men who falsely love. *D. ab Dafydd Llwyd.*

syfrdaidd, a. (syfrdan) Tending to be giddy, dizzy, or crazy; somewhat stupified.

syfrdanaw, a. (syfrdan) Stupifying.

syfrdandawd, s. m. (syfrdan) Giddiness, dizziness; stupefaction; delirium; craziness.

syfrander, s. m. (syfrdan) Giddiness; craziness.

syfranedd, s. m. (syfrdan) Giddiness, craziness.

syfraniad, s. m. (syfrdan) A making giddy, dizzy, or crazy; a stupifying.

syfranu, v. a. (syfrdan) To make giddy, or dizzy, to stupify; to astonish; to become giddy, dizzy, or stupified.

syfranus, a. (syfrdan) Tending to make giddy or dizzy; stupifying.

syfrdanwr, s. m.—pl. syfrdanwyr (syfrdan—gwr) One who makes giddy; a stupifier.

syriad, s. m. (syfr) A rendering severe.

syru, v. a. (syfr) To render hard or severe.

syd, s. m. (swf) That is gradual, that forms a space.

s, s. f.—pl. t. iau (sy—yg) A chain formed of links; a trace; also called *tid*, and *rhaw*. *Bow-ys*, the chain extending from the plough beam to the yoke.

VOL. II.

Sygan, s. m. (sy—can) A whisper; a mutter.

Syganawl, a. (sygan) Whispering, muttering.

Syganriad, s. m. (sygan) A whispering, muttering.

Syganu, v. a. (sygan) To whisper, to mutter.

Syganawl'r bi cyal cwyn.

The pie would be muttering a burden of complaint.

D. ab Gwilym.

Sygu, s. f.—pl. syguan (syg) A circle; a zodiacal sign.

Bu Alexander, byd lywider;
Hyd sygonedd niofodd ni bu segr.

There has been Alexander, the ruler of the world; even to the signs of heaven he was not idle. *Cyddfaw.*

Sygog, s. f. (sy—gog) A shove, a move.

Sygogi, v. a. (sygog) To move about, to fidget; to be restless or fidgeting.

Sygydiad, s. m. (sygog) A fidgeting, a being restless.

Syl, s. f. (sy—yl) A surface, ground, or foundation.

Sylch, s. f.—pl. t. au (syl) A furrow.

Sylchdan, s. m. (sylch—tan) A wheel plough.

Sylchiad, s. m. (sylch) The opening a surface.

Sylfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (syl) A foundation.

Sylfaen, s. f.—pl. sylfeini (syl—maen) A foundation stone.

Sylfaenedig, a. (sylfaen) Having a base stone.

Rhaid i'r dduwollon fod mor sylfaenedig na ellir eu sgilw;
mor biantlaid na ellir eu cyfrwyo.

It is necessary for the godly to be so established that they cannot be moved; so like children that they cannot be made crafty. *Morgan Llwyd, Y Tri Aderyn.*

Sylfaeniad, s. m. (sylfaen) A laying a foundation stone; a foundation.

Sylfaennu, v. a. (sylfaen) To lay a foundation stone; to found.

Sylfaenwr, s. m.—pl. sylfaenwyr (sylfaen—gwr) One who lays a foundation stone.

Sylfaenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sylfaen) A founder.

Sylfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (swl—man) A foundation.

Sylfanawl, a. (sylfan) Foundatory.

Sylfaniad, s. m. (sylfan) A laying a foundation.

Sylfon, s. m.—pl. t. au (swl—bon) A subject.

Sylgyngan, v. a. (swl—cyngan) To speak with a low voice, to mutter.

Syliad, s. m. (syl) A making a foundation.

Syln, v. a. (syl) To make a foundation.

Sylw, s. m.—pl. t. au (swl) Observation, sight, view, regard, notice. *Dal sylw*, to take notice.

Sylwad, s. m. (sylw) A regarding, or observing.

Sylwaew, s. m. (syl—gwaew) A radical disease.

Nid sylwaew oidd salwedd.

Not a radical ailment but indisposition.

Gr. Gryg.

Sylwedig, a. (sylwad) Being observed.

Sylwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (sylw) Observation.

Sylwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (syl—gwedd) Substance.

Sylwedd yw pob ychyd; ac nid yw y byd a wetir ond cygwad
o'r byd aie gwellir, yr hwn sy drwy y byd yma.

Every spirit is substance; and the world that is seen is but a shadow of the world that is not seen, and which pervades this world. *Morgan Llwyd.*

Sylweddawg, a. (sylwedd) Having substance.

Sylweddawl, a. (sylwedd) Substantial; corporeal.

Sylweddliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sylwedd) Substantiating.

Sylweddianawl, a. (sylweddiant) Substantiating.

Sylweddiannu, v. a. (sylweddiant) To substantiate.

Sylweddianus, a. (sylweddiant) Substantiating.

Sylweddiant, s. m. (sylwedd) Substantiality.

Sylweddlogi, v. a. (sylweddawg) To substantiate.

Sylweddlogiad, s. m. (sylweddawg) A rendering substantial, substantiation.

3 T

Sylweddoldeb, *s. m.* (*sylweddawl*) Substantialness, reality; corporeity, materiality.
Sylweddolder, *s. m.* (*sylweddawl*) Substantialness.
Sylweddoldra, *s. m.* (*sylweddawl*) Substantialness.
Sylweddoli, *v. a.* (*sylweddawl*) To render substantial; to realize; to consolidate.
Sylweddolaeth, *s. m.* (*sylweddawl*) Materialism.
Sylweddolrwydd, *s.* (*sylweddawl*) Substantialness.
Sylweddu, *v. a.* (*sylwedd*) To make of substance.
Sylweddu, *a.* (*sylwedd*) Substantial; corporeal.
Sylwedduaw, *v. a.* (*sylweddu*) To make substantial; to become substantial.
Sylweddnader, *s. m.* (*sylweddu*) Substantialness.
Sylweddustrwydd, *s.* (*sylweddu*) Substantialness.
Sylweddwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *sylweddwyr* (*sylweddwyr*) One who treats of substance or matter.
Sylwi, *v. a.* (*sylw*) To observe, to regard, to notice.

Tri pheth a ddylid sylwi yn benaf ar bob peth: natua, gwedd, a gweithred.

Three things should be principally regarded as to every thing: nature, appearance, and action. *Cating ab Gwynllw.*

Sylwyn, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (*sylw*) A pryer.

Nid sylwyn ond cyfydd.

There is no one that is such a pryer as to himself. *Adage.*

Syll, *a. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (*sy—yll*) A gaze, a stare; the act of beholding; sight, view.

Syllbeirianneth, *s. m.* (*syllbeiriant*) The science of optics.

Syllbeiriannawl, *a.* (*syllbeiriant*) Relating to optics.
Syllbeiriant, *s. m.*—*pl.* *syllbeiriannau* (*syll—peiriant*) An optical instrument.

Sylldy, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*swll—ty*) A shop. *Breithys sylldy*, fine woollen cloth.

Syllgar, *a.* (*syll*) Keen of sight; speculative.

Syllgarwch, *s. m.* (*syllgar*) Speculativeness.

Sylliad, *s. m.* (*syll*) A gazing, a staring; a looking, a beholding; observation.

Sylliannawl, *a.* (*sylliant*) Speculative.

Sylliannu, *v. a.* (*syll*) Observation, speculation.

Sylliaw, *v. a.* (*syll*) To gaze; to behold, to observe.

Sylliawg, *a.* (*syll*) Endued with observation.

Sylliedig, *a.* (*sylliad*) Being observed; endued with observation.

Syllt, *s. m.* (*syll*) That is fair or clear; a look.

Sylltiad, *s. m.* (*swllt*) A forming a surface.

Sylltiawg, *a.* (*swllt*) Having an exterior.

Sylltiawl, *a.* (*swllt*) Of a fair exterior.

Sylltly, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*swllt—ty*) A treasury.

Sylltu, *v. a.* (*syllt*) To make a fair surface.

Syllu, *v. a.* (*syll*) To gaze, to stare; to look; to behold; to observe. *Syll di rano*, behold thou yonder.

Sefwch dilaen ferwysion a sylwch weryddo Cynddyha, Llŷs Pengwern nesd tande!

Stand ye out virgins and behold the fair region of Cynddyha, is it not with flame pervaded! *Llywarch Hen.*

De sy wellt wedi sylld.

Black is better after it has been seen. *L. G. Coll.*

Syllwg, *s. f.* (*syll*) An open prospect.

Syllwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *syllwyr* (*syll—gwr*) A spectator.

Syllwydr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *syllwydrau* (*syll—gwydr*) A spyglass.

Syllwydryn, *s. m.* *dim.* (*syllwydr*) A spyglass.

Syllwydrwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *syllwydrwyr* (*syllwydr—gwr*) An optician.

Syllyr, *s. m.* (*syll*) That is open or prospective.

Sym, *a. m.*—*pl.* *t. iau* (*sy—ym*) That is integral; that is whole or complete.

Digrif oedym o sym cerch;

A mether yn pannerch.

Happy were we from the enjoyment of love; and the fair one reigning herself. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Symeth, *a. m.* (*sym*) A middle or central state; a state of ease.

Symawl, *a.* (*sym*) Integral; middling. *Pe sy'r awt ti? symawl:* How dost thou do? pretty well.

Symedd, *v. m.* (*sym*) An integral condition.

Symerth, *s. m.* (*sym—erth*) Integral energy; simple power.

Symiad, *s. m.* (*sym*) A rendering integral.

Symiannawl, *a.* (*symiant*) Penetrating.

Symiannu, *v. a.* (*symiant*) To penetrate; to apprehend, to comprehend.

Symiant, *s. m.* (*sym*) Penetration; apprehension.

Symlaw, *v. a.* (*sym*) To penetrate; to apprehend.

Ni sym twyll mo byrll y byd.

Deceit will not comprehend the sense of the world. *Edm. Ry.*

Symiedig, *a.* (*symiad*) Being comprehended.

Symiwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *symiwyrr* (*sym—gwr*) One who enters into, penetrates, or perceives.

Symyl, *s. m.* (*sym*) That is simple. *a. Simple.*

Symlad, *s. m.* (*syml*) A pointing; a simplifying.

Symlant, *s. m.* (*syml*) Pointedness, simplicity.

Symlawg, *a.* (*syml*) Of a simple nature.

Symledig, *a.* (*symlad*) Pointed; simplified.

Symledd, *s. m.* (*syml*) Simplicity, plainness.

Un o dair prif orchestr bardd: cwydded gysu roddid a ddi mla gallir symleddach o'r symledd.

One of the three chief excellencies of a bard; not so much as he comprehended that nothing more known can be produced as to simplicity. *Edm.*

Symlen, *s. f. dim.* (*syml*) A simple one. *Symlen ben bys*, the name of an old tune.

Symliad, *s. m.* (*syml*) A pointing, a simplifying.

Symliaw, *v. a.* (*syml*) To point, to simplify.

Symlogen, *s. f. dim.* (*symlawg*) A simple female; a simple yielding girl.

Symlu, *v. a.* (*swml*) To point; also to goad.

Symluo dŵr yn symlu dyn.

Like points of steel goading man. *Rob. Goch, 16th c.*

Cygu wodi symlu oen

A whistling, bobi anathem.

After driving on the talk the foolish people went to sleep. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Symlwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *symlwyr* (*swml—gwr*) One who points; a goader.

Symlyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (*syml*) A simpleton.

Symlynidd, *a.* (*symlyn*) Like a simpleton.

Symu, *v. a.* (*sym*) To render integral; to become whole or complete.

Symud, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (*sy—ud*) Motion. *a.*

To move, to remove; to change place.

Symudadwy, *a.* (*symud*) Capable of moving.

Symudaw, *v. a.* (*symud*) To move, to remove.

Symudaw addaf rhag drwg.

To move an adder for fear of evil. *Adm.*

Tri pheth y cydd a wladfardd y heb o'r symu: ff a. b. d. w. r. ac arwydd fardd ac arwydd.

There are three things that render account out of the world: a man, a mark, a watercourse, and a bay-plot. *Cating Hen.*

Symudawg, *a.* (*symud*) Being moved.

Symudawl, *a.* (*symud*) Moving, moveable.

Symudedig, *a.* (*symud*) Moved, removed.

Symudedigaeth, *s. m.* (*symudedig*) A removal.

Symudedigawl, *a.* (*symudedig*) Transitive.

Symudfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* *symudfeydd* (*symud*) A translocation.

Symudfa o'r dyniaeth a symudfaeth.

A translocation of the traction and bay straps. *Coringdon.*

Symudiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*symud*) The act of moving, a moving; transmutation; conversion.

Symudiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (*symudied*) One that transmutes.

ymudiw, a. (symud—llw) Of various shades of colours; of changing hues; shot with divers colours.

ymudoldeb, s. m. (symudawl) Moveableness.

ymudolder, s. m. (symudawl) Mobility.

ymudoli, v. a. (symudawl) To render moveable; to become moveable or transitive.

ymudolrwydd, s. m. (symudawl) Moveableness.

ymudwr, s. m.—pl. symudwyr (symud—gwr) A mover, a remover.

ymudydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (symud) A mover.

ymwl, s. pl. aggr. (sym—wl) Common primroses.

These were held in great veneration amongst the Britons, on account of their many medicinal virtues.

ymwth, a. (sy—mwth) Of interrupted motion.

Un a braw aeth yn ei bron,
Mor ymwith, am air Sionos.

One became with her bosom filled with dread, so embarrassed because of the word of Sionos. *D. ab Edmwnd, 1 Petr.*

ymwy, s. m. (sym) Ample, prominent.

ymylawg, a. (symwl) Having a point or goad.

ymylen, s. f. dim. (symwl) A primrose.

Mer dditair a symylen.

As unconsummated as a primrose.

ymyliad, s. m. (symwl) A goading.

ymyln, v. a. (symwl) To egg on, to goad.

ymythawl, a. (symwth) Interruptive.

ymythiad, s. m. (symwth) Interruption.

ymythu, v. a. (symwth) To interrupt; to embarrass.

yn, s. m. (sy—yn) That is upon or with; sense, feeling, sensibility, perception. *a.* Feeling, sensible, of quick sensation; overcome with feeling, concerned; amazed; stunned; confounded. *Newydd syn lawm yw haen*, this is very distressing news.

Gnwd syn aym aargyfrith.

A simple stranger to a language must seem confused. *Adage.*

yn, v. imper. (syn) Feel, be concerned; perceive; behold.

ynaid, a. (syn) Somewhat sensitive.

yndawd, s. m. (syn) Sensation; amazement; concern; the state of being stunned.

yndeb, s. m. (syn) Sensation; anxiety. *Trim-wn rhyw syndeb ynaf*, I felt a kind of sensation within me.

ynder, s. m. (syn) Sensation; concern.

yndra, s. m. (syn) Sensation; perceptivity.

ynedig, a. (syn) Having the sense affected; astonished, stunned.

ynedigaeth, s. m. (synedig) Sensation; astonishment, the act of stunning.

ynedigawl, a. (synedig) Sensitive; tending to stun.

ynedigrwydd, s. m. (synedig) Sensitiveness.

ynfeddwl, a. m.—pl. synfeddyliau (syn—meddwl) Deep thought.

ynfeddyliad, v. a. (synfeddwl) A deeply thinking.

ynfeddylaw, v. a. (synfeddwl) To think or meditate feelingly.

yniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (syn) Sensation, feeling.

Syniad y cnaudd, carnal sensation.

Tri pheth a gynnull addysg; gyowy, syniad, a dychwain.

Three things accompanie instruction; reason, feeling, and fortitude. *Hardd.*

yniadawl, a. (syniad) Sensitive; sensitive.

yniadwy, a. (syniad) Capable of sense; sensible.

yniannawl, a. (syniant) Sensitive; sentimental.

yniannu, v. a. (syniant) To give sensation; to become sensitive; to be sentimental.

yniannus, a. (syniant) Sentimental.

Syniannusaw, v. a. (syniannus) To render sentimental; to become sentimental.

Syniant, s. m. (syn) Sensation; sentiment.

Synlaw, v. a. (syn) To feel, to perceive; to be sensible; to consider; to consult; to make up the mind. *Synh y tylawd*, consider the poem.

Cal fan y giod er cynnodd?

Synla, farch; cymun.

Thou shalt have great pains for becoming reconciled; think, folk one: come hie hie. *Bede Brwynllys.*

Daw a oreg y noddod o ddolli; yr heul a'r llyer ei syniant, canys hwynt a gwynt eu cyrch, a'r drosat dracheta tado ar y rhodda; y ddolir ei synia, canys hi a ddwy frwythau a'r gwreiddiau yn amgerawl ac yn wastad; yr alosydd ei syniant, canys hwynt a ymchwilant dracheta fr llo y llydion o bone; y moe a'r gwynnodd ei syniant, canys hwynt a dylidat hido, ho orphwynt pan i larche llydnt yn ddiunod.

God formed the heavens in wisdom; the sun and the moon do acknowledge him, for they preserve their courses, and will return again to him who gave them; the earth doth acknowledge him, for she bears fruits with their roots in season and continually; the rivers do acknowledge him, for they pour again to the place from whence they glide; the sea and the winds acknowledge him; for they submit to him, and they run when he commands them, without delay. *Blactidius.*

Synlawg, a. (syn) Having the sense affected.

Synlawl, a. (syn) Sensible, perceptive, considerate.

Syniedig, a. (syniad) Considered; perceived.

Syniedigaeth, s. m. (syniedig) The faculty of feeling or knowing by the sense; sensation; consideration; contemplation.

Syniedigawl, a. (syniedig) Cognitive, perceptive, sensitive; considerate; contemplative.

Synig, a. (syn) Having a sensation.

Synigl, s. m. (synig) That stimulates, or eggs.

Syniglaw, v. a. (synigl) To agitate, to stimulate.

Synigliad, s. m. (synigl) A stimulation.

Syniolath, s. m. (syniawl) Perceptivity.

Synioldeb, s. m. (syniawl) Sensibility; perceptibility; consciousness; contemplation.

Syniolder, s. m. (syniawl) Sensibleness.

Synioldra, s. m. (syniawl) Sensibleness.

Synioledd, s. m. (syniawl) Considerateness.

Synioli, v. a. (syniawl) To render sensible; to become sensible or considerate.

Syniolrwydd, s. m. (syniawl) Considerateness.

Synu, v. a. (syn) To observe or to look steadfastly;

to beware; to be affected; to be amazed, or surprised; to be overpowered with feeling; to be stunned. *Syni pen well di fo*, thou wilt be astonished when thou seest it; *tarawai ff* *oid eiddon yn synu*, he struck me so that I was stunned.

Synwr, s. m.—pl. synwyr (syn—gwr) One whose sense is affected or looks astonished.

Synwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (syn—gwr) Rational sense, wit; meaning. *Synwyr pen, synwyr cyffredin*, common sense.

Nid dyg heb synwr.

There is no knowing without sense.

Gwell synwyr na chlydwr.

Wit is better than vanity.

Tair colofn synwyr; eglwdd, llydwr, a chlydwr.

The three supports of sense; perceptivity, simplicity, and justness. *Bardd.*

Y llyn dyfud o'r afon

llydwr yn haf yw ei son;

Y doeth ni ddwyed a dyr;

Nid o son y daw synwyr.

The deepest pool in the river, the least in the summer month its noise; the wise utters not all he knows; it is not from noise that sense proceeds.

Gw. ab Iwan Hen.

Synwyradd, a. (synwyr) Sensible, rational.

Synwyrav, v. a. (synwyr) To endue with sense, to make rational; to become sensible or rational; to gather sense.

Brenin myr a yw o'm synwyr!

The sovereignty of nobility and state, may he endue me with sense! *Merchwr 46 Gwladswail.*

Trawd angen ferus faddu fyddan;
Tra hy yw pob dyn na synwyran',
Trymder Lucifer a'i loes affan.

Pierced by death's flying shafts they will be; bold to excess are
all men that they will not think of the sad state of Lucifer with
his pang of conflict. *Casnodyn.*

Synwyrwl, a. (synwyr) Sensible, rational.

Nid synwyrwl ond cydwybodas;
Nid cydwybodas ond cywir.

There is none sensible but the conscientious; no one is con-
scientious but the equitable. *Adage.*

Synwyrbell, a. (synwyr—pell) Of profound sense

Synwyrbwl, a. (synwyr—pwl) Dull-witted.

Synwyrdeb, s. m. (synwyr) Sensibleness.

Synwyrredig, a. (synwyr) Being endowed with sense

Synwyrddoeth, a. (synwyr—doeth) Sensibly wise

Synwyrreb, s. f. (synwyr) A sentence; paragraph

Synwyrredd, s. m. (synwyr) Rationality.

**Synwyrreg, s. f.—pl. t. au (synwyr) A complete
expression of the sense, or a sentence.**

Synwyrfa, s. f. (synwyr) A sensory.

Synwyrfas, a. (synwyr—bas) Shallow-witted.

Synwyrfawr, a. (synwyr) Pregnant with sense.

Synwyrfael, a. (synwyr—cael) Wit-acquiring.

Synwyrall, a. (synwyr—call) Keen-witted.

Synwyrgar, a. (synwyr) Sententious.

Synwyrgarwch, s. m. (synwyr) Sententiousness.

Synwyrroll, a. (synwyr—roll) Reason-losing.

**Synwyrriad, s. m. (synwyr) An enduing with
sense; a becoming rational.**

Synwyrllawn, a. (synwyr) Pregnant with sense.

Synwyrlym, a. (synwyr—lym) Sharp-witted.

**Synwyrroldeb, s. m. (synwyrwl) Sensibleness, the
state of being endowed with good sense.**

Synwyrrolder, s. m. (synwyrwl) Sensibleness.

Synwyrrolledd, s. m. (synwyrwl) Sensibleness.

**Synwyrroli, v. a. (synwyrwl) To render sensible;
to become sensible or rational.**

Synwyrroliad, s. m. (synwyrwl) Sensualization.

Synwyrrolwydd, s. m. (synwyrwl) Sensibleness.

Synwyrus, a. (synwyr) Sensible, discreet.

**Synwyrusaw, v. a. (synwyrus) To render sensi-
ble; to become sensible.**

Synwyrusdra, s. m. (synwyrus) Sensibleness.

Synwyrusrwydd, s. m. (synwyrus) Sensibleness.

Synwyrwan, a. (synwyr—gwan) Weak-witted.

**Sypiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (swp) A heaping, or
squeezing together; a bundling; a bunching.**

**Sypiau, v. a. (swp) To heap or squeeze together;
to bundle or lap together; to form into a bun-
dle or heap. *Mi dy sypias di, I will squeeze
thee to a mummy.***

**Sypiawl, a. (swp) Tending to heap or press to-
gether; being made into a bundle.**

Sypiedig, a. (sypiad) Being bundled together.

**Sypiw, s. m.—pl. sypiwyr (swp—gwr) One who
heaps or bundles together.**

**Sypyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (swp) A small bun-
dle or packet; a little heap or mass.**

Sypyniad, s. m. (sypyn) A forming a bundle.

Sypynu, v. a. (sypyn) To form a bundle.

Syr, s. pl. aggr. (inflection of ser) The stars.

Trefnais syr a myr morawl dyian;
Trefnais dalar lawr a'i chwawr achlan.

Thou hast regulated stars and fluctuations of ocean tide; thou
hast regulated the ample earth, and its surface all complete. *Casnodyn.*

**Syrch, s. m. (serch inflected) Appulsion; ap-
proach; desire, affection, love.**

Syrchawl, a. (syrch) Tending to cause desire.

Syrchiad, s. m. (syrch) A causing desire or love.

**Syrchub, v. a. (syrch) To cause approach; to fill
with desire; to cause love.**

**Syrn, adv. (inflection of swrn) Partly, half. *Syrn
deg; tolerably fair; syrn debyg, somewhat like
syra galed, rather hard; syra gryf, pretty
strong.***

**Syrniad, s. m. (swrn) A forming into small shares.
Syrno, v. a. (swrn) To divide into parts.**

**Syrnyn, s. m. dim. (swrn) Some quantity, a
very little, ever so little.**

**Syrth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (swrth inflected) A fall,
a chance, a lot; a sort; inclination, propensi-
ty; also the offal, small parts, or cuttings of a
carcase, as the feet, head, entrails, and the like.
a. Falling, inclining, or steep. *Gwedi syrth,
after the fall.***

A dim syrth nid ymroethon.

With any propensity I would not descend myself.

Rhys ab Rhys Brydydd.

Tri pheth o'a deall a barant hoddwch: syrth aml, lani of
lawnder, a llafar gwirioedd.

Three things from being understood will produce pure in-
tendency of nature, pursuit of equity, and the propensity to
truth. *Burden.*

Ameu cerdd, o bob rhyw a syrth, yw habsath ddiol a pher:
ac amliu doethineb.

The design of poetry of every kind and tendency, is to en-
rich the understanding and mind; and to increase wisdom. *Burden.*

Syrthfa, s. f.—pl. syrthfeydd (syrth) Fallen state.

Coffia hefyd y cariad, yr hwn a ddangosol of i mi, pan i
ef fi allan o syrthfa pechawd.

I have remembered too the love, which he showed to me, when
he drew me out from the fallen state of sin. *Merchug Cerydd.*

Syrthiad, s. m. (syrth) A falling, a tumbling.

Syrthiadwy, a. (syrthiad) Capable of falling.

Syrthiannawl, a. (syrthiant) Of a falling tendency.

**Syrthiannu, v. a. (syrthiant) To render of a fall-
ing tendency; to become apt to fall.**

Syrthiannus, a. (syrthiant) Of a falling tendency.

Syrthiant, s. m. (syrth) A falling; propensity.

Syrthiaw, v. a. (syrth) To fall, or to tumble.

Syrthid medd o gemid.

Evil wish is made to fall from the bosom. *Adge.*

Yna y syrthiwyd y gwyr brathedig yn mhilch y brathedig. a
gys y syrthial yd y cynauaf, pan fyddant y myddiawr da y m
ryson.

Then the wounded men were falling amongst the huts, a
corn of harvest might fall, when the skillful reapers are
there. *Gr. ab Idris.*

Cydwbyd lan a gan yn ber,
Pan syrthio'r ser i'r ddalar.
A clear conscience will sweetly sing, when stars shall be
ward the earth. *Joh. Wyn.*

Syrthiawl, a. (syrth) Falling, or tumbling.

Syrthiedig, a. (syrthiad) Fallen, or tumbled.

Pawb a'i droed ar syrthiedig.

Every one with his foot on the fallen. *Adge.*

Syrthineb, s. m. (syrth) Propensity, tendency.

**Syrthiwr, s. m.—pl. syrthiawyr (syrth—gwr) One
who falls or tumbles down.**

**Syrthni, s. m. (swrth) A heavy or unwieldy state.
listlessness, torpidity.**

Nid diogel ond syrthni;
Nid syrthni ond pechawd.

The essence of idleness is torpidity; the essence of torpidity
is sin. *Burden.*

**Syth, s. m. (sy—yth) The state or quality of be-
ing stiff, rigid, or erect; that has a tendency
to stiffen; that is put up, set, or erect; the
size, or cement, as glue, starch, or paste; a
stiffening.**

Degle'n neu, dwy glun esyth
Dlws wyt, dan dda syth.

Draw nearer, with thy two supple limbs, diagonally it is
thumping thy slaver. *Gr. Gwy, i B. d. C. 1.*

Syth, a. (sy—yth) Stiff, rigid; being set or put up; erect, upright; disdainful.

*Sythaf ac uridaf, mewn gorddwy, o'm lath,
All Math mab Mathonwy.*

The most erect and most honorable, in the post of danger, of any who speak my speech, like Math son of Mathonwy.
Om. Trw.

Sythadwy, a. (syth) Capable of being made stiff, or rigid; capable of being made erect.

Sythaw, v. a. (syth) To stiffen with size; to cement

Sythawl, a. (syth) Tending to make stiff, or rigid; tending to erectness; perpendicular.

Sythdant, s. m.—pl. sythdanna (syth—tant) A string that is of sharp discordancy.

Sythdeb, s. (syth) Stiffness, rigidity; erectness

Sythder, s. m. (syth) Stiffness, rigidity; erectness.

Sythdoes, s. m. (syth—toes) Patty.

Sythdra, s. m. (syth) Stiffness, rigidity, erectness

Sythedig, a. (syth) Stiffened; being made erect.

Sythedd, s. m. (syth) Stiffness, rigidity; erectness

Sythfalch, a. (syth—balch) Rigidly-proud.

Sythfachedd, s. m. (sythfalch) Stiff pride.

Sythi, s. m.—pl. t. on (syth) That stiffens or keeps erect; a beam in a building.

Sythiad, s. m. (syth) A rendering stiff, or rigid; a setting upright; a becoming erect, or perpendicular.

Sythiannawl, a. (sythiant) Tending to stiffness, or rigidity; tending to erectness.

Sythiannu, v. a. (sythiant) To render of a stiff quality; to tend to erectness; to become of a stiff or rigid nature.

Sythiant, s. m. (syth) A stiffening; erection, or a setting upright.

Sytholdeb, s. m. (sythawl) A tendency to rigidity; a tendency to erectness.

Sytholder, s. m. (sythawl) A tendency to be stiff; a tendency to erectness.

Sytholdra, s. m. (sythawl) A tendency to stiffness; a tendency to be erect.

Sytholedd, s. m. (sythawl) A tendency to stiffness; a tendency to erectness.

Sytholi, v. a. (sythawl) To render, or to become of a stiff tendency; to tend to erectness.

Sytholrwydd, s. m. (sythawl) A tendency to stiffness; a tendency to erectness.

Sythrwydd, s. m. (syth) Stiffness, erectness.

Sythu, v. a. (syth) To stiffen, to make rigid or erect; to put up, or to set erect; to stiffen with size; to starch; to become erect.

Sythus, a. (syth) Of a stiffening quality; tending to erectness.

Sythusaw, v. a. (sythus) To render of a rigid quality; to tend to erectness; to become of a rigid quality.

Sythusdeb, s. m. (sythus) A tendency to be stiff; a tendency to erectness.

Sythuser, s. m. (sythus) A tendency to be rigid; a tendency to erectness.

Sythudra, s. m. (sythus) Aptitude to be stiff or rigid; aptitude to erectness.

Sythusedd, s. m. (sythus) Aptness to be stiff; tendency to erectness.

Sythusrwydd, s. m. (sythus) A tendency to stiffness; a tendency to erectness.

Sythwr, s. m.—pl. sythwyr (syth—gwr) One who makes stiff, rigid, or erect; one who becomes rigid or erect.

Syw, s. m. (sy) That is circling, stated, or regular. a. Constant, stated, regular; trim, smart

Nid syw ond y bl.

There is nothing so smart as the magpie. *Adage.*

*Gores bod—
Morwyn ya syw.*

It is best for a maid to be smart. *Catwg Ddodh.*

Dewi mawr Mynyw syw sywedydd.

Great Dewi of Mynyw a constant observer of the stars.

Y daeth i Ffynw syw sywyras.

There came to Mynyw constant intellects.

Mab Sant syw gormant, gormes haint ni ad.

The son of Sant of constant plantitude, no affliction of profligence will he suffer to remain. *Om. Brycheiniog, i Ddewi.*

*Y llor—
Molannus yw ei syw swydd.*

The moon, praiseworthy is her constant duty. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Sywdeb, s. m. (syw) Constancy; statedness; regularity; trimness, smartness.

Sywder, s. m. (syw) Constancy; smartness.

Sywdra, s. m. (syw) Constancy; smartness.

Sywed, s. m. (sy—gwd) Astronomy.

Sywedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sywed) A speaker of the stars; an astronomer; an astrologer.

Ni chain sywedydd yn anfon.

An astronomer will not be restricted to one house. *Adage.*

*Talhaiarn y sydd
Mwyaf sywedydd.*

Talhaiarn is the greatest astronomer. *Talhaiarn.*

*Selyf sywedydd sywedydd,
Mab gwledig gorau gwarthegydd.*

Selyf the e-necrated astronomer, the son of a over-rig the possessor of immense herds. *Mrigual, m. Cyddylton.*

Selyf hen sywedyddion.

Selyf the chief of astronomers. *Ll. F. Mech.*

Sywedyddawl, a. (sywedydd) Astronomical.

Sywedyddiaeth, s. m. (sywedydd) Astronomy.

Sywiad, s. m. (syw) A rendering uniform; a trimming, a making smart.

Sywiaw, v. a. (syw) To make uniform; to trim.

Sywiaw y llyswawl—

Sywiaw, didrwyliwch ddrwydd.

Trim ye the herbage hay—trim ye, nip ye off the tops of the thorn-woods. *Edm. Ffyn.*

Sywiawl, a. (syw) Tending to render regular.

Sywidw, s. f. (sy—gwid) A titmouse; also called *gwidw*, and *gwidw*.

*Sywidw, llo ydwyd
Was y dryw, a'i mawdwr wyd.*

The titmouse, there below thou art the servant of the wren, and his soldier too art thou. *Guto y Glyn.*

Sywin, a. (syw) Being in constant turning.

Sywinaw, v. a. (sywin) To use continually.

Sywinaw yr arben yn ddim.

To dissipate the money to nothing. *Adage.*

Sywiniaid, s. m. (sywin) A continually using.

Sywydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (sy—gwydd) Star-knowledge.

*A'm swywydd sywydd
Sywyddion.*

I have been made safe from harm by the astrology of astrologers. *Talhaiarn.*

Sywyddaw, v. a. (sywydd) To study star-knowledge; to astrologize.

*Sywydd sywydd;
Erwiff sywydd.*

The astrologer doth astrologize; Erwiff was regulated. *Talhaiarn.*

Sywyddawl, a. (sywydd) Having star-knowledge.

Sywyddiad, s. m. (sywydd) An astrologizing.

T.

T A C

TA, *s. m. r.* That spreads or extends onward; a superior or supreme one. *Y ta urddawl*, the noble superior.

Tab, *s. m.* (ta—ab) A spread over; a surface.

Tabar, *s. m.*—*pl.* tebyr (tab—ar) A tabard.

Tabar hir tew i barau.

A long tabard, thick to last.

T. Aled, am un.

Y celynlwyn—

Tew byr-wallt was tabar-wydd.

The bolly-bush, a thick short-haired youth in green tabard. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Tabwrdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* tabyrddau (tab—gwrdd) A tabour, a drum.

Tabyrddawl, *a.* (tabwrdd) Tabouring; drumming.

Tabyrddiad, *s. m.* (tabwrdd) A tabouring.

Tabyrddu, *v. a.* (tabwrdd) To tabour; to drum.

Tabyrddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* tabyrddwyr (tabwrdd—gwr) A tabourer; a drummer.

Tacl, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (tag) That combines; an instrument, or tool.

Taclau, *s. pl. aggr.* (tacl) Implements, tackling; accoutrements, equipage, furniture.

Tacledig, *a.* (tacl) Being put in repair.

Tacliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (tacl) A repairing.

Taclu, *v. a.* (tacl) To put in order, to accoutre; to dress, to deck, to trim; to repair, or to set right. *Taclu melin*, to repair a mill; *taciu esgidiau*, to mend shoes.

A dachwys a gerchlys.

He that hath made ready both set off.

Adng.

Taclus, *a.* (tacl) Being in order; accoutred; trim, neat, or tidy; complete. *Dynes daclus iawn yw hi*, she is a very tidy woman; *dyua i ti dro taclu*, there is for you a pretty piece of business.

Taclusaw, *v. a.* (taclus) To put in order; to set to right; to render neat or tidy.

Taclusder, *s. m.* (taclus) Orderliness; neatness.

Taclusdra, *s. m.* (taclus) Orderliness; neatness.

Taclusedd, *s. m.* (taclus) A compact state.

Taclusiad, *s. m.* (taclus) A putting in order; a repairing; a smartening up.

Taclusiant, *s. m.* (taclus) The act of putting in order, or repair.

Taclusrwydd, *s. m.* (taclus) Orderliness; neatness.

Tacluswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* tacluswyr (taclus—gwr) One who puts in good order or repair.

Tach, *s. m.* (ta—ach) That spreads, vanishes, or is diffused.

Tachwedd, *s. m.* (tach—gwedd) A receding appearance, a tending to a conclusion; an end or annihilation; a somewhat, a little quantity, or space; a remnant; also the month of November. *Tachwedd o arian*, a small sum of money; *tachwedd o yd*, a small quantity of corn; *amser tachwedd*, the time of receding, or latter end of the season, the time of fattening cattle; that is from midsummer to the winter solstice.

*Pan amon Tegingl, teg ryddid.
Oedd trawwr trwyntu tachwedd;
Oedd tremid cyfnewid cochwedd
Cledydai clau dywal diwedd!*

When he defended Tegingl, of splendid course, great beyond bounds appeared destruction; there was rapidly seen the interchange of red stains from the incessant sword slashes of ruthless termination. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

T A D

*Llys byddys y gwyn, nid gwyd, cer Aeru,
Carwralod gymlegyd;
Lloegrus dachwedd arleiddyd,
Llath awchym yn agrym yn agryd.*

A court conspicuous for secret; not of view, by Aeru, of insubstantial concern; its maxim is the extermination of the Lloegrus with the ardently keen blade in energy, in the conflict. *Idyls.*

Tachweddawl, *a.* (tachwedd) Tending to an end.

Tachweddïad, *s. m.* (tachwedd) A causing to disappear; a bringing to an end; a determining.

Tachwedu, *v. a.* (tachwedd) To cause to disappear; to bring to an end; to terminate.

*Llyr oia ser frwyddol, a's frelgedd frondol;
Llawch feirdd, lor angor Eingl dachwedd.*

Dreadful as Llyr in the precipitously-deep stercher, with black overwhelming shield; he protects the lands, the sea; chief exterminating the Angles. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Tad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (ta—ad) That spreads a continuity; a father. *Tod a mam*, father and mother; *tad cu*, a father of fondness, as epithet for *tad*, or grandfather, in some parts of Wales; but in some districts of Powys *tad* is or good father, is a grandfather, and *tad cu*, a great grandfather, or *hendedd*, and *hendedd cu* is a *gorhendedd*, or great great grandfather; *Tad gwyn*, a stepfather, in North Wales, but the same as *tad cu*, in parts of the South; *Tai yn nghyfraith*, a father in law; *tad bedydd*, a godfather.

Nid cyngor ond tad.

There is no counsel like a father.

Idyls.

Llaw mab yn ffwrw ei dad.

The hand of a son in the skirt of his father.

Idyls.

Tadaeth, *s. m.* (tad) Fatherhood, paternity.

Tadaidd, *a.* (tad) Fatherly, or paternal.

Tadawg, *a.* (tad) Having a father; paternal.

Tadawl, *a.* (tad) Belonging to a father; fatherly; paternal, patronal.

Alectus oedd yn Llundain yn gwneuthur gwyth i'r mawr ddywys.

Alectus was in London holding a festival to the holy father. *G. ab Idris.*

Tadenw, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (tad—erw) Patronymic.

Tadenwawg, *a.* (tadenw) Patronymical.

Tadenwawl, *a.* (tadenw) Patronymical.

Tadenwogawl, *a.* (tadenwawg) Patronymical.

Tadiad, *s. m.* (tad) A fathering; a becoming a father.

Tadladd, *s. m.* (tad—ladd) A father-killing.

Tadladdawl, *a.* (tadladd) Parricidal.

Tadladdiad, *s. m.* (tadladd) A killing a father.

Tadleiddiadawl, *a.* (tadleiddiad) Parricidal.

Tadmaeth, *s. m.* (tad—maeth) A foster-father.

Tadmaethawl, *a.* (tadmaeth) Belonging to a foster-father.

Tadmaethu, *v. a.* (tadmaeth) To act as a foster-father; to become as a foster-father.

Tadogaeth, *s. m.* (tadawg) Paternity, or fatherhood; also the origin of a word, etymology.

Tadogaethawl, *a.* (tadogaeth) Belonging to paternity; etymological.

Tadogaidd, *a.* (tadawg) Fatherly in a small degree.

Tadogair, *s. m.*—*pl.* tadogeiriau (tadawg—gair) A radical word, or etymon.

Tadogawl, *a.* (tadawg) Patronal, patronymic.

Tadogi, *v. a.* (tadawg) To assign a father to; to have a father.

Taerwrys, s. m. (taer—gwrys) Fierce contention.
Taeth, s. m. (ta—eth) That pervades; essence.
Taethawl, a. (taeth) Essential; fertilizing.
Taethedig, a. (taeth) Rendered of a fertilizing quality.
Taethiad, s. m. (taeth) A rendering of a fertilizing quality.
Taethu, v. a. (taeth) To render fertilizing.
Taethus, a. (taeth) Essential; fertilizing.
Taf, s. m.—pl. teifion (ta—af) A spread.
Tafad, s. m. (taf) A spreading; extension.
Tafal, s. f.—pl. tafeli (taf) A balance.

Mihangel, dirgel ei dal,
 Dyfod a wna a'r dafal.

Michael, with veiled front, come he will with the balance.
Math. ab Llywelyn Goch.

Tafar, s. m. (taf) That spreads or displays.
Tafarch, s. m. (taf—arch) A cricket bat. *Pel dafarch*, a cricket ball.
Tafarn, s. f.—pl. t. au (taf—arn) A tavern.
Tafarn dy, s. m.—pl. t. au (tafarn—ty) A tavern.
Tafarnwr, s. m.—pl. tafarnwyr (tafarn—gwr) A tavern-keeper.
Tafarth, s. m. (tafar) That is spread or laminated.
Tafawd, s. m.—pl. tafodau (taf) A tongue. *Tafawd drug*, a scolding; *tafawd cloch*, a bell clapper;—*Tafawd yr hydd*, the sole fish; *tafawd yr ych*, the burt fish;—Also the name of many plants—*Tafawd y bwch*, or *tafawd yr afwr*, common viper's bugloss; *tafawd yr hydd*, hart's tongue; *tafawd y ci*, broad-leaved pondweed; *tafawd yr ych*, *tafawd y fawch*, borage; *tafawd yr oen*, hoary plantain; *tafawd y llew*, bristly ox-tongue; *tafawd y march*, horse tongue; *tafawd y weidr*, adder's tongue; *tafawd yr eden*, common stitchwort; *tafawd yr hedydd*, larkspur; *tafawd yr wydd*, sneeze-wort yarrow; *tafawd yr ych anwyw*, evergreen alkanet; *tafawd yr ych culddail*, small bugloss.

Goreu gwaial, gwaial heb dafawd,

The best wife is a wife without a tongue.

Adage.

Da daint rhag tafawd.

The teeth are good to stop the tongue.

Adage.

Un o dri delfaogion cerdd a cheudawd cenedl y Cymry:
 Gwyddon Ganhebon, a wael gerid dafawd gytasaf o'r byd.

One of the three improvers of science and the art of composition of the nation of the Cymry: Gwyddon Ganhebon, who was the first in the world that made vocal song.

Harddus.

Tafawdlysg, a. (tafawd—llysg) Of slow moving tongue; plaintive.

Yn ffridd cyrdd cerdd dafawdlysg,
 Yn brydydd, yn brifardd dysg.

In the ways of songs of the plaintive muse, a poet, a primary bard of learning.

Cynulleidw.

Tafawl, a. (taf) Spreading, expanding; an epithet for the various kinds of the dock plant. *Dail tafawl*, dock leaves; *tafawl y mor*, golden dock; *tafawl y dufr*, *tafawl hirion*, great water-dock; *tafawl mair*, *tafawl cochion*, tobacco; *tafawl newydd*, *gwelld newydd*, new herbage. *Welsh Laws.*

Tafell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (taf) Any flat mass, piece, or spread, a tablet; a slice. *Tafell o fara*, a slice of bread.

Rhoi y dorth a gofyn y dafell.

To give a loaf and ask for the slice.

Adage.

Fia Mai caf weled bun yn—
 Dyfod dan wyrddion defyll.

The month of May I shall see the maid resting under green foliage.

D. ab Gwilym.

Tafellan, s. f. dim. (tafell) A small slice.

Tafellawg, a. (tafell) Being in thin masses; being in slices.

Tafelliad, s. m. (tafell) A spreading into a thin mass; a slicing.

Tafellu, v. a. (tafell) To form into a slice or flat mass; to slice; to spread as foliage.

Taf, s. m.—pl. tafau (taf) A spread, a cast; a throw, a fling; a balance. *Ffon daf*, a sling; *tafau*, a pair of scales.

Tafiadwy, a. (tafi) Capable of being thrown down.

Tafian, s. f.—pl. tafieni (tafi) A balance.

Taflawd, s. f.—pl. tafloidydd (tafi) A spread, or covering; a roof; the space next to the roof in a building; a loft, a garret. *Taflawd y genen*, the roof of the mouth; *taflawd wair*, a hay-loft; *taflawd teir*, a hen-roost.

Taflawg, a. (tafi) Having a throw; projectile.

Tafled, s. f. (tafi) That serves for throwing.

Tafledig, a. (tafi) Being thrown, or flung.

Tafledigaeth, s. m. (taffedig) The act of throwing; projection; interjection.

Tafledigawl, a. (taffedig) Tending to throw.

Tafledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tafiad) A hurler, a flinger.

Tithau—

Tafledydd, defnyddwydd da,
 Brath y lleidr.

Thou too, the flinger, with well-seasoned wood, wast thou thief.
D. ab Gwilym, am Rys Gogon.

Tafien, s. f.—pl. t. au (tafi) That is spread out; a tablet; a table of figures.

Tafienawl, a. (tafi) Tabular.

Tafeniad, s. m. (tafi) A tabulation.

Tafenu, v. a. (tafi) To tabulate.

Taffaen, s. m.—pl. taffei (tafi—maen) A bulging stone.

Tafhual, s. m.—pl. t. au (tafi—hual) The goss of a hawk.

Y penhebydd a ddylly groen hydd, yr hydref, ac y gwyrdd
 groen ewig, i wneuthur menyf wrth arwain ei adur, i ddi
 hualau.

The chief falconer ought to have a stag skin in autumn, and in the spring the skin of a doe, to make gloves for leading his hawk and for gasses.

Welsh Laws.

Tafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tafi) A throwing.

Tafledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tafiad) A thrower.

Tafnerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tafi—nerth) A projectile power.

Tafnodawl, a. (tafawd) Interjective.

Tafodi, v. a. (tafawd) To interject.

Tafodiad, s. m.—pl. au (tafawd) Interjection.

Tafirwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (tafi—rwyd) A casting net.

Tafrym, s. m. (tafi—grym) Projectile force.

Tafu, v. a. (tafi) To throw, to cast, to fling, to hurl, to project. It is synonymous with *lancu*, *burow*, *luchiau*, *taenu*.

Mai dail yn tafu ei ffôn.

Like the blind throwing his staff.

Adage.

Gwell march bwrw a'm dyco no march teg a'm tala.

Better is an ugly horse that will carry me than a fair horse that will throw me.

Adage.

Tafwr, s. m.—pl. tafwyr (tafi—gwr) A thrower.

Tafydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tafi) A thrower.

Tafodaeth, s. m. (tafawd) Language.

Tafodawg, a. (tafawd) Having a tongue.

Tri phrif dafodogion llyso: arglwydd, barddwr, a sach.

The three primary speakers of a court: the lord, the poet, and the bail.

Prifardd D. Gwyn.

Tafodawl, a. (tafawd) Belonging to the tongue.

Tafodi, v. a. (tafawd) To tongue; to use the tongue; to scold.

Talcentlad, s. m. (talcen) A forming a forepart or end; a forming a forehead.

Talcenn, v. a. (talcen) To form a fore part or end; to form a forehead; to butt with the forehead. *Talcennu ty*, to raise the gable end of a house; *talcennu barrel*, to put in the end of a barrel.

Talch, s. m.—pl. tellichion (ta—alch) A piece, a fragment, any thing broken; grit, or coarse meal. *Dyns fo wedi tori yn tellichion man*, there it is broken all to shatters.

Talchadd, a. (talch) Somewhat broken or brayed.

Talchwag, a. (talch) Consisting of broken parts.

Talchedig, a. (talch) Made into fragments; fractured. *Talchedigion*, broken things.

Talcheiddiad, s. m. (talchadd) A rendering somewhat broken; a rendering half broken.

Talcheiddlaw, v. a. (talchadd) To render somewhat broken; to become partly broken.

Talcheiddrwydd, s. m. (talchadd) A half broken state or condition.

Talchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (talch) A making into fragments; a shattering.

Talchu, v. a. (talch) To fract, to break in pieces; to make grit.

Talchwr, s. m.—pl. talchwyr (talch—gwr) A man who fracts; a shatterer; one who makes grit.

Talchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (talch) One who brays; a shatterer; one who makes grit.

Taldal, a. (tal repeated) Being front to front.

*A'm dalawdd, be hawdd, bu byr,
Daldal yn nghogel y daldy.*

*He that caught me, if easy, was bold, tale-a-tale in the corner
of the bow.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

Talder, s. m. (tâl) Loftiness; tallness, stature.

Taldra, s. m. (tâl) Loftiness; tallness, stature.

Taldrwch, s. m.—pl. taldrychion (tal—trwch) bushiness, of the front; a forelock. *a. Of front thickness; front-covered. Gwallt taldrwch*, hair that is thick over the forehead.

Talddrws, s. m.—pl. talddrysau (tâl—drws) A front door.

*Penrhin a ddwy elistedd ar y tâl haf i'r penadd, ag ei law awy
ar y talddrws.*

*The patron of the family ought to sit at the lower end of the
hall, with his left hand towards the front door.* *Welsh Laws.*

Taledig, a. (tal) Being paid; requited, rewarded.

Taledigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (taledig) Payment, remuneration.

Taledigawl, a. (taledig) In a course to be paid; remunerative.

Taleithiad, s. m. (talaeth) A forming a province.

Taleithiaw, v. a. (talaeth) To form a province.

*Am lenlaw gwr yn mlaen, gryn,
feda lwyth a daleithynt.*

*For producing a man to lead, of yore, the tribe of Jude they
formed into a principality.* *S. Breynnawg.*

Taleithiawg, a. (talaith) Wearing a diadem. *s. m.* One who wears a princely crown.

*Tri taleithiawg cad Ynys Prydain; Trystian mab Taliuch,
Huzil mab Caw, a Chul mab Cynyr Ceinarchlawg; ac un oedd
daleithiawg aruddyrat hwyntau ill ti, Beilwyr mab Pedrwr oedd
hwyntau.*

*The three diademed chiefs of the Isle of Britain; Trystian son
of Taliuch, Huzil son of Caw, and Chul son of Cynyr the Splendid
Knight; and one was a diademed chief over them three, this was
Beilwyr son of Pedrwr.* *Triadad.*

Taleithiawl, a. (talaeth) Being provincial.

Taleithiedig, a. (talaith) Diademed.

Taleithig, s. f. dim.—pl. t. ion (talaith) A fillet, a bandlet; a bandlet, in heraldry.

Taleithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (talaeth) A provincial.

Talfa, s. f.—pl. talfeydd (tâl) A front place; a pediment; a projection.

Talfawg, a. (talfa) Having a pediment.

Talfaedig, a. (talfa) Pedimented; projected in front.

Talfainc, s. f.—pl. talfainciau (tâl—mainc) A front form; a throne.

*Holl Ffrainc, ei thalfainc, ei thir,
A'i choron uwch a yfir.*

*All France, her throne, her wide domain,
And crown, will higher honour gain.*

S. Tudyr.

Talfedel, s. f. (tâl—medel) Garden angelica.

Talfiodau, s. pl. aggr. (tâl—blodau) Festoons.

Talfiodenwaith, s. m. (talfiodau—gwaith) Festoon-work.

Talfiodeuyn, s. m. dim. (talfiodau) A festoon.

Talfoel, a. (tâl—moel) Having a bald front.

Talfoeledig, a. (talfoel) Being grown bald-fronted.

Talfoledd, s. m. (talfoel) A bald-fronted state.

Talfoeli, v. a. (talfoel) To render bald-fronted;

to become bald-fronted; to expose the front.

Talfoeliad, s. m. (talfoel) An exposing the front.

Talfoelni, s. m. (talfoel) Front-baldness.

Talfrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tâl—brith) A variegated front. *a. Of many-coloured front.*

*Arwr a dwy ygwedyd y dan
Ei dalfrith, ag all teth Fryddan,
Bu trydar yn serfre, bu tan,
Be ehad waenawr bu ban.*

*His painted front on ample shoulders soars,
Which marks the hero, swifter in his course
Than Fryddan, when the sound of war he hears,
And sees the thick incessant gleams of spears.* *Aneurin.*

Talfrithaw, v. a. (talfrith) To adorn the front.

Talfrithawg, a. (talfrith) Of variegated front.

Talfrithedig, a. (talfrith) Front-painted.

Talfrithiad, s. m. (talfrith) A variegating the front

Talfrw, s. m.—pl. t. au (tâl—briw) A front wound or cut. *a. Having a cut or bruised front.*

*Lle maelhion cein-gatrawd rwydd rithle,
O Ddiolwydd yu nysu-wydd o'n dyfau,
Yegwyd rygn rhag tarw tris talfrw fu.*

*Our faithful band in martial pomp array'd
Went'd from Diolwydd's deep and woody glade,
Clash'd front-bruis'd shields before the bull of war.* *Aneurin.*

Talfrwaw, v. a. (talfrw) To cut or hurt the front.

Talfrwedig, a. (talfrw) Front-bruised.

Talfrwiad, s. m. (talfrw) A cutting the front.

Talfrwdd, s. m.—pl. talfrwddau (tâl—bwrdd)

The front or upper table in a hall.

Talfyr, a. (tâl—byr) Short-fronted, short towards the front; brief, abrupt.

Talfyradwy, a. (talfyr) Capable of being fore-shortened; reclassable.

Talfyredig, a. (talfyr) Foreshortened; abridged.

Talfyredigaeth, s. m. (talfyredig) The act of fore-shortening; abridgment.

Talfyredigawl, a. (talfyredig) Tending to fore-shorten; abbreviative.

Talfyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (talfyr) A foreshortening; abbreviation; reclassification.

Talfyrn, v. a. (talfyr) To foreshorten; to abridge.

Talfyrwr, s. m.—pl. talfyrrwyr (talfyr—gwr) A foreshortener; an abbreviator.

Talffrwyn, s. f.—pl. t. i (tâl—ffrwyn) The front-stall or fillet of a bridle.

Talgainc, s. f.—pl. talgainciau (tâl—cainc) A browantler.

Talgainciad, s. (talgainc) A forming browantlers.

Talgainciaw, v. n. (talgainc) To form browantlers.

Talgainciawg, a. (talgainc) Having browantlers.

Talgell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tâl—cell) A pantry.

Talgellawg, a. (talgell) Having a pantry.

Talgrib, s. f.—pl. t. au (tâl—crib) The frontboard that holds the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

Talgron, s. f.—pl. talgrynon (tâl—cron) That is round fronted; an abrupt turn; an inflection.

Taiogyn, s. m. dim. (talawg) A rude fellow.
Taid, s. m.—pl. teidiau (ta—id) That has spread a contingency; a grandfather. But in parts of Powys, and South Wales, *tuid* is a great great grandfather; in others it is a father in the fifth degree, *hendaid* in the sixth, and *gorhendaid* in the seventh degree: See *Tud*.—*Tuid a nain*, a grandfather and grandmother.
Tair, s. f. (ta—ir) Three of feminine gender. *a. Three, speaking of females. Tair merch, tair o ferched*, three women.

Tair ffynnon gwybodaeth: crebwyll, ystyriaeth, a dysgreidiaeth.

The three fountains of knowledge: imagination, meditation, and learning. *Horddas.*

Tairth, s. m. aggr.—pl. teirthion (tarth) An ague.
Tais, s. f.—pl. teision (ta—is) That spreads round; a cover, a daiz, a canopy; a cake.
Taith, s. f.—pl. teithiau (ta—ith) A journey.

Cain dros y trothwy yw hauner y dalith.

A step over the threshold is half the journey. *Adage.*

Melan a ddyl ei dalith.

Melan deserves his journey. *Adage.*

Taiwr, s. m.—pl. taiwyr (tai—gwr) A rustic man.

*Brad werthu ei bryd i wr
A fwykal fwyd taiwr.*

It was deceitful to sell his meal to a man who would eat the food of a ploughman. *Syr Lewys Mredwy.*

Tal, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ta—al) A space spread out or over; that is even or clear; clearance; pay, reward, requital; an equivalent, or value. *Pa a dal hwna?* what is the value of that?

*Llyna Forfudd ddiedryw,
A gal o dal: gofod yw.*

Behold, Morfudd of undebased race, what of recompence I get: it is grief! *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Dynlon sy'n cael dalont;
Dydd tal yw pob dydd i ti.*

The multitudes are receiving benefit; a day of payment is every day to thee. *Hywel ab Reinalt.*

Tâl, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tý—al) That is over, that tops, that is fronting, or upon; a front; the forehead. *a. Towering; tall.* In the names of places it answers to *end*; as *Tal-y-Bont*, Bridgend; In the names of men it denotes *front*; as *Taliesin*, Fair-front; *Talarian*, Silver-front; *Talhaiarn*, Iron-front.

Ffawd parh yw ei dâl.

Every body's fortune is in his forehead. *Adage.*

*Dy lewydch, ddyn dâl ewyn,
Dy gorff a lunodd Duw gwyn.*

'Twas heav'n thy form, thy bloom, that gave,
Thy forehead like the foamy wave. *S. Tudyr.*

*Telynlor tâl awenydd,
Trwythaw beirdd mewn traethau bydd.*

The harper, blest with lofty muse,
The bards is briny floods imbrues. *Guto y Glyn.*

*O deir-llith y gwnaf darlawn clod Efa,
O dalau India hyd wâl Luodaju.*

In three lectures I will read the praise of Efa, extending from the frontiers of India to the wall of London. *L. G. Cochi.*

Talâad, s. m. (tâl) To elevate; to grow tall.

Taladwy, a. (tal) Capable of being paid; payable.

*Cusan cariad taladwy
Cefais: ni ddymunnais mwy.*

A kiss as due to faithful love
She gave; for that alone I strove. *S. Tudyr.*

Taladdurn, s. m.—pl. t. an (tal—addurn) A front ornament; a moulding.

Taladdurnaw, v. a. (taladdurn) To adorn the front.

Taladdurnawg, a. (taladdurn) Having an ornamented front.

Taladdurniad, s. m. (taladdurn) An adorning the front.

Talaeth, s. f.—pl. taleithiau (tâl) A front region; a frontier; a province, or dependent territory.

Ymys Prydain a gynneir dda an goron a thair talaeth.

The Isle of Britain is held under one crown and three provinces. *Welsh Law.*

Talaidd, a. (tâl) Somewhat high; tallish.

Talais, s. f. (tal—ais) An empaneled jury.

*A deuddeg o brydyddion,
Yn dalais deg, dilyn don.*

With twelve poets, a fair jury, of certain voices.

*Talais a wyr mainiolli,
Trefn hardd, rhwng 'y mardd a ml.*

A jury of men of property, a fair order, between my lord's me. *Edm. Iry.*

Talaith, s. f.—pl. taleithion (tâl—aiih) A band worn round the head; a frontlet, a headband, a chaplet; a radial crown; a diadem.

Talar, s. f.—pl. taleri (tâl—ar) A headland in a field, at the end of ridges; a cross-ridge.

Talarawg, a. (talar) Having cross-ridges.

Talarriad, s. m. (talar) A forming cross-ridges.

Talaru, v. a. (talar) To form cross-ridges.

Talarw, a. (tâl—garw) Roughly fronted.

Telidw yn nghyngrodd yn nghyngrodd, tal ysgafn yn gwyddu twynt yn fuan.

The rough-fronted ones in the mutual struggle of the war—the battle, the front of the gold-covered shield they would break. *O. Cyfchawg.*

Talâu, v. a. (tâl) To make high; to grow tall.

Talawd, s. m. (tal) A payment, a requital.

Talawdr, s. m.—pl. talodron (talawd) A payer.

Talawg, a. (tâl) High-fronted; bold-faced.

Talawr, s. m. (tal) One who makes equable; a rewarder; a payer.

*Ef tarddo talawr,
Tardodd nef i lawr.*

When the remunerator shall appear let the heavens open below. *Taliesin, armer dyddiwr.*

Talben, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tal—pen) A settled price or standard value. In order to adjust transactions of barter, the law affixed to every thing a settled mean value; and if any article given in payment fell short of its standard, the deficiency was made good in money.

Talbenig, a. (talben) Of current value. *Talbenig-ion*, things of standard value.

Eidlon a dalu ddeg ar ugain yw bryn talbenig;—Saf yw i b benig, gwarieth heb dderchafael gydag hwynt o arfa mwyd.

An ox that is worth thirty pence is a kind of standard measure. Kine of standard value are those with which an equivalent is made of kine-qualifying money. *Welsh Law.*

Talbenigiad, s. m. (talbenig) A regulating to a standard value.

Talbenigiaw, v. a. (talbenig) To regulate to a standard value; to become of standard value.

Talbenigrwydd, s. m. (talbenig) The state of being of standard value.

Talbenn, v. a. (talben) To set a mean price.

Talbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (tâl—pren) A front let or a stock of wood placed behind the fire; the same as *talpentun*.

Talcen, s. m.—pl. t. i (tâl—cen) The fore part or end of anything; the forehead; the end, of a building; the head, of a barrel, and the like.

Nid edrych angau pry drefn at dalcen.

Death doth not regard who hath the thirteenth forehead. *Idem.*

Gradd pob un yn ei dalcen.

Every one's condition is in his forehead. *Idem.*

Talcenawg, a. (talcen) Having a fore part or end; having a forehead; ample-fronted.

Talcenawl, a. (talcen) Relating to the fore part or end; belonging to the forehead.

Talrynawg, a. (talrwn) Having a head ridge.
Talu, v. a. (tal) To make even or clear, to discharge, or to pay; to requite, to reward; to be worth; to answer a purpose. *Os pryml hwn ei dalu endano*, if thou buyest this thou shalt pay for it: *Pa á dal hwna?* What is that worth? *Pa beth á dal son am hyny?* What is the use of talking about that?

Gwael y peth ni thal ei offyn.

It is a poor thing that is not worth asking for. *Adage.*

Y gwiall a'r hwnn a dalant yn gywir y nalll i'r hall.

The rich and the fair weather with *repyr* equitably the one to the other.

A gorchwa taled i'r crythawr.

He who dances for him pay the fiddler.

Talwg, a. (tâl—gwg) Toweringly frowning.

*—As heb y talwg
Siliadllic he magel drwg.*

On all highly-frowning houses chimneys where smoke generates. *Iolo Goch i lys G. Glendwr.*

Talwsg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tâl—gwiwg) What is worn on the forehead, a head-dress.

Talwr, s. m.—pl. talwyr (tâl—gwr) A person who requites; a payer.

Talwrn, s. m.—pl. talwrnan (tâl—gwrn) What projects forward.

Talym, s. m.—pl. talhau (tâl) Any thing that comes on abruptly; an impression; a short space, a while; a good while; a small quantity; a some, or somewhat; a range of anything in motion; a clap of thunder. *Ni buailst yma er ys talen*, thou hast not been here for this good while.

*Oedd cywir ei alr erioed;
Oedd haeli talym diwael tald.*

Ever equitable was his word; he was the generous one of a period undebated and splendid. *Ffrydd Bychan, m. Bledydd.*

Tall, s. m. (ta—all) A spread out or over.

Tallawg, a. (tall) Being spread out or over.

Talliad, s. m. (tall) A spreading out or over.

Tallu, v. a. (tall) To make a spread out or over.

Tallwch, s. m. (tall) The state of being spread.

Tam, s. m.—pl. & lon (ta—au) A stretch over so as to take in; as much as can be bitten off; a morsel, a bite.

Roll tam mab ni thierer.

Sweet is the droll of a child drollish.

Rid tam o gwlawr nath.

Not a morsel of a philosopher's dinner.

D. ab Gwilym.

Tama, s. m. (tam) Hard food, or that is to be masticated, as bread and flesh; and what is taken with it, as butter and the like, is called *callu*.

Callu—

Ei thymr tlawd, a'i thoma, a'i claws, drwg yw gwaio a'i gwaio.

Losing her poor estate, her bread, and her cheese, and in the condition that is the same. *Madrug Dwygryn.*

Tamaid, s. m.—pl. tameldian (tam) The quantity taken by a bite, a morsel, a bit, a bite, or mouthful. *Bu raid iddo hel ei damaid*, he was obliged to beg his subsistence: *Yr wyt yn braf dy damaid*, thou goest on with ample bite, or with good appetite: *Hwda damaid*, take a bite: *tamaid y cythraul*, devil's bit scabious.

Bera ac ymenny yw un tamaid.

Bread and butter make one morsel.

Adage.

Tameidiad, s. m. (tamaid) A forming a morsel; a breaking off a morsel.

Tameidiaw, v. a. (tamaid) To break into mouthfuls, to make morsels, to take bites; to bite off a morsel.

Tameidiawl, a. (tamaid) Like a mouthful.

Tameidiwr, s. m.—pl. tameldiwr (tamaid—gwr) One who takes a mouthful.

Tameidyn, s. m. dim. (tamaid) A little mouthful.

Tamiad, s. m. (tam) A forming into bits.

Tamig, s. m. dim.—pl. t. ion (tam) A small morsel or bite.

Tamigaw, v. a. (tamig) To take a nibbling bite; to nibble; to nib.

Tamigawl, a. (tamig) Nibbling; nipping.

Tamigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tamig) A nibbling.

Tammorth, s. m. (tam—porth) Sustenance.

Need angus Ffreuer a'm de hroo!

Am dammorth brodyrde,

Dihunaf, wylaf fore!

How the death of Freer makes me solitary to-night! For the sustenance of the community, I will be awake, I will early weep. *Llywarch Hen.*

Near syllais i ddinlle Ffrecon?

Hirach am dammorth brodyrde!

Have not I gazed on the camp plot of Wrecon? The fair patrimony of Freer regrets the lost sustenance of the community. *Llywarch Hen.*

Tamp, s. m. (tam) That is pervasive.

Tampawg, a. (tamp) A fit of passion or anger.

Gochel y tampawg tros awr; gochel y gwedol tros fywyd.

Avoid a passion fit for an hour; avoid babbling for even.

Tampr, s. m.—pl. tamprau (tamp) A taper.

Maddel hi of a Champ cwyrr, cau nid oedd wilen genti, ond aeth ei codd o homo agaw.

She did beat him with a wax taper, not having a stick by her, so that his soul went out of him almost. *Strut y Sennan.*

Tampriad, s. m. (tampr) A forming a taperlight; a burning as a torch.

Tampru, v. a. (tampr) To make a taper light; to burn as a torch.

Tamyn, s. m. dim. (tam) A small bit or morsel.

Tan, s. m.—pl. t. au (ta—au) An expanding principle; a cause of expansion; fire.

Awen heb ddeothlloch, tan yn llaw ddeothlloch.

Talent without wisdom is a fire in the hand of folly. *Adage.*

Tri pheth oedd ar eu cyntyd: tan, a'r golcan; ddeith, a'r gwirionedd; ac anad, a'r bywyd: a gorfod a wnaet ar bob pryd; ac yna ddeithlloch.

Three things are on their increase: fire, which is light; intellect, which is truth; and soul, which is life: and they will overcome all things; and then there will be an end of the inchoative state. *Barddon.*

Tri char-elyn dyn: tan, dwfr, ac arglwydd.

The three cherished foes of man: fire, water, and a governor. *Cefng Bledith.*

Tan y cy gorfornaf; ac ni allaf gyfryw hyny bori ybryd.

The fire is material; and what is of such a nature could not torment a spirit. *Henar Gwido.*

Tân, s. m. (ty—au) A spread or expansion; continuity. *a.* Spreading; flat, low; continuous. *prep.* To, till, until, as far; under, beneath, below. *adv.* Along; under. *Tân yr oes hon*, till this age; *tân ammod*, under covenant; *y goron tân haul*, the heat under the sun. A verb, of the infinitive mood, preceded by *dan*, forms a participle. *Dyna hi yn mynd tân gwa,* there she is going singling along.

*Pruddled ni's parodd hi
Tan sel ou tan elen.*

Dejection she has not caused herself a one brow until this year. *W. Wyn.*

*Ei biwyf, yn gwlid o'feg,
Yw ei la, dan ei law beg.*

His parish, with entire concern, is his host, under his fair hand. *L. G. Cuthi, i Syr H. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Tanaf, pronem. prep. (tân) Under me. *Tanaf*, under thee; *tano*, under him, or it; *dan*, under

a. Front-turning; inflective. *Sain dalgron*, an inflective sound, a diphthong: *Talgron gadr*, of strong inflection, as *gwaw*; *talgron laddf*, of soft inflection, as *gwaw*; *talgron fud*, mutely inflective, as *gwaw*; *talgron gela*, of short inflection, as *marw*; *talgron wib*, of transitive inflection, as *gwaw*.

Talgrwn, s. m.—*pl. talgryniôn (tâl—crwn)* That is round-fronted; precipitance. a. Precipitate, straightway.

Oed a'm rhian—
A waethwn yn dalgrwn deg.

An amigation with my love I made
Straightways to meet her in the shelter'd glade.
D. ob Gwilym.

Talgrych, s. m.—*pl. t. ion (tâl—crych)* A rough front; a wrinkled front. a. Rough-fronted; frowning. *Dyna genawcon talgrychion*, those are rough-headed whelps.

Diridid, nid telaid, talgrych wylionder.

Mischievous, not comely, is rough-fronted cruelty.

Carnodyn.

Talgrychedd, s. m. (talgrych) Rough-fronted state
Talgrychiad, s. m. (talgrych) A ruffling the brow, a frowning.

Talgrychni, s. m. (talgrych) Roughness of the forehead.

Talgrychu, v. a. (talgrych) To knit the brow.
Talgrychwyr, s. m. talgrychwyr (talgrych—gwr)
One who knits his brows; a frowner.

Talgryf, s. m.—*pl. t. ion (tâl—cryf)* That is hard-fronted. a. Hard-fronted; impudent.

Talgryfion a chaled-galon ydynt hwy.

Impudent ones and hard-hearted are they.
Eschial

Talgryfaad, s. m. (talgryf) A rendering
dent; a becoming impudent.

Talgryfau, v. a. (talgryf) To render im-
to have effrontery.

Talgryfder, s. m. (talgryf) Effrontery.
Talgrynadwy, a. (talgrwn) Capable of
capable of abbreviation.

Talgrynedig, a. (talgrwn) Inflective
precipitate; without hesitation.

Talgrynaw, a. (talgrwn) Inflective
Talgryniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (talp
ing the front; inflection; pr-

Talgrynn, v. a. (talgrwn) To
pitate.

Talgrynwydd, s. m. (talp
front; aptness for inflect-

Gwell ddywla all y dydd—ym
talgrynwydd cydwybod.

After comprehending the gr-
comes instructed how to walk

Talgrynydd, s. m.—
fector; an abbrev-

Talgudyn, s. m.—*pl.*
lock; a love-loc-

Talgudynawg, a.
ariant, How be

Talgwn, s. m.—
fronted.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

He was n
not before

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talgynawd, s.
anddaiar Subterranean.

Talladawl, a. (tallad) Tending to
off; remunerative.

Talladu, v. a. (tallad) To make
ment; to make a reman-

Tallant, s. m. (tal) A paym-

Tallator, ger. (tallad) In-

Tallitor, sup. (tal) To be-

Talm, s. m.—*pl. t. oed*
comes on abruptly

space, a while,
tity; a some,

of any thing
Pa sut yr wydd
this good w-

dawn o aw
this long

arno, th
him:

Sew

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Seu

Talrynawg, a. (talrwn) Having a head ridge.

Talu, v. a. (tal) To make even or clear, to discharge, or to pay; to requite, to reward; to be worth; to answer a purpose. *Oe pryni hwn cet dalu emdano, if thou buyest this thou shalt pay for it: Pa 4 dal hwna? What is that worth? Pa both a dal son am hyny? What is the use of talking about that?*

Gwael y peth ni thal of offyn.

It is a poor thing that is not worth asking for.

Y gwiau a'r hwna a dalant yn gywir y melli f'r llaith.

The rale and the fair weather will repay equitably the one to the other.

A goretio taled f'r cryhawr.

He who dares let him pay the fiddler.

Talwg, a. (tâl-gwg) Toweringly frowning.

—Ar hwb ty talwg

Stimulat he magal awg.

On all highly-frowning houses chimneys where smoke generates.

Iolo Goch i ffrs U. Gwendwr.

Talwng, s. f.—pl. t. oddd (tâl-gwng) What is worn on the forehead, a head-dress.

Talwr, s. m.—pl. talwyr (tâl-gwr) A person who requites; a payer.

Talwrn, s. m.—pl. talwrnan (tâl-gwrn) What projects forward.

Talym, s. m.—pl. talhuan (tâl) Any thing that comes on abruptly; an impression; a short space, a while; a good while; a small quantity; a some, or somewhat; a range of anything in motion; a clap of thunder. *Ni bantist yma er ys talu, thou hast not been here for this good while.*

Oodd cywir ei alr erioed;
Oodd hant talym dwnal fidd.

Ever equitable was his word; he was the generous one of a period undebated and splendid.

Prydydd Dyhan, m. Bledydd.

Tall, s. m. (ta—all) A spread out or over.

Tallawg, a. (tall) Being spread out or over.

Talliad, s. m. (tall) A spreading out or over.

Tallu, v. a. (tall) To make a spread out or over.

Tallwch, s. m. (tall) The state of being spread.

Tam, a. m.—pl. t. ion (ta—am) A stretch over so as to take in; as much as can be bitten off; a morsel, a bite.

Hoff tam nab ei cherer.

Sweet is the morsel of a child's delight.

Rid tam o ghwau ameth.

Not a morsel of a philosopher's dinner.

Tama, s. m. (tam) Hard food, or that is to be masticated, as bread and flesh; and what is taken with it, as butter and the like, is called *cullyn*.

Cullu—

Ei thymyr thawd, a't thama,
A't chawd, drag yw gnaw. a'l gwna.

Losing her poor estate, her bread, and her cheese, and is the condition that is the same.

Tamaid, s. m.—pl. tameidian (tam) The quantity taken by a bite, a morsel, a bit, a bite, or mouthful. *Bu raid iddo hel ei damaid, he was obliged to beg his subsistence: Yr wyt yn bruff dy damaid, thou goest on with ample bite, or with good appetite: Hwda damaid, take a bite: tamaid y cythraul, devil's bit scabious.*

Bera ac ymawya yw on tamaid.

Bread and butter make one morsel.

Tameidiad, s. m. (tamaid) A forming a morsel; a breaking off a morsel.

Tameidiaw, v. a. (tamaid) To break into mouthfuls, to make morsels, to take bites; to bite off a morsel.

Tameidiawl, a. (tamaid) Like a mouthful.

Tameidiawr, s. m.—pl. tameidiawyr (tamaid—gwr)

One who takes a mouthful.

Tameidyn, s. m. dim. (tamaid) A little mouthful.

Tamiad, s. m. (tam) A forming into bite.

Tamig, s. m. dim.—pl. t. ion (tam) A small morsel or bite.

Tamigaw, v. a. (tamig) To take a nibbling bite; to nibble; to nib.

Tamigawl, a. (tamig) Nibbling; mipping.

Tamigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tamig) A nibbling.

Tammberth, s. m. (tam—porth) Hastenance.

Neod angus ffreuer a'm de hruol

Am damborth brodyrde,

Dihunaf, wylaf fore!

How the death of Freuer makes me solitary to-night! For the hastenance of the community, I will be awake, I will early weep.

Llywarch Hen.

Near syllable i ddinlle Ffrecon!

Ffreuer werydro

Hireth am damborth brodyrde!

Have not I gazed on the camp plot of Wrecon! The false patri-mony of Freuer regrets the lost hastenance of the community.

Llywarch Hen.

Tamp, s. m. (tam) That is pervasive.

Tampawg, a. (tamp) A fit of passion or anger.

Gochel y tampawg tros awr; guchel y gwedust tros fywyd.

Avoid a passion fit for an hour; avoid babbling for ever.

Adage.

Tampr, s. m.—pl. tamprau (tamp) A taper.

Maddol hi of a tampr cywr, can nid oddd wileu gred, oal neith ni ameth othmo agaw.

She did beat him with a wax taper, not having a stick by her, so that his soul went out of him shame.

David y Gwynn.

Tampriad, s. m. (tampr) A forming a taperlight; a burning as a torch.

Tampru, v. a. (tampr) To make a taper light; to burn as a torch.

Tamyn, s. m. dim. (tam) A small bit or morsel.

Tan, s. m.—pl. t. au (ta—an) An expanding principle; a cause of expansion; fire.

Awen heb ddoethineb, tan yn llw ffolioch.

Talent without wisdom is a fire in the hand of folly.

Adage.

Tri pheth cydd ar eu cynnydd: tan, ni gwlwm; ddiell, ni gwirionedd; ac gwlwm, ni gydd: a gorffed a wnaid ar bob prap; ac yw ddiell ddiell.

Three things are on their increase: fire, which is light; intellect, which is truth; and soul, which is life; and they will overcome all things; and then there will be an end of the factitious state.

Barddas.

Tri char-elyd dyn: tan, dŵr, ac arglwydd.

The three cherished foes of man: fire, water, and a governor.

Ceryn Bleda.

Tan y oy gorfornaf; ac ni allaf gyfryw hyny boral jeryd.

The fire is material; and what is of such a nature could not torment a spirit.

Hanes Gwido.

Tân, s. m. (ty—an) A spread or expansion; continuity. *a. Spreading; flat, low; continuous.* *prep. To, till, until, as far; under, beneath, below.* *adv. Along; under.* *Tân yr oes hon, till this age; tân ammed, under covenant; y goren tân hant, the heat under the sun. A verb, of the infinitive mood, preceded by dan, forms a participle. Dyna hi yn myned dan gennu, there she is going strolling along.*

Pruddell a't parodd hi

Tan na'i tan elen.

Dejection she has not caused herself a one brow until this year.

W. Wyn.

Ei blyf, yn gwdd ofog,

Yw ei lo, dan of law feg.

His parish, with entire concern, is his heat, under his fair hand.

L. G. Cych, i Syr H. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Tanaf, pronom. prep. (tân) Under me. *Tanaf, under thee; dan, under him, or it; dam, under*

her; *tanon*, under us; *tanoch*, under you; *tan-yaf*, *tanaddynt*, under them. See *Am* prefixed to it, in *amdanaf*.—*Maent yn codi dani*, they are making an insurrection.

Y Deau, bid hyd y bo,
A dwy Wynedd y dano.

The South, as long as it endures, and the two Gwynedde, be they under him.
L. G. Colli.

Tanadwy, a. (tan) Ignitable; capable of being fired

Tanaidd, a. (tan) Somewhat fiery, partly fiery.

Tanawg, a. (tan) Abounding with fire.

Tanawl, a. (tan) Expansive; igneous, fiery.

A dan yr enallt hwnw y goeodeu ef dan heb ddifoddi byth, yn wreiddion nac yn haddw; iawyn paw ddechreuat ddifoddi yna eil-waith ydd ymchwilai yn danolion.

Under that unction he placed a fire ever without being extinguished, in sparks nor in ashes; but when it should begin to be extinguished, then again it would return in fiery particles.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Tanawl, a. (tan) Spreading, expanding.

Tanbaid, a. (tan—paid) Having the expansive power stopped; violent, vehement, fervent.

Llosgi yn danbaid, to burn vehemently; *dyn tanbaid*, a passionate man.

Y bwa—
Tanbaid ei nahl yn ei ol;
Tanbeidiach no'r tan bydol.

The bow, violent in its bound in returning: more violent than the natural fire.
T. Alid.

Tanbeidiad, s. m. (tanbaid) A rendering violent or vehement; a becoming violent.

Tanbeidiaw, v. a. (tanbaid) To render violent or ardent; to become violent.

Tanbeidiawl, a. (tanbaid) Of a violent tendency.

Tanbeidrwydd, s. m. (tanbaid) Violence.

Tanbeiriant, s. m.—pl. tanbeiriannau (tan—peiriant) A fire-engine.

Tanboer, s. m. (tan—poer) A spitfire. *a. Fire-spitting.*

Tanboerawl, a. (tanboer) Fire-spitting.

Tanboeri, v. a. (tanboer) To spit fire.

Tanboeriad, s. m. (tanboer) A spitting of fire.

Tanboerwr, s. m.—pl. tanboerwyr (tanboer—gwr) One who spits fire.

Tanc, s. m. (tan) A state of expansion; space; an unobstructed state; ease; a tranquil state; peace

Archaf danc cyn franc, trwy eirolion.—

I crave for peace before dissolution, through intercession.—
Li. P. Moch.

Tair ciwdaud nawdd a ddaethant i Ynys Prydain; ac yn nhanc a cheud cendyl y Cymru y doynt, heb arf, heb onawd; cyntaf oedd ciwdaud Celyddon yn y Gogledd; ail oedd yr ail Wyddyl, ac yn yr Alban y maent; trydydd, gwyr Galedin, a ddoynt yn y llongau moelion hyd yn Ynys Wyth, pan soddus eu gwlad.

The three tribes of refuge who came to the Isle of Britain; and under the peace and consent of the nation of the Cymru did they come, without weapon, without assault; the first was the tribe of Celyddon in the North; the second was the primitive Gwyddelians, and in the Alban they remain; thirdly, the men of Galedin, who came in the bare ships to the Isle of Wyth, when their country was inundated.
Triodd.

Tancwd, s. m. (tan—cwd) The scrotum.

Tanchwa, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tan—chwa) Fire blast, the fire damp, or noxious vapour in mines.

Tanchwydd, s. m. (tan—chwydd) An inflammatory swelling.

Tandawd, s. m. (tan) Ignition; a conflagration.

Tanddaiar, s. m. (tan—daiar) Subterranean.

Tanddaiarawg, a. (tanddaiar) Subterranean.

Tanddaiarawl, a. (tanddaiar) Subterranean.

Pan yw yn enw yr leu i bob gila bligw, yn gystal i'r nefolion, a ddaiarolion, ac i danddaiarolion.

That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, as well of things in heaven, and things in earth, and of things under the earth.
W. Salisbury.

Tanddaiaroldeb, s. m. (tanddaiarawl) Subterraneanness; an under-ground state.

Tanddalaroli, v. a. (tanddaiarawl) To render subterraneous; to become subterraneous.

Tandde, s. m. (tan—de) That is pervaded by fire; an inflammation.

Y gislarillys sy dda rhag tandde a gurus.

The brooklime is good against inflammation and heat.

Li. Meddygians.

Tanddewin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tan—dewia) One who divines by fire.

Tanddewiniad, s. m. (tanddewin) A divining by fire.

Tanddewiniath, s. m. (tanddewin) Pyromancy.

Tanddewiniaw, v. a. (tanddewin) To divine by fire.

Tanddodi, v. a. (tan—dodi) To place under.

Tanddodiad, s. m. (tan—dodiad) A placing under.

Tanddwyn, v. a. (tan—dwynd) To subduce.

Tanddygal, s. m. (tanddygyd) A subtrahend.

Tanddygiad, s. m. (tan—dygiad) Subduction, subtraction.

Tanddygyd, v. a. (tan—dygyd) To subduce, to subtract.

Tanedig, a. (tan) Being spread, expanded.

Tanedigaeth, s. m. (tanedig) The act of spreading.

Tanen, s. f. dim. (tan) A small particle of fire, a spark.

Taufa, s. f.—pl. tanfeydd (tan) An explosion; a fire damp; also called *tanchwa*.

Tanfaen, s. m.—pl. tanfeini (tan—maen) A fire-stone, a pyrite.

Tanfer, s. m. (tan—ber) Fiery violence.

Pryder am danfer, pryddaf iddaw;
Pryddais i rwyf traie, cyn trau allaw;
A thal enffus a fu eiddaw.

Sorrow for violence, I will sing to him; I have before me the leader of power, before the silent rain; and of the bow of golden horn he was possessed.
Cynulleid, m. Rhy.

Tanfre, s. m. (tan—bre) A pile of fire.

Molawd yw yn ngrall, mael yn danfre,
Edain-feirch a seirch verygi cynwae.

He is the theme of praise in the toll, like a conflagration, and ed steeds with studded harness forming the front line.
Li. P. Moch.

Tanfflam, s. f.—pl. t. au (tan—fflam) A fiery flame.

Tanfflamawl, a. (tanfflam) Fire-flaming.

Tanfflamiad, s. m. (tanfflam) A flaming with fire.

Tanfflamu, v. a. (tanfflam) To make a fire flame.

to brandish a fire flame; to be in a fiery flame.

Angelion yn tanfflamu, angels flaming with fire.

Tanffon, s. f.—pl. tanffyn (tan—ffon) A poker.

Tangelfydd, a. (tan—celfydd) Pyrotechnic.

Tangelfyddawl, a. (tangelfydd) Pyrotechnical.

Tangelfyddyd, s. f.—pl. t. on (tangelfydd) Pyrotechny.

Tanglawdd, s. m.—pl. tangloddian (tan—clawd)

An undermine, a mine.

Tangloddiaid, s. m. (tanglawdd) An undermining.

Tangloddiauw, v. a. (tanglawdd) To undermine.

Tangloddiauw, a. (tanglawdd) Undermined.

Taniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tan) A firing; ignition.

Taniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tan) A spreading.

Taniadawl, a. (taniad) Tending to fire, igniferous.

Taniadu, v. a. (taniad) To make a firing.

Tanial, v. a. (tan) To fire, to set on fire.

Rhyddias mab Gradd, rwydd ei arall,
Cymru yn danial, rhyfel ar gaul.

The son of Gradd, of fluent speech, released, Wain; war on the slaves.
Ym. Lloedd y ffr.

Taniaw, v. a. (tan) To fire; to set on fire.

Taniedig, a. (taniad) Being fired, set on fire.

Taniedigaeth, s. m. (taniedig) A setting on fire.

Tanlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (tan—llen) A fire-stream.

Tanlwydd, a. (tan—llwydd) Subject, obedient.

Tanlwyddiad, s. m.—pl. tanlwyddiadau (tanlwydd) A subject.

Daw a'ch rhwyddo oll i fod—yn danlwyddiadau dyddiawn, yn frodyr anegor.
God prosper you all to be faithful subjects, to be inseparable brethren.
N. Ferri.

Tanllachar, a. (tan—llachar) Fire-gleaming.

Tanllestr, s. m.—pl. tanllestri (tan—llestr) A lantern.

*Rhy bell yw ym ddifprwyaw
Llatal dref yw ffynnyddu—
Na dwyn o'm blaen danllestri,
Na phyt cwyrr, pan fo hwyr hi.*

Too far is it for me to commission an audacious messenger to her lodging yonder; nor to have born before me lamps nor lamps of war, when it happens to be late.
D. ab Gwilym.

Tanli, s. m. (tan—lli) A fire glow. *a.* Ignifugous; span new.

*Cylllell—
Tanli gallestr der-restr don
Uffyl wrych efalli wreiddion.*

*A halfe open arm, steel-rayed striking from the flint spitting
fire sparks of a forge.
Rhyr Goch Eryri.*

'anlliw, s. m. (tan—lliw) Flame-colour. *a.* Of flame-colour; bran new.

'anllwynawg, s. m. (tan—llwynawg) Alopecia.

'anllwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (tan—llwyth) A great blazing fire.

'anllyd, a. (tan) Fiery, full of fire.

'anllydrwydd, s. m. (tanllyd) Fieriness.

'anllyd, v. a. (tanllyd) To render fiery; to grow fiery.

'ansawg, a. (tant) Having sudden starts, or flights

'anriad, s. m. (tant) A stretching; a starting; a causing a sudden impulse; a throbbing.

'annorth, s. m. (tan—dorth) An overspreading; a substitute.

*Pan dyfys y Mab Rhad oedd raid wrtho,
Er porth, yn danorth a dawn arno.*

When the Son of Grace did come, there was a necessity for him, as a help, as a substitute endowed with virtue.
D. Brydwr.

annu, v. a. (tant) To stretch; to start, to give a sudden impulse; to throb, to ache; to stretch a string.

ano, prep. (tân) Below, beneath.

ano, pronom. prep. (tân) Under it, under him.

anoedd, prep. (tân) Under, beneath, below.

anogan, s. m.—pl. t. au (tan—gogan) Pyromancy.

anoganawl, a. (tanogan) Belonging to pyromancy.

anoganiad, s. m. (tanogan) A divining by fire.

anogannu, v. a. (tanogan) To divine by fire.

anradd, s. f.—pl. t. au (tân—gradd) An inferior rank.

anre, s. f. (tan—rhe) A fire course. *a.* Permeated by fire.

anrew, s. m. (tan—rhew) A nipping frost.

anrif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tân—rhif) An inferior number.

anryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tân—rhyw) An inferior kind.

ansang, s. f.—pl. t. au (tân—sang) An under-tread.

ansangawl, a. (tansang) Subpedaneous.

ansangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tansang) An under-treading.

ansangu, v. a. (tansang) To under-tread.

ansawdd, s. m.—pl. tansoddion (tân—sawdd) Submersion.

ansoddawl, a. (tansawdd) Submersive.

ansoddi, v. a. (tansawdd) To submerge.

ansoddiad, s. m. (tansawdd) A submersion.

Tanswydd, s. f.—pl. t. an (tân—swydd) An inferior office.

Tanswyddawg, a. (tanswydd) Subaltern. *s. m.* A subaltern; a subdelegate.

Tanswyddiad, s. m. (tanswydd) A subdelegation.

Tant, s. m.—pl. tannau (tan) A stretch, or distension; a sudden start, or impulse; a spasm, a throb, or agony; a gust of passion, flight, or whim; what is stretched; a string; a string of a musical instrument. *Rhyfedd yw dy dannaau di, thou hast strange whims; tannau o lawenydd, sudden fits of joy; tannau gwylltion, wild fits; tannau poethion, violent passions; tannau dolur, the prickings or agonies of a sore; tannau grŵniaraw, the sharp pains occasioned by being frost-bitten; Tant telyn, a harp string; tant rhwyd, a net-line.*

Tantawr, s. m.—pl. tantorion (tant) A player on a stringed instrument; a musician.

*Nerth tantawr yn ei fys;
Nerth llwrf ei droed byfrys.*

*The power of the musician is in his finger; the power of the timid is in his nimble foot.
Canteg ab Gwilym.*

Tantiad, s. m. (tant) A stretching, or tightening; a starting; a taking a sudden fit; a throbbing; a stringing.

Tantiaw, v. a. (tant) To stretch, to tighten; to start, to cause a sudden impulse; to take a fit; to produce a spasm; to throb; to string.

Tanu, v. a. (tân) To spread, to scatter.

Tanu, v. a. (tan) To fire, to set on fire.

Hawdd tanu crinweillt.

It is easy to fire parched grass.

Adage.

Hawdd tanu cithen crinlon, nid hawdd eu difawdd.

*It is easy to fire parched furze, it is not easy to extinguish them.
Adage.*

Tanwalth, s. m. (tan—gwaith) Fire-work.

Tanwr, s. m.—pl. tanwyr (tan—gwr) A fire-man; a fuel-man.

Tânwr, s. m.—pl. tânwyr (tân—gwr) A spreader.

Tanwyd, s. m. (tan—gwyd) A breaking out of fire.

Tanwydyn, s. m. (tanwyd) A fiery meteor.

*Mai rhod tanwydyn tros elydd,
Mai ion tethiang llyfeydd.*

*Like an orb of kindling meteor over the humid plain, like the bareling wave is he who justly sways llyfeydd.
Taliessin.*

Tanwydr, a. m.—pl. tanwydrau (tan—gwydr) A burning-glass.

Tanwydd, s. m. (tan—gwydd) Fire-wood.

Tanysgrif, s. f. (tân—ysgrif) A subscription.

Tanysgrifaw, v. a. (tanysgrif) To underwrite.

Tanysgrifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tanysgrif) An underwriting.

Tangnef, s. m. (tanc—nef) Celestial expansion; tranquillity, peace.

*Aed lle mae'r eang dangnef;
Ac aed y gerdd gydag ef!*

*May he go to where there is extensive tranquillity; and with him go the song!
Idol Goch, M. D. ab Gwilym.*

Tair ciwdaud addwyn Ynys Prydain: cyntaf oedd cenedl y Cymry, a ddoynt gyda Hu Gadarn i Ynys Prydain, sef ni fynall of wlad a thiroedd y ymled ac ymlid, o'r ydyddau ac yn nharnef; all oedd a'r Lloegrwys, a ddoynt o dir Gwasgwyn, ac a hanoedd ynt o brif gawed y Cymry; trydydd oedd y Brython, ac o dir Llydaw y daethant, ac eu hanes o gyfeirir y Cymry.

*The three beneficent tribes of the Isle of Britain: the first was the nation of the Cymry who came with Hu the Mighty to the Isle of Britain, who would not possess nor country nor lands through fighting and persecution, but of equity and in peace; the second was the stock of the Lloegrwys, who came from the land of Gwasgwyn, and were descended from the primitive nation of the Cymry; the third were the Brython, and from the land of Llydaw they came, having their descent from the primary stock of the Cymry.
Trioedd.*

Tangnefawl, a. (tangnef) Tranquillous.

Tangnefedd, s. m. (tangnef) A state of celestial expansion; heavenly tranquillity; tranquillity.

*Crist, ti—
Oen tangnefedd a heddweh!*

Christ, thou Lamb of heavenly rest and peace! Gato y Glyn.

*Crist creawdr—
Crist oeli, colofa tangnefedd.*

Christ the Creator, Christ the mysterious one, the pillar of tranquillity.

Ll. P. Moch.

Tangnefeddawl, a. (tangnefedd) Tranquillizing. **Tangnefeddiad, s. m. (tangnefedd)** A tranquillizing; a producing peace.

Tangnefeddu, v. a. (tangnefedd) To tranquillize. **Tangnefeddus, a. (tangnefedd)** Tranquillous. *Heddweh tangnefeddus, tranquil peace.*

Tangnefeddusaw, v. a. (tangnefeddus) To render tranquillous; to become tranquillizing.

Tangnefeddusder, s. m. (tangnefeddus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefeddusdra, s. m. (tangnefeddus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefeddusedd, s. m. (tangnefeddus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefeddusiad, s. m. (tangnefeddus) A rendering tranquillous; a becoming tranquillous.

Tangnefeddusrwydd, s. m. (tangnefeddus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefeddwr, s. m.—pl. tangnefeddwyr (tangnefedd—gwr) A tranquillizer; a peace-maker.

Tangnefiad, s. m. (tangnef) A tranquillizing.

Tangnefig, a. (tangnef) Tranquillous.

Gwledig pob tangnefig.

Patriotic is every thing tranquillous.

Adage.

Tangnefoldeb, s. m. (tangnefawl) Tranquillousness; a state of peace.

Tangnefolder, s. m. (tangnefawl) Tranquillousness; a state of peace.

Tangnefoledd, s. (tangnefawl) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefoli, v. a. (tangnefawl) To render tranquil; to become tranquil.

Tangnefolrwydd, s. m. (tangnefawl) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefu, v. a. (tangnef) To tranquillize.

*Amherawdr mor a thir,
Cafwyf nef, lle tangnefu!*

Sovereign of sea and land, may I obtain heaven, where tranquillity takes place!

Deifydd y Coed.

Tangnefus, a. (tangnef) Tranquillous.

Hywel Dda—a lywodraethal yn gydwybodus yn mhob iawnder tangnefus.

Hywel the Good was wont to govern conscientiously in every tranquillizing equity.

Car. Llancarfyn.

Tangnefusaw, v. a. (tangnefus) To render tranquillous; to become tranquillous.

Tangnefusedd, s. m. (tangnefus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefusiad, s. m. (tangnefus) A rendering tranquillous; a becoming tranquillous.

Tangnefusrwydd, s. m. (tangnefus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefwr, s. m.—pl. tangnefwyr (tangnef—gwr) A tranquillizer.

Tangnefydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tangnef) A tranquillizer.

Tangwedd, s. f. (tanc—gwedd) A tranquil aspect.

Tangweddawg, a. (tangwedd) Of tranquil aspect.

*Ysleddi tir Penbrys a Gwallawg,
Teyrn teyrnodd tangweddawg.*

The support of the land of Penbrys and Gwallawg, the king of the kings of tranquil aspect.

Teloria.

Tangweddawl, a. (tangwedd) Tranquillous.

Tangweddiad, s. m. (tangwedd) A tranquillizing.

Tangwedd, v. a. (tangwedd) To tranquillize.

Tangweddus, a. (tangwedd) Tranquillous.

Tangwystl, s. m.—pl. tangwystlon (tanc—gwr)

A pledge of tranquillity; a hostage of peace.

Tref tangwystl, a town delivered as a pledge of peace.

*Pan ddylholer tangwystl yn hys o dir Gernedd,
Dybydd seichganllong o hysn gan wynt gwydd.*

When there shall be a long seeking for a pledge of peace from the land of Gernedd, there will be seven hundred ships on a river with the northern wind.

Myddin, Iorwerth.

Tangwystlaw, v. a. (tangwystl) To give a pledge of tranquillity.

Tangwystlad, s. m. (tangwystl) A pledging of peace or tranquillity.

Tangwystlwr, s. m.—pl. tangwystlwyr (tangwystl—gwr) One who pledges peace.

Tap, s. m.—pl. t. ian (tab) A projecting ledge or shelf; a projecting rock. *Tap esgid, the heel of a shoe.*

Tapiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (tap) A shelving, a ledge.

Tapiaw, v. a. (tap) To form a step, or ledge.

Tapiawg, a. (tap) Abounding with steps, shelves, or ledges; abounding with precipices.

Tapig, s. m. dim. (tap) A small step, or ledge.

Taplas, s. m.—pl. t. on (tap—llas) A gambol; a dance.

O gwledycha meddwwg, a chariad y gwledydd, a gwynn, a thaplas, a gwyddwyl, colia y gwledwr ac y northydd.

If drunkenness should reign, and the love of women, and the love of dancing, and chessplaying, but will be the cause of the strength.

Brud. y Brwedd.

Taplas, v. a. (taplas) To gambol; to dance.

Taplasaw, a. (taplas) Skipping; dancing.

Taplasiad, s. m. (taplas) A skipping; a dancing.

Taplasu, v. a. (taplas) To gambol; to dance.

Taplaswr, s. m.—pl. taplaswyr (taplas—gwr) A person who gambols.

Tapyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. an (tap) A small projection, ledge, or shelf. *Tapyn fust, tegid fust, the capping of a flail.*

Tapynu, v. a. (tapyn) To form a ledge or shelf.

Tar, s. m. (ta—ar) A pervading principle.

Tarad, s. m. (tar) A pervasion, a striking through; taste, flavour.

Taradr, s. m.—pl. t. on (tarad) That pervades; a ray; a piercer; an anger. *Taradr y coed, the woodpecker.*

Huan haf—

Hebwn twy wydr teyrdr ten.

Sun of summer, send through the glass rays of heat.

D. d. Gwyn.

Taradr penfodd, celatwng a dal.

A medium anger its value is a penny.

Wdd. Llan.

Taradriad, s. m. (taradr) A penetrating, a piercer; a boring.

Taradru, v. a. (taradr) To penetrate, to pierce; to bore with an auger.

Taradrydd, s. m. (taradr) One who bores.

Taran, s. f.—pl. t. au (tar) That pervades, impels, or gives a shock; a clasp of thunder; thunder. *Mellt a tharann, lightning and thunders: Maen taran, a thunderstone.*

*Ten a dwr yn ymwrwio
Yw tarannu drwgion drew.*

Fire and water striving for mastery are the thunders of war.

R. d. Gwyn.

Y march—

*A' wddi auwar (a) taran,
A' firoennau dig fal fura dan.*

The horse with neck like thunder, breaking no restraint in his nostrils ardent as a fiery furnace.

Gyn. Llan.

Taran, a. (tar) Of goodly size or magnitude.

Cymern Gwladon ei huchath ac y tarannu Gwladon yw huch dan eigr.

Gwladon took his wand of Ilusion and struck Gwladon; he becomes a well sized blind.

Myddin. Iorwerth.

Taranad, s. m. (aran) A thundering, fulmination.
Taranadu, v. a. (aran) To make a thundering or fulmination.

Taranawg, a. (aran) Charged with thunder.

Taranawl, a. (aran) Fulminant, thundering.

Tarandrwt, s. m. (aran—trwt) A thunder-rumbling. **a. Thunder-rumbling.**

Homer—
 Daw, a' fara ddrandrwt,
 I gad—

Homer will repair, with his thunder-rumbling state, to maintain the battle. *Gro. Owen.*

Tarandwrf, s. m. (aran—twrf) A thunder-tumult; a thunderstorm. **a. Thunder-dinning.**

Taraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aran) Intonation, fulmination; a thundering.

Taranoldeb, s. m. (aranawl) A fulminatory state.

Taranolder, s. m. (aranawl) A fulminant state.

Taranoli, v. a. (aranawl) To render fulminant; to become fulminant.

Taranolrwydd, s. m. (aranawl) A fulminant state.

Taranon, s. m. (aran) That is pervasive; that is impulsive, or apt to produce a shock; a thunderer.

Taranu, v. a. (aran) To fulminate; to thunder.
Ofni pan daranu, thou wilt fear when it thunders.

Pindar—
 A'i loedd o'i gylchoedd gant
 Hyd trinoedd y taranuast.

Pindar with his hosts about him in hundred bands, they will thunder through the wars. *Gro. Owen.*

Taranus, a. (aran) Fulminant, thunderous.

Hi af—
 Llo ai wygo heb fy hyst,
 Ar agwedd gwyl taranus.

I will go where no one may know my course, just like the thundering wind. *Gofalus.*

Taranwlaw, s. m. (aran—gwlaw) A thunder-shower.

Taranwr, s. m.—pl. taranwyr (aran—gwr) A thunderer.

Ni throchael neb ond y Taranwr hollafnawg fy nerth.
 No one but the almighty Thunderer would overcome my power. *Ella Wyn, E. Cwag.*

Taranydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aran) A thunderer.

Taraw, s. m. (tar) A shock, a collision, a stroke; an effect or impression; a hit. *Nid oes erwi fawr o daraw, she is under no great hardship: Ti eili hyny heb daraw yn y byd, thou canst do so without any trouble in the world.*

O dair flodd y mair pob dyn ya y byd: o daraw, a gowad, a dwyn trwl i arw.

By three means may every person in the world be insulted: by striking, and attacking, and by forcing from him. *Welsh Laws.*

O hai ar Sioepr dare,
 Treu si y taraw fo.

If any difficulty should be on Jasper, through a thousand would he strike. *L. G. Cuth.*

Taraw, v. a. (tar) To produce a shock, or collision; to strike, to hit; to affect. *Taraw a ffen, to strike with a stick: Tarnais wrthi o ddamwain, I met her by chance: Taraw dy glun i lawr, seat thyself down.*

Meddyg a ddyly, pan darawer dyn ar ei ben, o bob awgwrn uch creuan bodair cetauwg gata; awgwrn la creuan bodair cetauwg cyfrath.

A doctor should have, when a person shall be struck on the head, for every bone on the skull region four cartilaged prance; a bone below the cranium four prance in law. *Welsh Laws.*

Tarawd, s. m. (tar) A pervasion; impulsion.

Tarawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (taraw) A collision.

Tarawwr, s. m.—pl. tarawwyr (taraw—gwr) A striker, or one who gives a stroke.

Tarawydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (taraw) A striker.

Tardd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tar) A state of breaking through, issuing, or proceeding from; an issue, Vol. II.

or vent, a bubbling, flow, or spring; a budding, or sprouting.

Tri pheth tardd o'r tri un cysteig: pob bywyd, pob daloni, a phob galls.

There are three things the effect of the three primeval entities: all of life, all of good, and all of power. *Tarddau.*

Tarddawg, a. (tardd) Having an issue or spring.

Tarddawl, a. (tardd) Issuing; springing.

Rheg barna Cynan tan tarddawl;
 Cadwaladr a'i cwya.

Before the front of Cynan there was the issuing fire; Cadwaladr mourns it. *Tarddau.*

Tarddadwy, a. (tardd) Capable of breaking out, issuing, or springing.

Tarddai, v. a. (tardd) To break out, to ooze.

Tarddedig, a. (tardd) Being sprung; being made to break out, or to appear; derived.

Tarddedigaeth, s. m. (tarddedig) The act of breaking through, issuing, or springing.

Tarddell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (tardd) An issue, a spring.

Tarddelliad, s. m. (tarddell) A running out, or springing. *Tarddelliad gwaed, a hemorrhage.*

Tarddellu, v. a. (tarddell) To issue, to spring, or to run out; to bubble out.

Tardden, s. f.—pl. t. i (tardd) The orifice of any efflux or issue; the mouth of a spring.

Tarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tardd) A pervasion; a breaking out, emanation, effusion, or eruption, an issuing; a derivation; a proceeding; a springing; a spouting; a budding.

Tarddiadawl, a. (tarddiad) Effluent, effusive, effluenscent.

Tarddiadu, v. a. (tarddiad) To cause an effusion or springing; to become effusive.

Tarddiannawl, a. (tarddiant) Pervasive; eruptive; tending to issue; derivative.

Tarddianno, v. a. (tarddiant) To render pervasive or eruptive; to become a spring.

Tarddiannus, a. (tarddiant) Tending to cause an effusion or breaking out.

Tarddiannusaw, v. a. (tarddiannus) To render effusive; to become of a springing tendency.

Tarddiannusrwydd, s. m. (tarddiannus) Effusiveness, a tendency to break out.

Tarddiant, s. m.—pl. tarddiannau (tardd) An issuing, or proceeding; an emanation.

Tarddoldeb, s. m. (tarddawl) Effusiveness; a state of springing or breaking out.

Tarddolder, s. m. (tarddawl) A state of breaking out, springing, or effusion.

Tarddoldra, s. m. (tarddawl) Effusiveness.

Tarddoli, v. a. (tarddawl) To render effusive; a breaking out; to become effusive.

Tarddu, v. a. (tardd) To pervade; to cause to break out; to break out, to issue, to proceed, to emanate; to spring, to bud, to sprout.

Daw y wawr yn tarddu, yonder see the dawn appearing.

Tarddus, a. (tardd) Tending to break out.

Tarddusaw, v. a. (tarddus) To render effusive; to become of a tendency to break out.

Tarddusedd, s. m. (tarddus) Aptness to break out.

Tarddwraint, s. m. (tardd—gwraint) A tetter.

Tarddwreinnen, s. f. dim. (tarddwraint) A ring-worm, or tetter; also called *tarwden, tarwyden, and taroden. Sil.*

Tarddwreinnyn, s. m. dim. (tarddwraint) A tetter.

Tared, s. m. (tar) That is uttered; noise, clamour.

Bel cyman cain dard wedi cyffwr red.

Consonant was the joyous clamour after the agitation of battle. *Anuria.*

Taredd, s. m. (tar) A tendency to pervade.

Tarell, s. f. dim. (tar) An issue, or a spring.

Taren, *s. f. —pl. t. i (tar)* What breaks through or smashes out; a spot; a tramp, or knock; a spot of what smashes everywhere with farze. *Taren* a tar, a spot of ground. *Taren* llyrr, rather late. *Cyfril*.

Be taren ar gwlwm — *gwlwm* is a verb, and *taren* is a noun. The verb is *taren*, and the noun is *taren*. *Adage.*

Tarhauw, *a. (taren)* Abounding with excrements, tramps, or knock.

Tarhauw, *a. taren* Tending to grow out.

Tarhauw, *a. m. taren* A growing out; a forming a tramp or knock.

Tarhauw, *a. f. dim. taren* A small tramp.

Tarhauw, *v. m. taren* To form a tramp.

Tarf, *s. m. —pl. t. oedd tar* A violent throw out, or expulsion; a sudden drive; a scattering; a scaring; dispersion; flight.

Be taren llyrr
Gwylwch llyrr
A taren llyrr
A taren llyrr
Carew llyrr

Be taren llyrr of the word, he won't break through a riot, with much on board, and *llyrr* on *llyrr*, avoiding the rising storm. *Scylli llyrr llyrr*.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* Tending to scatter; scaring.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* Being driven; scared.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* Expulsive, scaring.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* Expelled, dispelled, chased, driven away, put to flight; scared.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf—cryd)* The common feverfew; also called *amrwyd*.

Tarf, *s. m. —pl. t. od (tarf—hutan)* A scarecrow.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* A violently driving out, dispersing, or expelling; a scaring.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* To cause a dispersion; to cause a scaring.

Tarf, *s. m. —pl. t. oedd (tarf—lle)* A place of flight. *Tarf* *Saxson*, the Saxons' place of flight.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* Easily scared; skittish.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* Aptness to scare.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* To expel; to chase; to put to flight; to scare. *Tarf* a *darf* ar *awen*, tumult will dismay the muse.

Unio dolen yn y gwynt a darf gydwylbod euawg.
The rustling of a leaf in the wind scares a guilty conscience. *Adage.*

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* Expulsive; tending to scare.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* To render expulsive; to become dismayed.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf)* A state of dismay.

Tarf, *s. m. (tarf—gwgan)* Perforated St. John's wort.

Tarf, *s. m. —pl. t. tarfwr (tarf—gwr)* A putter to flight; a scarer.

Tarf, *s. m. —pl. t. ion (tarf)* That puts to flight; a scarer.

Tarf, *s. m. (tar)* A percussion; a clash.

Tarf, *s. f. —pl. t. i (tar)* A target.

Tarf, *s. m. (tar)* A striking against, a collision; a stopping; a staying, a tarrying.

Tarf, *s. f. —pl. t. au (tar)* A clasher; a shield; defence. *Luch* a *tharian*, lightning and thunder. *Casnodyn*.

Goreu tarian cyflawder.

The best shield is righteousness. *Adage.*

Car dy gynyddawg, ond na ro lldo na'th gledl na'th darian.

Love thy neighbour, but give him not thy sword nor thy shield. *Adage.*

Nid amddiffyn ond tarian.

The only defence is a shield. *Adage.*

Tarians, *v. a. (tarian)* To clash a shield; to make use of a shield.

Tarianad, *s. m. (tarian)* The using a shield.

Tariansaidd, *a. (tarian)* Like a shield.

Tariansawg, *a. (tarian)* Having a shield.

Asymaf nawdd hawdd haelon Ddeubarth,
Dienborth cerdorton,
A'th dwrf o'th darianotlon,
A'th dwrf o'th deyrn-felbion.

I will secure the ready protection of the generous nobles of Wales, the sure support of ministers, and thy host of noble knights, and thy throng of princely sons. *Cynadion, i Rys ab Gwffell.*

Tarianedig, *a. (tarian)* Being shielded.

Tarianedigaeth, *s. m. (tarianedig)* The act of shielding.

Tarians, *v. a. (tarian)* To shield, to use a shield.

Tarianswr, *s. m. —pl. tarianswyr (tarian—gwr)* One who makes use of a shield.

Tariansydd, *s. m. —pl. t. ion (tarian)* A shielder.

Tariaw, *v. a. (tar)* To strike against, to come in contact; to stop; to tarry.

Tarlais, *s. m. —pl. tarleisian (tar—llais)* A piercing noise.

Tarleisiad, *s. m. (tarlais)* A making a sharp noise.

Tarleisiaw, *v. a. (tarlais)* To make a clashing noise.

Tarleisiawg, *a. (tarlais)* Having a harsh noise.

Tarleisiawl, *a. (tarlais)* Yielding a harsh noise.

Tarleisiwr, *s. m. —pl. tarleiswyr (tarlais—gwr)* One who makes a harsh noise.

Tarlwnc, *s. m. (tar—llwnc)* An eructation.

Tarlwng, *s. m. (tar—llwng)* An eructation.

Tarlwnciad, *s. m. (tarlwn)* A belching.

Tarlwncu, *v. a. (tarlwn)* To belch, to eructate.

Tarn, *s. m. —pl. t. au (tar)* A wipe, the act of wiping up any liquid, or absorbing.

Tarnawl, *a. (tarn)* Absorbent, drying.

Tarnedig, *a. (tarn)* Absorbed, dried up.

Tarniad, *s. m. (tarn)* An absorption.

Tarnu, *v. a. (tarn)* To absorb, to dry up.

Peirian faban, taru dy ddagrau.

Commanding prince, wipe thy tears. *Merddin.*

Llywarch hen, na fydd di wyt,

Twyddell a gell di auwyt;

Taru dy lygaid, taw nag wyt.

Old Llywarch, be thou not ashamed, cheering thyself; thou shalt have: wipe thine eyes, be silent and weep not. *Llywarch Hen.*

Taroden, *s. f. dim. (tarawd)* A tetter.

Tarodwl, *s. m. —pl. tarodyllau (taraw—twl)* A punch-hole.

Tarth, *s. m. —pl. t. oedd (tar)* Vapour, exhalation.

Golath dy eगरant angant dy fro,

Mal tan tawu tarth yn yd fo.

The slaughter of the foes about the borders of thy court, as fire it heats a vapour where it happens to be. *Tarus.*

Tarthadwy, *a. (tarth)* Capable of evaporating.

Tarthain, *v. a. (tarth)* To cause a continual exhalation; to puff out the breath.

Tarthawg, *a. (tarth)* Abounding with vapour.

Tarthawl, *a. (tarth)* Vaporous; foggy.

Tarthedig, *a. (tarth)* Being evaporated.

Tarthedigaeth, *s. m. (tarthedig)* Vaporisation.

Tarthiad, *s. m. (tarth)* Evaporation, exhalation.

Tarthlyd, *a. (tarth)* Apt to be vaporous; foggy.

Tarthlydrwydd, *s. m. (tarthlyd)* Fogginess.

Tarthu, *v. a. (tarth)* To exhale, to rise in vapour.

Tarthus, *a. (tarth)* Vaporiferous; hazy.

Tarthusaw, *v. a. (tarthus)* To render vaporiferous to become vaporiferous.

Tarthusdra, *s. m. (tarthus)* Vaporiferousness.

Tarthusedd, *s. m. (tarthus)* Vaporiferousness.

Tarthusrwydd, *s. m. (tarthus)* Vaporiferousness.

Tarw, *s. m. —pl. teirw (tar)* That strikes against a bull. *Tarw trefgordd*, a bull kept by a town.

ship; *tarw trin*, *tarw cad*, *tarw byddin*, a bull of conflict, bull of battle, bull of armies.

Nerth tarw ya ei ddwyfion.

The strength of a bull is in his breast.

Adage.

Gwerth tarw trufondd yw tarw arall, a allo hanes, a bawch o'i ffein ac arall yn ei ol.

The value of a township bull is another bull, which can leap, with a cow before him and another after him.

Welsh Lanes.

Tri tharw cad Ynys Prydain: Cynfawr Cad Cadawg mab Cynwyd Cynwydion, Gwendolau mab Celdinaw, ac Urien ab Cynfawr.

The three bulls of conflict of the Isle of Britain: Cynfawr Cad Cadawg son of Cynwyd Cynwydion, Gwendolau son of Celdinaw, and Urien son of Cynfawr.

Triodd.

Tarwain, s. m. (tar—gwain) A spout, a gush; a flutter. *v. a.* To spout; to be spouting, to gush; to flutter.

Gwetais i gwlain fain a brain ar gwain.

Ac arall ar darwain gwain cledylawd.

I beheld a delicate corpse with crown feeding on flesh, and another on a flutter from the felt wound of a sword stroke.

Golyddion, dar. Cadwaladr.

Gwainlaw ar darwain, gwain ar darwain.

A blood-hand at work, blood in a state of spouting.

Cyndddu.

Tarwedd, s. m. (tar—gwedd) The state of being pervaded; a ferment.

Tarw y rhag hwar, yn ddogan rhwng dwylaw, a'i ddoddi ar darwedd mewn llestr i curaw, a'i fragodi a llaeth geifr.

Put that bark in a bundle between both hands, and place it in a steep in a vessel to sour, then breaking it with goat's milk.

Meddygon Myddfai.

Ac oddoch gwadnas gwain ar darwedd.

And above the soles of the feet blood on a ferment.

Llygod Gwr.

Ni dderfydd awen i ar darwedd trael.

Genius will not be exhausted from the operation of wear.

Ph. Brydydd.

Tarweddadwy, a. (tarwedd) Fermentable. **Tarweddawg, a. (tarwedd)** Having a ferment. **Tarweddawl, a. (tarwedd)** Fermentarious. **Tarweddedig, a. (tarwedd)** Fermented. **Tarweddian, s. m. (tarwedd)** Fermentation. **Tarweddus, v. a. (tarwedd)** To put in a state of pervasion; to ferment.

Tarweddus, a. (tarwedd) Fermentative.

Tarwgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (tarw—ci) A bull-dog.

Tarwhaid, s. f.—pl. tarwheidian (tarw—haid) The bull swarm, the second swarm of bees that leaves the hive.

Tas, s. m.—pl. t. au (ta—au) That hems in, combines, or binds together; fascia; a band.

Tasawl, a. (tas) Tending to combine.

Tasedd, s. m. (tas) A combined state.

Tasel, s. m.—pl. t. l (tas) A bandage; a sash; a fringe; a tassell.

Taselawg, a. (tasel) Sashed; fringed; tasselled.

Taseliad, s. m. (tasel) A sashing; a fringing; a tasselling.

Taseln, v. a. (tasel) To sash; to fringe; to tassell.

Tasg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tas) That is set aside, that is fixed; a bond, a pledge; that is settled, or agreed, as to be done; a job, a piece of work; a task. *Medi ar dasg*, to reap by the piece; *gweithiaw ar dasg*, to work by the job; *a roi di dasg i mi?* wilt thou give me a job?

Haws genyd, trwy naws gynnydd,

Ar dasg, bob amser o'r dydd,

Fisaw gweith—

More ready art thou, with increasing avidity, on task every hour of the day, to pick up wheat.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r fran.

Tasgawl, s. (tasg) Tending to bind, being fixed, rated, or set as a job; starting, springing.

Tasged, s. f. (tasg) That is tense or strict.

Tasgedig, a. (tasg) Bound, settled, or fixed to be done; set as a task, or job.

Tasgell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (tasg) A bandlet, a band, what fastens or confines; a bunch, a whisk; a handful; also a closet, or pantry. *tasgell o flodau*, bunches of flowers; *tasgell o wellt*, *tasw o wellt*, a whisk of straw; *tasgell clo*, the spring of a lock.

—Tasw gwyrdd,
Tasgell yn sefyll yn sod.

A green whisk, bunches standing like stable.

D. ab Gwilym, i Ffynnon.

Tasgellawg, a. (tasgell) Being in bundles.

Tasgelliad, s. m. (tasgell) A tying, a forming into a bunch or whisk.

Tasgellu, v. a. (tasgell) To tie, to form into a small bundle, to form a whisk.

Tasgiad, s. m. (tasg) A binding, a settling to be done, a rating; a settling a job or task.

Tasgu, v. a. (tasg) To set, settle, assign, or fix; to rate; to job; to task; also to spring, to rebound, to start, or to leap back; to cause to start; to urge. *Na thasgu arni*, do not urge her to do much. *Tas yn tasgu o bedolau march*, fire striking from the shoes of the horse. *Dyf.*

Llew glew gelydym, grym gryd flemycha;

Lloerf corff cad, ceinid eusan danga.

A courageous lion with keen blade, of gleaming energy in the conflict; the pillar of the centre of battle; assigning a task to the composer of song.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Tasgwyr, s. m.—pl. tasgwyr (tasg—gwr) One who assigns a task.

Tasgydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tasg) A tasker.

Tasiad, s. m. (tas) A tying or combining together.

Tasiaw, v. a. (tas) To tie together, to combine.

Tau, s. m. (ta) A stretch, a reach; the state of being at rest; the state of being held or possessed. *v. a.* To stretch out, to extend; to become still, or silent.

Tau, pron. (ta) Thine. It is used after a noun in the genitive case; as *y tad tau*, the father thine.

Gwartheg arall yn adnau,

Pan fo ciwerau ni bydd iau.

The cattle of another in pledge, when it shall be most fair they will not be thine.

Adage.

Taw, s. m. (ta) The state of being spread or extended; rest, quiet; silence. *a. Still; silent.* *Gyrs taw ar aw*, to urge silence upon one; *gyrs daw arno*, make him to be silent; *awr daw*, a silent hour.

Teyrn tad awr,

Yr mas i gwynaw,

Oal twyl y dydd taw.

The sovereign of the region of harmony, it is my lot to mourn him, until I shall be at the day of silence.

Tallies, Gerchan Cynaflym.

Boloch fydd daw.

Minchiel will be silent.

Adage.

Goreu taw taw tewl.

The best silence the silence of silencing.

Adage.

Taw, conj. (ta) That. It is used in *Gwent* and *Dyfed*, synonymously with *maid*. *Clywais taw c oedd*, I have heard that it was him; *gredir taw calwydd yw*, it is said that it is a falsehood.

Pan wyba taw o gyfoeth Herod yr haneodd, ef ei danfonas at Herod.

When he knew that of the dominion of Herod he was descended, he sent him to Herod.

W. Salisbury.

Tawch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (taw) That rises, or stretches over; vapour, exhalation, steam, damp, haze, fog. *a. Humid, hazy, foggy.* *Mor tawch*, a hazy sea; also the name of the German Ocean. *Clych tawch*, bubbles.

Y llong—

Llaid bellbell y'th gymhellir

Lle mac tawch, lle amhau i'r.

3 X 2

Thou ship, to cut farther and farther thou wilt be impelled,
where there is a haze, where land is imagined.

Morys ab Llywelyn.
Cawn dywydd caln-dawel,
Nid tawch a gwyt uchel,

We shall have weather fairly-serene, not an overcast with high
wind. *D. Williams.*

Ni wys heddyw na suddir;
Och, rot mor tawch rho'm a'r tir!

It is not known to-day but we may sink; woe that a *hazy* sea is
placed between us and the land! *T. Alld.*

Dwr a wylis—
Defosw tawch, wedi f'an tad!

Tears I have wept, *thick* drops, after my only father.
L. Morganwg.

Tawchlyd, *a.* (tawch) Vaporous, hazy; sultry.

Tawd, *s. m.* (taw) A spread, a distension.

Tawdd, *s. m.—pl.* toddion (taw) What is in a dis-
solved state; a melting. *a.* Melted. *Toddion*,
drippings, as of meat that is roasting: *Delw*
dawdd, a molten image.

Tawddgyrch, *s. m.* (tawdd—cyrch) That is melt-
ingly recurrent; a term in prosody.

Tawddleddf, *a.* (tawdd—lleddf) Meltingly-pliant;
a term in prosody.

Tawddlestr, *s. m.* (tawdd—lestr) A melting-pot.

Tawed, *s. m.* (taw) A state of silence.

Tawedawg, *a.* (tawed) Tacit, silent, reserved.

Tawedawg, tew ei ddwrwg.

The reserved is full of mischief. *Adage.*

Nid tawedawg ond goldefus;
Nid goldefus ond synwrawl.

No one is *silent* but the patient; no one is patient but the ac-
cusable. *Adage.*

Tawedig, *a.* (taw) Silenced, being hushed.

Tawedogrwydd, *s. m.* (tawedawg) Taciturnity.

Goreu o gampau doethineb tawedogrwydd.

The best of the feats of wisdom is taciturnity. *Adage.*

Tawedwst, *a.* (tawed—gwst) Murmuring.

Tawel, *a.* (taw—el) Calm, tranquil, serene, gen-
tle; silent. *Dyn tawel*, a tacit person. *Taw-*
eled yw yr hin! How serene the weather is!

Tawel awel, ti hirgiyw:
Oddid a fo moledyw,
Nam Urien, can nid yw!

Gently-breathing gale, wistfully art thou heard: scarcely is there
one writing fame, after Urien, since he is not!

Llywarch Hen.

Tros y rhwf tores yr haul
Wen bore wynw araul;
Mae'n deg min dydd,
Tawel tywydd.

Over the brow of the hill the sun has spread the morning smile
of cheering countenance; fair is the verge of day, serene the wea-
ther. *Gro. Owain.*

Tawelaidd, *a.* (tawel) Calm in a small degree.

Tawelawg, *a.* (tawel) Abounding with calmness.

Taweldra, *s. m.* (tawel) Calmness; serenity.

Taweledig, *a.* (tawel) Calmed, tranquillized.

Taweledigaeth, *s. m.* (taweledig) The state of
being made calm or serene.

Taweledd, *s. m.* (tawel) Calmness, serenity.

Taweli, *s. m.* (tawel) A calm or still state.

Taweliad, *s. m.* (tawel) A calming, a stilling.

Taweliannawl, *a.* (taweliant) Tranquillous.

Taweliannu, *v. a.* (taweliant) To produce calm-
ness; to become a calm.

Taweliannus, *a.* (taweliant) Tranquillous.

Taweliant, *s. m.* (tawel) A making serene.

Tawelin, *a.* (tawel) Of a calm tendency.

Oen Duw—

Brenin tawelin wyt ti!

Lamb of God, a tranquillizing king art thou.

H. D. ab Ifan.

Tawelu, *v. a.* (tawel) To calm, to tranquillize, to
soothe; to silence; to become calm or serene:
Pan dawelo ton y mor, when the wave of the

sea grows calm: *Ti ddyn, tawela dy far*, thou
man, calm thy rage.

Tawelns, *a.* (tawel) Of a serene tendency.

Tawelnsaw, *v. a.* (tawelns) To render of a serene
tendency; to become tranquillous.

Tawelnsder, *s. m.* (tawelns) Tranquillousness.

Tawelnsdra, *s. m.* (tawelns) Tranquillousness.

Tawelnsrwydd, *s. m.* (tawelns) Tranquillousness,
calmness, serenity.

Tawelwch, *s. m.* (tawel) Calmness, serenity; gen-
tleness; stillness. *Tawelwch angen*, the still-
ness of death.

Tawelwr, *s. m.—pl.* tawelwyr (tawel—gwr) A
calmer, one who makes still.

Tawf, *s. m.* (taw) A stretched or extended state.

Tawg, *s. f.* (taw) That is lengthened, or stretched
out in length.

Tawgar, *a.* (taw) Disposed to be silent.

Doeth pob tawgar.

Wise is every silent one. *Adage.*

Tawiad, *s. m.* (taw) A quelling, a silencing.

Tawl, *s. m.—pl.* tollon (ta—awl) A cast off; a
throw; a take off; a separation; a cut off; a
interruption; a diminishing.

Goronwy rwyg gredlawl,
Cher ar aer, cher ar wran,
Cedidra oetwg, deilwng dawl.

Goronwy of ardent course, the bulwark of battle, a heroic trim
the debaser of the mighty ones, a meritorious throw.
G. ab M. ab Dydd.

Tawlfwrdd, *s. m.—pl.* tawlfyrddau (tawl—bwrdd)
A throw board, a certain game, seemingly like
the present game of backgammon.

Tawlfwrdd chwengaint a dal; ac fal hys y rheidr, tripart
y werin wynlon, a thriugalnt ar y brein a'i werin.

A throw-board its value is six score pence; and is thus pro-
tioned, three score on the white men, and three score on the red
and his men. *Welsh Laws.*

Tawlfion, *s. f.—pl.* tawlfyn (tawl—ffon) A throw-
ing staff, an engine for throwing darts.

Tawlgar, *a.* (tawl) Apt to put aside; apt to throw
off; interruptive.

Tawlgarwch, *s. m.* (tawlgar) Apt to put aside
aptness to throw off.

Tawliad, *s. m.* (tawl) A casting off; a throwing;
a taking off; a separating; a cutting off; a di-
minishing; an interrupting.

Tawlnerth, *s. m.—pl.* t. oedd (tawl—nerth) Pro-
jectile force.

Tawlrym, *s. m.—pl.* t. ian (tawl—grym) Projec-
tile power.

Tawlu, *v. a.* (tawl) To cast off, to throw; to take
off; to separate; to interrupt.

Gwell asyn a'm dyco na march a'm trolo.

Better an ass that will carry me than a horse that will leave
me. *Adage.*

Tawr, *s. m.—pl.* torion (taw) A covering, surface.

Awn i'r llwyni arllonnadd;
A theced tawr y llawr lliadd.

Let us go to the pleasure seeking groves, as the covering of a
luxuriant ground is so fair. *D. ab Gwynn.*

TE, *s. m. r.* That is spread or extended.

Teb, *s. m.* (te—eb) The state of being animat-
ed; a type.

Tebed, *s. m.* (teb) A prospect, a spectacle.

Pell debed by hyd o Iwerddon,
Teg llaw dillig, glaw Cennarogion.

A far prospect if extending from Ireland, the splendid pro-
sperity of sending away the men of Cennar. *Yn Llund. Hen.*

Gwelsis, o arfawd aerfab Gwelfod,
Riallucddi trwch, tebed wawdd.

I have seen, from the stroke of the warlike son of Gwelfod,
broken armies, a scene of wonder. *Gwelfod.*

Tebedawg, a. (tebed) Having a prospect.

A' hoeswg tebedawg tra mordwydalon.

With his blue streamer displayed whilst the foe ranges the sea.
Amurta.

Tebedu, v. a. (tebed) To render prospective.

Tebig, a. (teb) Similar, like; probable.

Nid ef a byrth dyn ei debig.

A person will not bear his like.

Adage.

Tebu, v. a. (teb) To assimilate; to typify.

Tebyg, a. (teb) Similar, like. *Tebyg iawn*, very likely. *Tebycyd yw hwn i ti!* how like this is to thee! *Tebycas peth*, the most likely thing.

Tri pheth tebyg y naill i'r hall: yrgubawr deg heb yd, mair deg heb ddolaw, a merch deg heb ei geirid.

Three things similar to one another: a fine barn without corn, a fine goblet without drink, and a fine woman without her reputation.
Catwg Ddodeth.

Nid tebyg hyn i ddrych cenanau: ef tebynach hyn i slyndon, a fwynt waethur trais, a gorwgyd gwindoedd.

This is not like the appearance of messengers; more like is this to enemies, that would commit a trespass, and conquer countries.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Tebygadwy, a. (tebyg) Capable of being like; comparable; presumable.

Tebygawl, a. (tebyg) Tending to be like or similar; likely, probable, presumptive. *Tebygawl genf y byddi di yno*, I presume that thou wilt be there.

Tebygedig, a. (tebyg) Being likened; assimilated; compared; imagined.

Tebygad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tebyg) A likening, a comparing; a thinking probable.

Tebygiaeth, s. m. (tebyg) The act of likening or comparing; comparison; imagination.

Nid wyf i ar fedr danawd un pechawd lldo, yn amgen no thrwy yndawdd o debygiaeth.

I am not upon the intention of upbraiding him with one sin, otherwise than through speaking from comparison.
S. Trystedyn.

Tebygianawl, a. (tebygiant) Tending to similitude; comparative; conjectural.

Tebygianu, v. a. (tebygiant) To make a similitude; to make a comparison.

Tebygiant, s. m. (tebyg) A similitude.

Tebygoldeb, s. m. (tebygawl) Similarity; probability.

Tebygol, v. a. (tebygawl) To render similar; to render likely or probable; to compare.

Tebygolrwydd, s. m. (tebygawl) Similarity; likeness, likelihood, probability.

Tebygrydd, s. m. (tebyg) Similitude; likelihood; probability; conjecture.

Tebyg, v. a. (tebyg) To render similar; to assimilate; to compare; to presume, to think probable, to deem, to conjecture; to be like.

Hon a wry, leuanc a debyg.

The aged know, the young suppose.

Adage.

Cas a debyco orfod o feichder.

Haleful is he that thinks to overcome through haughtiness.
Adage.

Tebygaf al wyddant hwyddim i wrth siwrneith, wrth en bod yn wrogydd eithaf y byd yn newn yr eigaen; ac ymghaf, herwydd i tebygaf, fydd en cymhell hwynt i dalu teyrnedd.

I think it likely that they know nothing of military matters, from their being inhabiting without the world in the ocean; and cast, as I imagine, will it be to compel them to pay tribute.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Tebygwr, s. m.—pl. tebygwyr (tebyg—gwr) One who supposes, one who compares.

Tecad, s. m. (teg) A rendering fair or fine; a becoming fair or beautiful.

Tri theclad cerdd: bardd grobyllyl, bardd berthynas, a bardd gwyneidw ap ydfras.

The three ornaments of song: fine conception, fine connection, and a fine mastery skill in the metres.
Barddas.

Tecawl, a. (tecân) Tending to make fair or fine; tending to become fair.

Tecân, v. a. (teg) To make fair; to become fair.

Teclyn, s. m. dim. (taci) A tool, an instrument.

Tech, s. m. (te—ech) A sculk, a lurk, a hide.

Techawg, a. (tech) Of a disposition to sculk.

Techawl, a. (tech) Sculking, or lurking.

Techiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tech) A sculking.

Techial, s. m. (tech) A frequent sculking. *v. a.*

To be sculking continually.

Techialu, v. a. (techial) To sculk continually.

Techu, v. a. (tech) To sculk, to lurk, to lie hidden

Cyddylan, ni theclai troedfedd byth.

Cyddylan, he would never sculk a foot.
Llywarch Hen.

Aerwalch eirf ni theclai, ni theclai.

The slaughter-hawk of arms will not recede, will not sculk.
Frydydd Bychan.

Techus, a. (tech) Disposed to sculk or lurk.

Techusaw, v. a. (techus) To render sculking; to become disposed to sculk.

Techusdra, s. m. (techus) Aptness to sculk.

Techwr, s. m.—pl. techwyr (tech—gwr) A sculker, a lurker.

Techydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tech) A sculker.

Techyn, s. m. dim. (tech) A sculking fellow.

Ted, s. m. (te—ed) A stretch, a distended state.

Tedu, v. a. (ted) To stretch out, to distend.

Tedyn, s. m. dim. (ted) Anything distended.

Tedd, s. m. (te—edd) A spread; a display; a range, a row.

Nifer hyn, os nef ar hynt

Am ei gael, f'mo-relynt

Wed'i'r cig rhod, fust fethrin,

Ar llaia gwyn fain, a gwin,

A'r gwleddau, a'r gwerau gwtwreg,

A'r gwngudd cerwedd, tedd teg.

This number, if heaven were of course to be obtained, they would keep themselves aloof; after the roasted viand, a roasted fare, and the fine white linen and wine, and the fennel, and the emulating games, and the women bedecked with gold, a fair display.
S. Cent.

Teddawg, a. (tedd) Being spread, displayed.

Teddawl, a. (tedd) Spreading, displayed.

Teddiad, s. m. (tedd) A spreading out; a displaying; a disposing in a row.

Teddu, v. a. (tedd) To spread out, to display.

Teddus, a. (tedd) Tending to spread or display.

Teddyf, s. m. (tedd) A socket, a hollow for receiving a handle, or the like.

Y gol llyn a ddylf—gwneuthur rhedlas y llyn yn rhod, eithaf tri pheth: aef yst y rhaf hyn, gwarthaf chafall callawr, a chwll cwllr, a theddyf berall gynnau a phan gwaew.

The smith of the palace ought to perform all the jobs of the palace gratuitously, except three things; those are particularly, the rim of a pot, the edge of a coultar, and the socket of a hatchet and of a spear head.
Welsh Laws.

Tefawg, a. (taf) Respectable, or of repute. *Dyn*

tefawg, a respectable person. *Dyfed.*

Tefig, a. (taf) Over-spreading; sovereign.

Pan sig o naf, pan a'n gwnaeth,

Pan dafig pob pen difeth.

The supreme source of heaven, the supreme that made us, the sovereign head of every infallible head.
L. G. Cuth.

Tefin, a. (taf) Of a spreading tendency.

Tefydd, s. m. (taf) That is ample or large.

Tefyddawg, a. (tefydd) Having possession. *Dyn*

tefyddawg, a person of consequence.

Tefu, v. a. (taf) To spread, to become spread.

Teg, a. (te—eg) That opens out, that is clear or smooth; clear, fair; beautiful, pretty, bland.

Hin deg, fair weather; *chwara teg*, fair play;

gwartheg teg, fine cattle.

A ddialo air hagr rhod ateg teg.

He that would revenge a harsh word let him give a gentle reply.
Adage.

Ni thyr pen er dywedyd yn deg.
The head will not break on account of speaking fairly.
Adage.

Teg yd gan yr aderyn ar berwydd bren;
Uch pen Gwenn, cyn ei olo tan dywarch;
Briwal galch Llywarch Hen.

Fair the song of the bird on the apple tree, over the head of Gwenn, before he was covered under the sod; he was wont to braise the armour of old Llywarch.

Llywarch Hen.

Tegad, *s. m.* (tegau) A rendering fair or fine; an adorning; a becoming fair.
Tegawl, *a.* (tegau) Tending to render fair; tending to become fair; beautifying.
Tegald, *a.* (teg) Somewhat fair; fairish.
Tegan, *s. m. dim.—pl. f. au* (teg) A pretty thing, a toy, a bauble, a jewel.

Anwybodus a ddengys yn fuan a wyr, fal plentyn yn dangawsu teian.

The ignorant will quickly shew all he knows, like a child shewing his toy.
Adage.

Teganaidd, *a.* (tegan) Like a plaything.
Teganawg, *a.* (tegan) Having a plaything.
Teganwaith, *s. m.* (tegan—gwaith) Toywork.
Teganwr, *s. m.—pl. teganwyr* (tegan—gwr) A toyman.

Tegau, *v. a.* (teg) To render clear, smooth, or fair, to beautify; to appease; to become clear, smooth, or fair.

Tegawl, *a.* (teg) Tending to make fair.

Tegedd, *s. m.* (teg) Fairness, clearness, fineness.

Tegirian, *s. m.* (teg—cirian) Orchis, cullions, or dog's stones, also called *baldr*, *ceilliau y ci*, *cirin y ci*, *tegcirian y wren*, meadow orchis.

Tegid, *s. m.* (teg) Fairness, or beauty.

Tegriwydd, *s. m.* (teg) Fairness, fineness.

Tegu, *v. a.* (teg) To make fair, to beautify.

Tegwch, *s. m.* (teg) Clearness, fairness, fineness; beauty; fine weather. *Gwir degwch*, perfect beauty.

Tegwch a gogedd dyniawl—cynnt y derfydd ac y diffanas, nog anwadolwch blodau y gwanwyn.

The beauty and symmetry of the human form, will sooner end and vanish, than the fleetingness of the blossoms of the spring.
Honcs Dineidd Arthur.

Tegwedawg, *a.* (teg—gwedawg) Fair spoken.

Tegwedd, *s. f.* (teg—gwedd) A fair appearance. *a.* Of a fair appearance.

Tegwel, *s. m.* (teg—gwel) A fair countenance. *a.* Of a fair aspect.

A phan ei leuenctyd ymalib,
—Ni ddaw eilwaith.

So when youth shall pass away, with its fair aspect, it will not come a second time.
H. Morris.

Tegychawl, *a.* (tegwch) Of a tendency to fairness; beautifying, adorning.

Tegychiad, *s. m.* (tegwch) A rendering fair or fine; an embellishing; a becoming fair.

Tegychu, *v. a.* (tegwch) To render of a clear or fair aspect; to adorn, to embellish; to become fair; to become fine weather.

Teidiawg, *a.* (taid) Having a grandfather.

Teidiawl, *a.* (taid) Belonging to a grandfather.

Teilai, *s. m.* (tel) The dipsacns, or teasel: *teilai gwyllt*, wild teasel; *teilai mawr*, fuller's teasel.

Teilaw, *v. a.* (tail) To spread manure.

Teilawg, *a.* (tail) Manured, having dung.

Teilchion, *s. pl. aggr.* (talch) Fragments, pieces, shatters. *Dyna fo yn deilchion mun*, there it is all in shatters.

Teilfa, *s. f.* (tail) A place for manure; a dunghill.

Teilfforch, *s. f.—pl. teilffyrch* (tail—fforch) A dung-fork.

Teiliad, *s. m.* (tail) A spreading of manure.

Teiliedig, *a.* (teiliad) Covered with manure.

Teilig, *a.* (tel) Tending to cover, enveloping.
Teiling, *a.* (tel) Meet to cover, enveloping; meet.
Lluryg teiling, an enveloping armour.

Nog y bydd cyfing gwydd teiling gwledd.

Than there shall be scanty the covering delicacy of the house.
S. ab Gwynn.

Teiliwr, *s. m.—pl. teiliwyr* (telu—gwr) A maker of habits, a tailor.

Teiliwriaeth, *s. m.* (teiliwr) A tailor's trade.

Teiliwriaw, *v. a.* (teiliwr) To work as a tailor.

Teiliw, *a.* (tel) Gentle, or yielding; complying.

Owain—
Gwr teild teuluodd lochi;
Gwr teiliw, teiliwng ei foell.

Owain, a comely man protecting of families; a man worthy to be praised.

Teiliwng, *a.* (tal—wng) Worthy, meritorious; merited, deserved, genuine.

Teiliwr, *s. m.—pl. teiliwyr* (tail—gwr) A man of a dungman, a muckman.

Teilyngawl, *a.* (teiliwng) Tending to render worthy; meritorious.

Teilyngdawd, *s. m.* (teiliwng) Merit, desert, right deservedness, worthiness.

Cyfoed Endaf harll Eryng ac Eas yn erbyn y tywysog, ry adawed Cystenn yn cynnal yr ynyr wrth Rufeiddawd.

Endaf the earl of Eryng and Eas rose against the prince which had been left by Constantine to maintain the law; on the Roman jurisdiction.
Gr. ab Irlan.

Teilyngdra, *s. m.* (teiliwng) Meritoriousness.

Teilyngedig, *a.* (teiliwng) Being deserved.

Teilyngedd, *s. m.* (teiliwng) Meritoriousness.

Teilyngiad, *s. m.* (teiliwng) A rendering worthy.

Teilyngrwydd, *s. m.* (teiliwng) Worthiness.

Teilyngu, *v. a.* (teiliwng) To render worthy; to think worthy; to vouchsafe.

Teilyngus, *a.* (teiliwng) Tending to make worthy.

Teilyngwr, *s. m.—pl. teilyngwyr* (teiliwng—gwr) One who makes worthy.

Teimlad, *s. m.—pl. f. au* (teimyl) A sensation.

Teimladaidd, *a.* (teimlad) Somewhat sensible.

Teimladawl, *a.* (teimlad) Of a feeling nature.

Teimladedig, *a.* (teimlad) Endued with feeling.

Teimladedd, *s. m.* (teimlad) Feelingness.

Teimladrwydd, *s. m.* (teimlad) Feelingness.

Teimladwy, *a.* (teimlad) Capable of feeling, sensible; capable of being felt.

Teimlaw, *v. a.* (teimyl) To feel; to feel by the touch; to be sensible.

Hon y teimlar cryddion a gaed yn leuac.

In age will be felt the blows that have been obtained by it.
J. J.

Nu fyno welod ei ynyddrwydd heddyw, fe ei teimla e lwy.

He that desires not to see his foolishness to-day he will see it to-morrow.
A. J.

Tra'n y ceidwr a'u hynydria
Ar y llafargar werin,
Gwae a'u teimyl! gwae dygethria!

The tyranny of the mighty and their trojan on the black multitude, woe to such as feel them! dreadful woe!
Geraint Ford G.

Teimlawd, *s. m.* (teimyl) Feeling, sensation.

Teimledig, *a.* (teimyl) Being felt; touched.

Teimledigaeth, *s. m.* (teimledig) A being touched with feeling.

Teimlfa, *s. f.—pl. f. oedd* (teimyl) The seat of feeling.

Teimliad, *s. m.—pl. teimliaid* (teimyl) A feeling; a touching.

Teimlwr, *s. m.—pl. teimlwyr* (teimyl—gwr) A feeler.

Teimlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (teimyl) A feeler, a toucher.

Ishal oedd dad pob teimlydd teiml ac organ.

Ishal was the father of every one who handles the harp and organ. *Genesis 4. 21.*

Teimyl, s. m. (tem) The faculty of feeling.

Teirawdl, s. pl. aggr. (tair—awdl) Three rhymes.
a. Consisting of three rhymes. *Englyn teirawdl, englyn milor, triban.*

Teirawr, s. pl. aggr. (tair—awr) Three hours.
a. Of three hours duration.

Teirbiwydd, s. pl. aggr. (tair—biwydd) Three years. a. Of three years.

Teircaill, s. m. (tair—caill) The small ragwort.

Teirdalen, s. pl. aggr. (tair—dalen) Three leaves.
a. Three-leaved, trefoil. *Swain teirdalen, wood-sorrel.*

Teirgwaith, s. pl. aggr. (tair—gwaith) Three times. a. Of three times.

Doeth a ddyllwr deirgwaith, ni thwyllir dued ond snwath.

The wise will be deceived three times, the bold will be deceived but once. *Adage.*

Teirialth, s. pl. aggr. (tair—ialth) Three languages. a. Of three languages.

Teiricithawg, a. (teirialth) Having three languages
Teirnos, s. pl. aggr. (tair—nos) Three nights. a. Of three nights.

Teirrolawg, a. (teirawdl) Having three rhymes.

Teirongl, s. pl. aggr. (tair—ongl) Three angles; that is of three angles. a. Of three angles.

Teironglawg, a. (teirongl) Triangular.

Teirongl, v. a. (teirongl) To form a triangle.

Teirhan, s. pl. aggr. (tair—rhan) Three parts or shares. a. Of three shares.

Teirhanawl, a. (teirhan) Tripartite.

Teirhon, s. f. (tarth) An ague fit; a fever.

Pedair teirhon y dydd.

There are four sorts of fevers. *Maldwynn Myddfai.*

Teisban, s. f.—pl. t. au (tais—pan) A middle space, a central point; an origin, or stock; what spreads out, an overspread; any cloth worked over; a piece of tapestry; a quilt; a hassock; a kind of seat or stool made of straw-work; otherwise called *tispan*; also an epithet for a fat heavy wench. *Teisban y ddwyffroen*, the gristle that divides the nostrils: *Doda deisban aruo yn ei wely*, put a quilt over him in his bed.

Gwasthaf fr yd rhyfel teisban.

The worst for the corn is an intestine war. *Adage.*

Oed Crist 777—y bu rhyfel teisban rhwng y Deheuwr a'u breidd.

The year of Christ 777 there was an intestine war between the South Wales men and their king. *Corad. Llancarfan.*

Teisbanawg, a. (teisban) Having a central space; central, intestine; having a spread.

Teisbanawl, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (teisban—teulu) The central place of a family; a family stock; representative of a family.

Galwes Hywel ato holl becneddioedd gwlad, a'u teisbanawl-odd, a phob doethion a dywedigion o wyr llen a llyegion, yn dygynnuall gowedd, hyd y Ty Gwyn.

Hywel called to him all the heads of tribes of the country, with their family representatives, and all the wise and the learned men of the bely and the clergy, in a general convention, to the White house. *Cor. Llancarfan.*

Teisbantyle, s. m. (teisban—tyle) A dormitory; a couch; a centre or representative of a family; a mediator, an arbitrator.

Teisbantyle, sef yr hwnnw gwt cyfrwng, yn llyn, ac yn llen, ac yn aglwmawr, ac yn mhob prifelyneith; efo a fydd o ddoethion y gwedi, gan raiith pentecododd y gwedi, ac yn dygyfarall ag y pentecod, yn mhob rhaith a dygynnuall gwlad.

The representative, who is the mediating man, in court, and in congregation, and in combat, and in every foreign affair; he is to be of the wise men of the tribe, by the vote of the heads of families of the tribe, and to be a coadjutor with the head of the tribe, in every vote and convention of a country. *Tryedd Dyfnwal.*

Tri marchogaeth a ddyrchaf frut dya, pryd a gullo hwynt: marchogaeth i llydd, a ddaia, a llen. Sef fydd efo ym teisbantyle; ac mwy fydd y gwaib am ei ladd, no phetl ar ei wedd ei huan.

Three cavalades extend the right of a man, at the time he can perform them: to ride to warfare, to a court of law, and to church. For he is then a family representative; and more will be the punishment for killing him, than if he were on his own concern. *Welsh Laws.*

Teisbanu, v. a. (teisban) To form a central space; to originate; to spread out; to form a hassock.
Teisen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (tais) A cake. *Teisen briodas*, a bride cake.

Gorow rhan o'r deisen un a gefir.

The best share of the cake is the one that is obtained. *Adage.*

Teisenau, s. f. dim. (teisen) A little cake.

Teiseniad, s. m. (teisen) A caking.

Teisenig, s. f. dim. (teisen) A small cake.

Teisennu, v. a. (teisen) To form into a cake.

Teithawl, a. (taith) Wayfaring, itinerant.

Teithdrwydded, s. f.—pl. t. an (taith—trwydded) A passport.

Teithedig, a. (taith) Journeyed, or travelled.

Teithgynnwys, s. m. (taith—cynnwys) A passport.

Teithl, s. m. (taeth) Faculty, quality, characteristic; the peculiar trait, which distinguishes one thing from others; the peculiar state of a being, or its perfection. *Teithl gwrwg*, the female catamenia. *Welsh Laws.*

Teithl traia yw, llef, a chorn, a chwyn.

The characteristics of trespass are, a shout, and horn, and complaint. *Welsh Laws.*

O bôl dyn 24 fr mach, a dywedyd o'r addiffynwr mai 12 a ddyly efo, sef yr hawl yn edryd y mach; ac os yntau a ddywed mai am 6 chednig y rhod efo yn fuch, teled y cubl, am na wneith teithl mach, am na ddywed yr un o'r ddau edryd.

If a person should sue the bail for twenty-four pence, and the defendant should say that what he owes is twelve pence, let the claim be referred to the statement of the bail; but if he should say that for six-pence he was held to bail, let him pay the whole, forasmuch as he did not perform the functions of a surety, because he declares neither of the two statements. *Welsh Laws.*

Teithl cath yw, bod yn gyflust, gyflgad, gyfwein, cyflogwra, difan o dan, a ludd llygod, ac na chacterica bob lloer, ac na yuo ei cheswion; a'i gwerth yw ei theithl.

The perfections of a cat are, that she be complete in ears, complete in eyes, complete in nails, complete in tail, not spotted with fire, and fitting mice, and that she doth not go a rutting every moon, and that she devour not her young; and her value are her perfections. *Welsh Laws.*

Mi Fellyr Brydydd, berwin i Bedr, Forhawr a gymmedr gymmes deithl.

I Melyr the Post, a pilgrim to Peter, a porter who regulates appropriate perfections. *Melyr.*

Teithlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (taith) A travelling.

Am y fawr—

Adwythedig ei deithladau A fewr bradus drwy fawr brydded.

On account of the fair one, vexations his journeyings, who forms deceptions, through great study. *Gwynn Owein.*

Teithiannawl, a. (teithiant) Itinerary.

Teithiannu, v. a. (teithiant) To make a journey.

Teithiannus, a. (teithiant) Itinerant.

Teithiant, s. m. (taith) A journeying.

Teithiator, ger. (teithiad) In journeying.

Teithiaw, v. a. (taith) To travel, to journey.

Teithiawg, a. (teithl) Having faculties, qualities, or traits; characteristic; perfect as to character.

Arddwyf hael o hil Rodri;
Arddwyd gorwlad, uwerlin teithii;
Teithiawg Prydain,
Twyth arddwyth Owain,
Teyrnain ni grain, ni grawn tel.

I will exalt the bounteous one of the offspring of Rodri; the curber of the country's border, endued with the characteristics of an illustrious race; having a right to Britain's throne, Owain the active one in the course of wrath, a prince who will not succumb, who hoards not pelf. *Gwarchmael.*

I ennoble Arthur, namyn mab brenin gwlad teithiawg, neu i gerddawr a ddycio ei gerdd, ni aler i uerwin.

Into the hall of Arthur, except the son of a king of a country of acknowledged right, or to an artist who brings his art, none will be suffered to enter. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Teithiawg, a. (taith) Journeying, travelling.

Teithiawl, a. (teithi) Of perfect concurrency, character, faculty, or quality; characteristic; perfect. *Anifael teithiawl*, a beast in which all natural qualities are perfect: *March teithiawl*, a sound horse.

Nawfeddydd Mai y dyly bowch fod yn delthiawl; dawed llaeth o ben pob ieth kdlu; ac ymdaith o'i llo naw cam yn ei bol.

The ninth day of May a cow ought to be complete as to natural qualities; the milk coming through the end of every dug; and that her calf walk nine paces after her. *Welsh Laws.*

Teithiedig, a. (teithiad) Journeyed, travelled.

Teithig, a. (taith) Being characteristic.

Teithigrwydd, s. m. (teithw) Characteristicalness.

Ych yn ei gyflawn delthigrwydd.

An ox in his complete state of natural qualities. *Welsh Laws.*

Telthiwr, s. m.—pl. telthiwyrr (taith—gwr) A journeyer, a traveller.

Teithlyfr, s. m.—pl. t. au (taith—llyfr) A journey-book, an itinerary.

Teithwg, s. m. (taith) A wayfaring, a journeying.

Teithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (taith) A traveller.

Teithygawl, a. (teithwg) Belonging to wayfaring.

Teithygiad, s. m. (teithwg) A making a journey.

Teithygu, v. a. (teithwg) To make a journey.

Tel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ty—el) That is straight, that is drawn tight or strict, that is on a stretch, a tightness; a stricture; that keeps on a stretch, or props up; a straight line; a warp, in weaving; *telau* are also teats, as of a sow, and of a bitch; also a suppressed laugh, titter, or giggle. *a. Tight, strict, compact, stretched, on the stretch; straight, prompt. Dd yn ddylar y gwir, to keep strictly to the truth. Daethost yn ddyl iawn y ffordd hono, thou didst come very exactly that way.*

Dos a'th ddyl, was ffil; nes ffoli, rhodda Ar hyder dy feistr.

Away with thy titter, thou sly fellow; until thy folly is complete, range about on the credit of thy mastery. *Huw Daf. Probert.*

Tel, s. m.—pl. t. au (te—el) That is even, regular, smooth, or compact; that is fair; a regulator, or standard measure of capacity, and of length; in South Wales, a corn measure, equal to 5½ bushels, and in North Wales 4 bushels, divided into 8 parts. In some places *Tel* is for capacity, and *Ystaca*, for long measure; but in others they are reversed. *a. Even, regular, compact; fair.*

Telai, s. m.—pl. teleion (tèl) That is strained or even; that is regular; a kind of thistle; the teasel. *Telai gwyllt, telai gwyllt*, the common or wild teasel.

Telaid, s. m. (tèl) That is stretched, or tightened; that is even, smooth, or of fair appearance. *a. Fair, beautiful, graceful. Teleidion, graceful ones, the graces.*

Llyari deisid honaid hael.

A milk graceful one famed for being generous. *Bloddyn Fardd.*

*Ef mwyaf, y medd adroddiad;
Ef haelaf, ef tecaf telaid.*

He is the greatest, as minstrels declare; he the most generous, he the fairest graceful one. *Ll. P. Moeh, i E. ab Iwan.*

Gnawd tawel yn telaid.

It is genial for the silent to be graceful. *Idyll.*

Bendigwech Ddau telaid.

Bless ye God full of grace. *Dafydd Ddu.*

Telaid, s. m.—pl. teleidian (tel) The measure, or contents, of a *tel*, a *tel-full*.

Telaidd, a. (tel) Somewhat strained, tight, even, or compact; harmonious.

Telain, v. a. (tèl) To put on a stretch; to break out as a suppressed laugh; to titter, to giggle.

Telain, a. (tel) Being on the stretch; being made smooth, fair or tight.

Telan, s. f.—pl. t. au (tèl) A harp; but *telyn* is now the general name for it.

Telawd, s. m. (tèl) The act of stretching or tightening.

Telawr, s. m.—pl. telorion (tèl) A warbler; the goldfinch, also called *piac*; *telawr y coed*, the woodlark.

Telc, s. m. (tèl) A straightened state; a shrink.

Telciad, s. m. (telc) A shrinking, a crimping.

Telcu, v. a. (telc) To shrink up, to crimp.

Telchyn, s. m. dim. (talch) A small fragment.

Teled, s. m. (tel) That is stretched or strained.

Teledawg, a. (teled) Being on the stretch, a straitened. *s. m. A jealous one.*

Teledig, a. (tel) Handsome, or comely.

Teledigrwydd, s. m. (teledig) Handsomeness.

Telediw, a. (teled) Compact; perfect; of fair aspect, comely, handsome, beautiful. *Gw telediw*, a handsome youth; *rhian telediw*, a beautiful woman; *eidion telediw*, a beast that is perfect in its kind.

Telediwrydd, s. m. (telediw) Compactness, comeliness, handsomeness; gracefulness.

Ych a ymadawo a'th telediwrydd, ni ddylid ei ddarwngw y gymaint a 60; canys ei werth yn ei telediwrydd oedd 60.

An ox that shall lose his perfectness, should not be valued at a rate equal to 60 pence; for his value in his perfectness was 60 pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Helen Llydiawg, pryd hono hagen a'th telediwrydd, ni ddylid yr ynydd yn ei chych a'i cyffelypal.

Helen with the numerous host, as to her form then and her gracefulness, there should not be found in the same rate any to compare with her. *Gr. ab Iwan.*

Teleidiad, s. m. (telaid) A rendering comely, beautiful, or graceful; a becoming comely, or graceful.

Teleidiaw, v. a. (telaid) To render comely, elegant, or graceful; to become comely or graceful.

Teleidiawg, a. (telaid) Abounding with comeliness, elegance, or grace.

Teleidiawl, a. (telaid) Tending to render comely, or graceful; tending to become elegant.

Teledrwydd, s. m. (telaid) Comeliness; elegance; gracefulness.

Teleiddiad, s. m. (telaid) A rendering even, consonant, or harmonious.

Teleiddiaw, v. a. (telaid) To produce harmony, to practise minstrelsy.

Teledidr, s. m.—pl. teledidwyr (telaid—gwr) A minstrel, a songster.

*Cwyned cerddorion cwnil,
A theledidwyr, nwynwyr mil.*

Let correct musicians complain, and minstrels, a pleasant men. *Wel. ab Hywel. m. T. W. Hywel, bardd a th. 1000.*

Teleiddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (telaid) A songster.

Teleiniad, s. m. (telain) A playing the harp.

Teleiniaw, v. a. (telain) To play the harp.

Telcniwr, s. m.—pl. telcniwyr (telcni—gwr) A harper. *Ll. Llandaf.*

Teler, s. m.—pl. t. au (tèl) That keeps tight or stretched: a stretcher; a compact, or condition. *Teler lif hir*, the handle, and frame, of a long saw: *Ar y telerau hyny*, on those conditions. *Dyfed.*

Telg, s. m. (tel) A straitened state, a shrink, a crumple.

Telging, a. (telg—ing) Constricted; crimped.

Wyt telging, enaid Telgarth.

Thou art constricted, thou soul of Telgarth. D. ab Edmunt.

Telgorn, s. m.—pl. telgyrn (tel—corn) A hantboy.

Telgwn, s. m. (telc—wn) A rebound; a stagger.

Telgwng, s. m. (telg—wng) A crimpling.

Telgynawd, s. m. (telgwn) A readiency.

Telgyniad, s. m. (telgwn) A rebounding.

Telgynu, v. a. (telgwn) To rebound; to stagger.

Telgynawd, s. m. (telgwng) A crimpling.

Telgynawg, a. (telgwng) Crimpling; staggering.

Telgyniad, s. m. (telgwng) A crimpling.

Telgyngu, v. a. (telgwng) To crumple; to stagger, to falter. *Cei ddynawd a wna i ti delgyngu*, thou shalt have a blow that will cause thee to stagger.

Teli, s. m.—pl. t. au (tèl) The being compact, or tight; exactness; an art.

Teliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tèl) A rendering stretched, a tightening; a making smooth or fair.

Teliad, s. m. (teli) A rendering compact; an acting ingeniously.

Teliadd, a. (teli) Being compact, or tightly put together; ingenious. *Dyn teliadd iawn*, a very ingenious person. *Sil.*

*Chwi sydd heb—
Na bti teliadd, na brain
Hocem, ond a fyn hennant.*

You are without any ingenious pre-eminence, or active quality, save what old age daily gains. Gw. Williams.

Teliaw, v. a. (tel) To strain, to tighten; to make accordant.

Teliaw, v. a. (teli) To put compactly together; to practise any ingenious art.

Al Ceraint Fardd Gŵa yn fardd teliaw at Aelifryd frenin Lloegr.

Ceraint the Blue Bard went as a bard of art to Alfred king of England. Ed. Dafydd.

Telid, s. m.—pl. t. au (tèl) That is combined tightly; a compact frame; elegance; gracefulness.

*Gwneynt eu perorion
Oferwynt heb don;
Gwneynt eu telidau
Yn oer oer
Dyddiwyd dyddiawd
O ddylawydd gwawd.*

Their musicians would produce a fruitless wind without sound; their instruments would ever make from the effect of vibration a profound how of prunes. Taliesin.

Telitor, sup. (tal) To be requiting; to be paying.

Os llygrir yd i neb yn ymyl trefgordd, ac na chaffo y perchennawg dady un llwda arno, cymered efe grair a doed i'r dref: ac os llyngant i'u diarnabod, talent yr yd i rif y llwda: a'r gyfraith hono a elwir telitor gwodi balawgiw.

If the corn of any one shall be damaged on the border of a township, and the owner shall not be able to catch one beast upon it, let him take the relics and then come to the town; and if they shall swear an oath of ignorance of the fact, let them pay for the corn to the number of the beast: and that law is called paying after a polluted oath. Welsh Laws.

Teliu, a. (tèl) Being stretched or expanded.

Telm, s. f.—pl. t. au (tel) A gimcrack; a toy; a springe.

*Y farau—
Telm yw ar lëther bron talar.*

The briar, a snare is it on the headland slope. D. ab Gwilym.

VOL. II.

Telma, v. a. (telm) To play with toys; to trifle.

Telmaidd, a. (telm) Toyish; like a snare.

Telmaidd, s. m. (telm) A toying; a laying a snare.

Telmu, v. a. (telm) To form a toy; to snare.

Telmyn, s. m. dim. (telm) A little toy; a trap.

Telori, v. a. (telawr) To warble, to be warbling.

Telpyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (talp) A small lump.

Telpynawg, a. (telpyn) Having small lumps.

Telpyniad, s. m. (telpyn) A forming small lumps.

Telpynu, v. a. (telpyn) To form small lumps.

Teln, v. a. (tèl) To put on a stretch, to strain; to make compact or regular.

Telwr, s. m.—pl. telwyr (tèl—gwr) One who strains; one who makes compact.

Telydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tèl) One who strains or draws tight; a harmonist.

Telyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (tèl) What is stretched, what is compact or straight, what is in even row; a harp; also the ribs and whole side of a carcass, when divided into two. *Sil.*

Pencerdd a ddyl i gan y cerddorion leuainc, pan ymadawnt a thelyn rawa, a myna bod ya gerddu rion cywethbas, ac yn eirchriad, pedair ar againt o ariant yn ei obrey.

The master of art ought to receive from young minstrels, when they leave off the hair-strung harp, and desire to become associated minstrels, and suitors, the sum of twenty-four of silver for his fee. Welsh Laws.

*Nid oes nag angel, na dyn,
Nad wyl pan gano delyu.*

There is nor angel, nor man, but would weep, when the harp resounds. D. ab Edmunt.

Telynai, s. c.—pl. telyneion (telyn) A harpist.

Telynaidd, a. (telyn) Of the form of a harp.

Telynawr, s. m.—pl. telynorion (telyn) A harpist.

*Telyn sar telynorion,
Ti sydd yn teul a sou!*

The golden harp of the harpists, thou art becoming silent! D. ab Edmunt, m. S. 1111.

*Cor o saint—
Cu es hodiau cyhydlef,
Gwynion delynorion nef.*

A choir of saints, lovely their accordant strains, the white-robed minstrels of heaven. Gw. Owen.

Telyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (telyn) A harping.

Telyniawr, s. m. (telyn) A harp player.

Telyniwr, s. m.—pl. telyniwyr (telyn—gwr) A harper, a harp player.

Telynores, s. f.—pl. t. au (telynawr) A female harpist.

*Zawaw yll wna'r, gair grynbyll,
Armes, telynores twyll.*

Eminent art thou made, of thought profound, the 'word,' predicting thee the fair minstrel of deceit. D. ab Gwilym, i Iorwdd.

Telynoriad, s. m. (telynawr) A playing a harp.

Telynoriaw, v. a. (telyn) To play on the harp.

Telynwr, s. m.—pl. telynwyr (telyn—gwr) Harper

Telyr, s. m. (tèl) That constricts, or tightens.

Telyraw, v. a. (telyr) To keep on the stretch; to keep on, to persevere. *Pa le buost, er ys llawer dydd, yr hen was, yn telraw?* Where hast thou been, for these many days, old boy, keeping it up? *Sil.*

Telyw, s. m. (tel) A covering, a garment.

*Llew awei, llwm bonyd er byw,
Pan orwig coed telyw hui;
Terydd glaf wyl budyw.*

Sharp the gale, it is bare punishment to live, when the woods wear the robe of summer: I am severely ill this day. Llywarch Hen.

Tell, s. m. (te—ell) The state of being stretched over. a. Being stretched over.

Telliad, s. m. (tell) A stretching over; a covering.

Tellin, v. a. (tell) To stretch over; to cover.

Telliwedd, s. f. (tell—gwedd) A covered aspect; a covered state; an annuity, or indemnity, in law.

Terfynawl, a. (terfyn) Conclusive, ending.
Terfynedig, a. (terfyn) Determined, ended.
Terfynedigaeith, s. m. (terfynedig) Determination, conclusion.
Terfynedigawl, a. (terfynedig) Of a limiting tendency, restrictive, determinate.
Terfynfa, s. f. (terfyn) A boundary spot.
Terfyniad, s. m. (terfyn) A terminating.
Terfynoldeb, s. m. (terfynawl) Finiteness.
Terfynolder, s. m. (terfynawl) Finiteness.
Terfynoldra, s. m. (terfynawl) Finitude.
Terfynoledd, s. m. (terfynawl) Conclusiveness.
Terfynoli, v. a. (terfynawl) To render conclusive; to become conclusive.
Terfynolrwydd, s. m. (terfynawl) Conclusiveness.
Terfyn, v. a. (terfyn) To fix a bound, to limit, to determine, to conclude.

Meddwl dyn, Daw a'i terfyn.

The thought of man, God doth determine.

Adage.

terfynwr, s. m.—pl. terfynwyr (terfyn—gwr) One who concludes or terminates.
terfynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (terfyn) A concluser, a finisher, a determiner.
terfysg, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (têr—mysg) Confusion, commotion, tumult, disturbance.

Pan na! oedd plant i Len, a ddyllys gynnal y deyrnas yn ei ol; with byn y cyfodwr ciwdodawl derfysg y rhwng y Brydeiniaid ac y Rhodaniaid gyfoeth.

Since there were no children to Len, who had a right to govern the kingdom after him; upon that there arose a civil commotion between the Britons and the Roman dominion.
Br. ab Arthur.

terfysgaidd, a. (terfysg) Apt to be riotous.
terfysgawg, a. (terfysg) Full of tumult.
terfysgawl, a. (terfysg) Tumultuous.
terfysgblaid, s. f. (terfysg—plaid) A tumultuous faction.
terfysgedig, a. (terfysg) Rendered tumultuous.
terfysgedigaeth, s. m. (terfysgedig) The act of raising a tumult.
terfysgedd, s. m. (terfysg) Tumultuousness.
terfysgiad, s. m. (terfysg) A making a tumult.
terfysglyd, a. (terfysg) Apt to be tumultuous; riotous, mutinous.
terfysglydrwydd, s. m. (terfysglyd) Tumultuousness, riotousness, factionousness.
terfysg, v. a. (terfysg) To raise a tumult; to become tumultuous; to be in an uproar.

Terfysg; dalia, mael defflon mewn braw, En llyd a'u hancardus.

Render tumultuous; blind, like blind ones in terror, their purpose and their designs.
H. D. ab Iwan.

terfysgus, a. (terfysg) Tumultuous.
terfysgwr, s. m.—pl. terfysgwyr (terfysg—gwr) One who makes a tumult.
terfysgydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (terfysg) One who makes a tumult.
teri, v. a. (têr) To grow sullen, to sulk. *Mae ef yn têri ar ei fwyd*, he is quarrelling with his meat.
triad, s. m. (ter) A rendering clear, a clarifying; a purifying.
triad, s. m. (têr) A rendering ardent; irritation.
trica, v. a. (terig) To irritate; to become irritated; to rat, to go a rutting.
trig, a. (têr) Ardent, poignant; severe, harsh; also an epithet for the season of copulation of cats, and some other animals.

*Bwched fâl—
Lleudad aer yn llaw derig.*

A buckler like a golden moon in an ardent hand.

Rhys Nanmor

Terigaw, v. a. (terig) To render ardent or severe; to become harsh or severe.
Terigiad, s. m. (terig) A rendering severe or harsh; a becoming fierce or severe.
Terllyd, a. (têr) Outrageous; miles.
Terllydrwydd, s. m. (terllyd) Outrageousness.
Terllydu, v. a. (terllyd) To render outrageous; to become outrageous.
Term, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (têr) An extreme point, a crisis, a limited space of time, a term; a drinking bout.

*Gwell angen o'm gollynfy
No thori 'mhen a therm hîr.*

Better death than I might be retained, than to distract my head with a long term.
T. Alod.

Terriad, s. m. (term) A limiting of time, a fixing a term; a making a drinking bout.
Termiaw, v. a. (term) To limit a time, to fix a term; to keep up a drinking bout.
Termud, a. (têr—mad) Tacit, silent.

*Rhai trallwyr tra llafar eu son;
Ac arall terriaw termudion.*

Some very cowardly extremely loud in their talk; and others paradoxically brave being silent ones.
L. F. Meek.

Termudaw, v. a. (termud) To render tacit or silent; to become silent.
Termudedd, s. m. (termud) Taciturnity.
Termudiad, s. m. (termud) A rendering tacit; a becoming tacit or silent.
Termudrwydd, s. m. (termud) Taciturnity.

Gores mewn termudrwydd.

The best behaviour is taciturnity.

Adage.

Tern, s. m. (têr) That is ardent or vivid, or full of motion. *a. Of an ardent or vehement nature.*
Terniad, s. m. (tern) A moving ardently.
Ternu, v. a. (tern) To move or turn ardently.
Terogen, s. f. dim. (têrawg) A female miser.
Terogi, v. a. (terawg) To render full of avidity; to become full of avidity.
Terogyn, s. m. dim. (terawg) A miserly churl.
Terth, s. m.—pl. t. an (têr) A bung.
Terthain, v. a. (tarth) To pant for breath.
Tera, v. a. (ter) To purify, to clear, to clarify; to render fine or smooth. *Tera mel*, to clarify honey.
Têru, v. a. (têr) To act sullenly; to grow sullen, to pout, to sulk. *Tera ar fwyd, sori ar fwyd*, to quarrel with the victuals. *Sil.*
Têrwr, s. m.—pl. têrwyr (têr—gwr) A sullen man.
Terwr, s. m.—pl. terwyr (ter—gwr) A purifier, a clarifier, or one who makes clear.
Têrwyn, a. (ter—gwyn) Of a violent disposition; ardent, fervent; strong.
Terwynaldd, a. (terwyn) Somewhat ardent.
Terwynawl, a. (terwyn) Of an ardent tendency.
Terwyndeb, s. m. (terwyn) Ardency.
Terwynnder, s. m. (terwyn) Ardency, vehemency.
Terwynndra, s. m. (terwyn) Ardency, vehemency.
Terwynddrud, a. (terwyn—drud) Very bold.
Terwynfalch, a. (terwyn—balch) Highly proud.
Terwynlad, s. m. (terwyn) A rendering ardent; a becoming ardent; a glowing.
Terwyniaw, v. a. (terwyn) To render ardent; to become ardent; to glow.
Terwynu, v. a. (terwyn) To render ardent; to become ardent; to glow.

El gyd-diroeg yn cam-dewyns wrtho.

His fellow-countrymen unjustly becoming offended against him.
H. Gwynn—Mabllaw.

Terydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ter) A refiner.

Terydd, a. (tër) Ardent, vehement, full of activity, volatile; swift, nimble.

—*Torioedd terydd eu gawr, trwm eu dyar.*

Hosts of vehement shout, heavy their din.

Tutisia.

Teryddawl, a. (terydd) Tending to render ardent or vehement; apt to be volatile.

Pummed byystnou
Ar holl wibion
Egipcïon;
Gwelsid miled,
O dryn aied
Dryddollon.

The fifth was destruction upon all the flying things of the Egyptian; the animals were seen, through severe disease, maddened ones.

Tutisia.

Teryddiad, s. m. (terydd) A rendering ardent, vehement, or full of activity.

Teryddu, v. a. (terydd) To render rapid; to grow rapid.

Teryg, s. m. (tër) An incrustation, a crust, or any thing clotted on the surface, incrustated dirt. *Mae teryg ar dy sodlau,* there is a crust of dirt on thy heels.

Teryll, a. (tër) Ardently glancing. *Golwg teryll,* an ardently-glancing eye, a piercing eye.

Teryllaidd, a. (teryll) Tending to glance ardently.

Terylliad, s. m. (teryll) A glancing ardently.

Teryllu, v. a. (teryll) To glance ardently; to look fiercely.

Tes, s. m. (te—es) A spreading of rays; sunheat, sunshine, hot weather. *Graid* is used for it in South Wales generally.

Cydwydd a'r tes.

As warm as the sunshine.

Ldrych barddwch yr haul yn ei dew, ac nid yn ei ffrîw.

Look at the beauty of the sun in its shining, and not in its disk.

Adage.

Morfu'dd glae—
Nid haul ynyllau hoewles,
Manneth lywyogaeth tes.

Bright Morfu'dd, like a sun with rays of active beneficence, the mother of the sovereignty of heat.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dillad i noeth—
A gwely, a thy, a thes aelwyd.

Clothing for the naked, and bed, and house, and the warmth of a hearth.

Gwalchmai.

Tesa, v. a. (tes) To gather warmth; to wanton.

Tesach, s. m. (tes) Fullness of heat; wantonness.

Tesain, a. (tes) Abounding with warmth.

Tesaint, s. m. (tesain) A state teeming with warmth; cheerfulness, gladness.

Meiriod wen—
A'i balchwyr, a'i balchwyr tesaint.

Fair Meiriod, with its eminent men, and its soaring truth of gladness.

Cyndarlur.

Tesawg, a. (tes) Abounding with heat; abounding with sunshine, sunny, hot.

Un o'r tri enghir ddichwain—yr haf tesawg, pan aethynt y coed—ydd a'r llysiau ar dan, gan angherdd gwres yr haul, a cholli llawer o ddyfion, ac anghlithni, a rhywiau adar, a phryted, a choeddydd, a llysiau, yn amsgorawi.

One of the three awful events: the hot summer, when the woods and the herbs took fire, from the vehemency of the heat of the sun, and many men being lost, and cattle, and species of birds, and animals, and woods, and herbs, irretrievably.

Trioedd.

Tesawl, a. (tes) Affording warmth or heat.

Tesfawr, a. (tes) Abounding with much heat.

Tesiad, s. m. (tes) A dispensing warmth.

Tesiant, s. m. (tes) A producing warmth.

Testun, s. m.—pl. t. au (tes—tun) A theme, or subject of investigation.

Eriodd ni welais yr un,
Enraid wylh, a rŏe destun.

Never have I seen one, of golden pledge, that would propose a theme.

D. ab Gwilym.

Testunaw, v. a. (testun) To set a subject or theme

Teth, s. f.—pl. t. au (te—eth) A teat, a dog, or pup. *Tethau y gaseg,* honeysuckle; also called *gwyddfa*.

Tethaidd, a. (teth) Like a teat or dog.

Tethan, s. f. dim. (teth) A small teat.

Tethawg, a. (teth) Having teats or dogs.

Tethawl, a. (teth) Papillary, belonging to teats.

Tethiad, s. m. (teth) A forming a teat.

Tethu, v. n. (teth) To grow into a teat.

Teulu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tan—lla) A family, or household; a clan, or tribe. *Y teulu, y telys teg, bendith eu mamau,* fairies: *Cantreul, fairy dogs.*

Tri diwair deulu Ynys Prydain—teulu Cadwallawr ab Idris, m. f. ynt huslogion; teulu Gafran mab Aeddan, pan fa ydy Gafran coll; a theulu Gwenddolau ab Ceidio, yn Arceirdd, a ddigwyb yr ymladd bythfawr a mis wedi llodd eu hargywyd.

The three faithful clans of the Isle of Britain: the clan of Cadwallawr son of Beli, when they were fettered together; the clan of Gafran son of Aeddan, when he was in the overwhelming wreck; and the clan of Gwenddolau son of Ceidio in Arceirdd, who carried on the war for a fortnight and a month after the death of their lord.

Tutisia.

Teuluaeth, s. m. (teulu) Domestic economy; social intercourse; hospitality.

Brodyr teuluaeth: bardd, ysgolai, a dadgaled.

The brothers of social life: a bard, a scholar, and a recluse.

Adage.

Teuluaidd, a. (teulu) Belonging to a family, or household; domestic, familiar.

Teuluaeth, s. m. (teulu) Domestic economy.

Teuluaug, a. (teulu) Having a family.

Teuluawl, a. (teulu) Belonging to a family.

Teuluedd, s. m. (teulu) Familiarity; concord.

Ar ol tala yr alaw, bid teuluedd tragywyddau rhwng y ddyn genedl.

After paying the fine of homicide, let there be eternal peace between the two generations.

Wash Llan.

Teulueidd-dra, s. m. (teuluaidd) Domesticity.

Teulueiddiad, s. m. (teuluaidd) A domesticating, a familiarizing; a becoming hospitable.

Teulueiddlaw, v. a. (teuluaidd) To domesticate; to become hospitable.

Teulueiddrwydd, s. m. (teuluaidd) Domesticness, hospitality.

Ac ni char gwanaer genym
Ond teulueiddrwydd rwydd rym.

And the distributor loves with us but hospitality of liberal poor.

S. Mawdry.

Teuluwas, s. m.—pl. teuluweision (teulu—gwa) A domestic servant.

Nid oes—l'ith deuluwas
Awr daw, ond wylaw gwlaw glas.

There is not for thy household servants a slight hour, but weep the pearly drops.

D. ab Gwilym.

Teuluwr, s. m.—pl. teuluwyr (teulu—gwr) Household man, a family man; a hospitable man.

Teulüwriaeth, s. m. (teulüwr) Household economy, domestic order; hospitality.

Teulüwraig, s. f.—pl. teulüwreigedd (teulü—gwraig) A housewife.

Teulüydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (teulu) One who domesticates; a family man.

Teulüyddawl, a. (teulüydd) Apt to familiarize.

Teulüyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (teulüydd) Housewife.

Teulüyddiaeth, s. m. (teulüydd) The act of domesticating; a domestic state.

Tew, s. m.—pl. t. ion (te) That is thick, or gross, fat. *a. Thick, gross, fat, plump; frequent, or abundant. Croen tew, a thick skin; dya tew, a fat person; y mor sy dew o byged, the sea is thick of fishes.*

Tew y brian lle tanceu y cariad.

Thick are the faults where the affection is tender.

Adage.

Tewad, s. m. (tewau) A thickening.
Tewawl, u. (tewau) Tending to thicken.
Tewaid, a. (tew) Somewhat thick or gross.
Tewau, v. a. (tew) To thicken; to condense; to fatten; to become thick; to grow fat.

Tewban, s. m. (tew—pan) That is thickened by beating, or by fulling.

Tewbanawg, a. (tewban) Being thickened by milling; an epithet for several thick-leaved plants. *Y dewbanawg, canwyll yr adar, y banawg, ciust y fwrch*, the great mullein, or high-taper; *y dewbanawg fechan*, cowslip; *y dewbanawg wen wryw, gwynndail, menyg y merched*, rose-campion; *yr hanner-pan*, white-mullein.

Tewder, s. m. (tew) Thickness; denseness, density; fatness.

Tewdor, s. m. (tew—tor) A thick cover; a thick shelter or defence. **a.** Of a thick covering or shade. *Taw tewdor*, a thick-breasted bull; *tewdor annedd*, a thickly covered habitation.

*Bid yth arfaeth i'r tri—
 Can deg pum-wan Crist pemnos o gaeth,
 O ing, o gyffwr gwynogareth,
 O angor tewdor tud alaeth.*

Be thy practice devoted to the three, as the five wounds of Christ brought the five ages out of thralldom; from a sinful, from a constrained society, from the tenacity of the thick shade of the region of woe. *Cynddelw.*

Gwedd fyddin felddiad yn aherddor.
 One who attacks a powerful host in the thickest part. *Cynddelw.*

*Uchel-ian Gwddan ger glau glau-for,
 Ni cholliat ei thir nac ei thewddor.*

The chief of Cadfan by the shore of a blue sea, his land will not be lost, nor its thick crop. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Tewdra, s. m. (tew) Thickness, density.
Tewdrwch, s. m. (tew—twrch) Density, solidity.
a. Thick in bulk, solid.

Eis beneddiaid nid ydynt yn tarddu o gorff, neu ddelfydd tewdrach anghreiddiadwy.

Our souls do not originate from a body, or dense matter not to be pervaded. *Ier. Owain.*

Tewdwr, s. m. (tew—twr) This is a thick heap.
Tewds, s. m. (tew—tw) A thick assemblage.
a. Thickly collected. *Y twr tewds*, the pleiades.

Tewi, s. m. (taw) A keeping silent, a holding one's tongue. **v. a.** To keep silent, to hold one's tongue.

Nid deuthineb ond tewi.
 There is no wisdom like holding the tongue. *Adage.*

Tawed doeth, nanneth ni than.
 Let the wise be silent, the unwise will not cease talking. *Llywarch Hen.*

*Tawn, tawn, goren yw tewi;
 Am hwn nid yganwn i.*
Let no silence, let no silence, it is best to be silent; about this we will not utter a word. *Iolo Goch.*

Tewiad, s. m. (tew) A thickening, a condensing.
Tewlaeth, s. m. (tew—llaeth) Thick milk. *Llwyn y tewlaeth*, the bell-flower.

Tewlyd, a. (tew) Tending to grow thick.

Tewu, v. a. (tew) To thicken; to grow thick.

Tewwch, s. m. (tew) Thickness, denseness.

Tewychaid, a. (tewwch) Partly tending to thicken, or condense.

Tewychawl, a. (tewwch) Of thickening tendency

Tewychedig, a. (tewwch) Condensed; spissated.

Tewychedd, s. m. (tewwch) Spissitude.

Tewychind, s. m. (tewwch) A thickening.

Tewychiannawl, a. (tewychiant) Condensing.

Tewychiannu, v. a. (tewychiant) To condensate.

Tewychiant, s. m. (tewwch) Condensation.

Tewychu, v. a. (tewwch) To thicken, to condense.

Tewyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (te—gwyn) A firebrand, or a torch; a burning coal.

Tewyn a than yn mhob pen.

A brand with a fire in both ends. *Adage.*

Tewynawl, a. (tewyn) Tending to produce light.

Tewynllyd, a. (tewyn) Apt to produce light.

*Caflestr tanlestr tewynllyd,
 O walth gof yn doeth i gyd.*

A flint fire-pan aptly striking fire, the work of a smith altogether hot. *T. Pryg, on two pistols.*

Teyrn, s. m.—pl. t. edd (te—gyrn) A sovereign, a king, a supreme ruler.

Treun teyrn heb ei osgordd.

A sovereign is miserable without his train. *Adage.*

Taw—

Cyn, mal yn deyrn, y dwg,

Mawr gwylion, yn Morgannwg.

The bull, like a sovereign, carries horns large and white, in Morgannwg. *D. ab Iwan Ddu.*

Teyrnaidd, a. (teyrn) Like a sovereign.

Teyrnaig, s. f. (teyrn—aig) A supreme origin.

Teyrnaig arwar arfolitor gwen

Teyrnerdd awen amgu am gor.

The sovereign source of tranquillity receiving the smile of the peculiar royal song of the muse round the circle. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Teyrnain, a. (teyrn) Having sovereignty.

Teyrnair, s. m. (teyrn—gair) A royal word.

Teyrnas, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (teyrn) A kingdom.

Dwyf yn heddwch—gloew deyrnas

Gwledig nef a llawr a llwyr ddinas,

Llary argyfydd llawr llewyn gwannas.

May I inherit the peace of the glorious Kingdom of the Supreme of heaven and earth and the whole universe, the benedict Lord of many central radiations. *Melir ab Gwalchmai.*

Teyrnasawl, a. (teyrnas) Having a kingdom.

Teyrnasiad, s. m. (teyrnas) A reigning, a reign.

Teyrnasiath, s. m. (teyrnas) The rule of a kingdom; a reign.

Teyrnau, v. a. (teyrnas) To govern a kingdom, to perform the functions of a king, to reign.

Teyrnawg, a. (teyrn) Having a king.

Teyrnawl, a. (teyrn) Belonging to royalty.

Teyrndiws, s. m.—pl. t. i (teyrn—diws) A jewel or part of regalia.

Teyrndreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (teyrn—treth) A tribute.

Teyrnddrud, a. (teyrn—drud) Royally bold.

Teyrnedd, s. m. (teyrn) Sovereignty, kingship.

Prydain ab Addd Mawr a wniad wladolath a theyrnedd gynaf

ar Ysyr Prydain; a chyn no hyny nid oedd o lawr namyn a wneid

o addwyddu, na deddi namyn y truchaf treinded.

Prydain son of Addd the Great formed a body politic and sovereignty first in the Isle of Britain; and previously there was of justice only what might be done through kindness of disposition, nor any law but the strongest might oppress. *Triedd.*

Teyrnes, s. f.—pl. t. au (teyrn) Female sovereign.

Teyrnfar, s. m. (teyrn—bar) A kingly wrath.

Teyrnfardd, s. m.—pl. teyrnfeirdd (teyrn—bardd) A royal bard.

Teyrnfoes, s. f. (teyrn—moes) A kingly demeanour.

Teyrnfoes eirion eirichador

Teyrnedd ni gwyl, a gwelator.

A splendid kingly demeanour to be imploring, princes behold it, and it will be seen. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Teyrnfrad, s. m. (teyrn—brad) Treason against a sovereign; high treason.

Teyrnfradu, v. a. (teyrnfrad) To commit treason against a sovereign.

Teyrnfradwr, s. m.—pl. teyrnfradwyr (teyrnfrad—gwr) A traitor against a king.

Teyrnfradwriath, s. m. (teyrnfradwr) High treason.

Teyrnfro, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (teyrn—bro) A country under the rule of a king.

Teyrnfudd, s. f. (teyrn—budd) Benefit of the king.

Teyrnged, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (teyrn—ced) Tribute

Gwedi clybod o Gloew Cesar y chwedl hwnw, ystau a anfonas Fopasian, i gymhell Gweirydd ar daugnefedd a gwyr Rhufain, ac i dala y guoeddig deyrnged.

After Claudius Cesar had heard that report, he then sent Ves-pasian, to prevail on Gweirydd to be on terms of peace with the men of Rome, and to pay the accustomed tribute.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Teyrngerd, s. f.—pl. t. i (teyrn—cerdd) Royal song.

Teyrngoron, s. f.—pl. t. au (teyrn—coron) A diadem.

Teyrnialen, s. f. dim. (teyrn—ialen) A sceptre.

Yn yr ystafell hono yr oedd cader, yn yr hon y fawredig yr oedd tywysawg yn elatedd—ac yn ei law deyrnialen.

In that chamber there was a chair, in which majestically there was seated a prince, and holding in his hand a sceptre.

Marchawg Cwyddad.

Teyrnlaw, s. f. (teyrn—llaw) A royal hand.

Teyrnles, s. m. (teyrn—lles) The good of a king.

Teyrnllid, s. m. (teyrn—llid) Royal wrath.

Teyrnlin, s. m. (teyrn—llin) Royal line.

Teyrnllw, s. m. (teyrn—llw) A royal oath.

Teyrnogaeth, s. f. (teyrnawg) A kingly office.

Teyrnogi, v. a. (teyrnawg) To render kingly; to become regal.

Teyrnoldeb, s. m. (teyrnawl) A regal state.

Teyrnolder, s. m. (teyrnawl) Regality.

Teyrnolled, s. m. (teyrnawl) Royalty.

Teyrnoli, v. a. (teyrnawl) To render regal.

Teyrnolrwydd, s. m. (teyrnawl) Regality.

Teyrnion, s. m. (teyrn) A princely one.

*Selyf yngnad—
Bu gwell nog odd
Mab teyrnon :
Bu gnaed berthyn
O'i gywathydd.*

Selyf the judge, superior to him was the son of a royal chief, wealth was eventual from having his support.

Taliesin.

Teyrnwal, s. f. (teyrn—gwal) A regal couch.

Teyrnwalch, s. m.—pl. teyrnweilch (teyrn—gwalch) An aspiring prince.

Teyrnwarth, s. m. (teyrn—gwarth) Royal shame.

Teyrnwas, s. m.—pl. teyrnweision (teyrn—gwas) A royal youth.

*Dinas teyrnos teyrnwale oben
Teyrnwalch din Emraus :
Bu da deithol a gefais ;
Bu doeth fal y deitholais.*

The bulwark of the kingdom of yielding princely youths is the aspiring lord of the castle of Emraus : a choice good fortune I obtained ; wise was the course I chose.

Cynddel.

Teyrnwawd, s. m. (teyrn—gwawd) Royal eulogy.

Teyrnwawl, s. m. (teyrn—gwawl) Royal splendor.

Teyrnwawr, s. f. (teyrn—gwawr) Dawn of royalty.

Teyrnwialen, s. f. (teyrn—gwialen) A sceptre.

Ti, s. m. r. That is in ; that is separate ; that is distinct. *pron.* Thee ; thou. *I ti a mi da peid-iaw*, for thee and me it is good to desist : *Ti yw y dyn*, thou art the person.

Gwna iaw, ti a gel iaw andano.

Do justice, thou shalt have justice in return for it.

Adolf.

*Tal am dy wawd, cyn toll ;
Twyll y pryddodon wyt ti.*

Pay for thy praise, ere it be curtailed : the delusion of the poets art thou.

U. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.

Tib, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ti—ib) A particle ; a bit.

Tiboeth, s. m. (tib—oeth) A pure particle. It was the name of a rare book, left by Beuno in the church of Clynnawg, and said to have been

written by Twrog, in the beginning of the seventh century.

*Llygad fel glais cawnd cuth,
Tebyg i laen y tibioeth.*

An eye like the pure shower crystal, to be compared to the drop gem.

Sup. Cyfoddy.

Tic, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ti—ic) A particle.

Ticiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tic) A forming into small particles.

Ticial, v. a. (tic) To produce small particles, or drops ; to drain the last drops, in milking.

Ticyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (tic) A particle, a small bit, a little scrap.

Mae pob ticyn yn dicyn, oher y dryw, pan blwyg yn y mor.

Every little is a little, said the wren, when he played in the sea.

Adolf.

Tid, s. f.—pl. t. au (ti—id) A draught chain *hwera tidaw*, to let drivel, to fall, to drivel, to tiddle.

Tidaw, v. a. (tid) To fasten with a chain or rope, to chain.

Tidawg, a. (tid) Having a chain, chained.

Tidawl, a. (tid) Belonging to a chain ; like a chain.

Tidial, s. m.—pl. t. au (tid) A chaining.

Tidiedig, a. (tidial) Being fastened with a chain.

Tidmwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (tid—mwy) A tedder.

Tidmwyad, s. m. (tidmwy) A teddering.

Tidmwyaw, v. a. (tidmwy) To tie, to tedder.

*Cymer a fo yn dy feddiant,
A tidmwyad dy fawrchwas,
Hawo no's cadw cyrnell atied.*

Take of what is in thy possession, and restrain thy rapine : it is easier than to keep to collect money.

Caring ab Gwynn.

Tidraff, s. f.—pl. t. au (tid—rhaff) A chain-rep.

Tifar, a. (ti—bar) Repentant, contrite.

Tifariad, s. m. (tifar) A repenting ; repentance.

Tifaru, v. a. (tifar) To repent, to be sorry.

Tifaru fal y gwr a laddwyd ei flig.

To repent like the man who killed his greyhound.

Adolf.

*Mae yn rhy buyr tifaru,
Yn ol yr fact gynnw.*

It is too late to repent, after the trap hath sprung.

Adolf.

Tifarns, a. (tifar) Repenting, penitent.

Tifedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ti—medd) An heir.

*Plant Tudyr—baellon penodol
A thifeddion, lallu fydded,
Gwynedd ; pedwar cydwedd ced.*

The children of Tudyr, generous chiefs of tribes, are he (omissive be the words) of Gwynedd ; four noble families.

John Gork.

Tifeddadwy, a. (tifedd) Hereditary ; inheritable.

Tifeddawg, a. (tifedd) Having inheritance.

Tifeddawl, a. (tifedd) Hereditary ; inheriting.

Tifeddedig, a. (tifedd) Being inherited.

Tifeddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (tifedd) An inheritance.

Tifeddiad, s. m. (tifedd) An inheriting.

Tifeddiaeth, s. m. (tifedd) Inheritance.

Tifeddiaethu, v. a. (tifeddiaeth) To form an inheritance.

Tifeddogi, v. a. (tifeddawg) To endow with an inheritance ; to have an inheritance.

Tifeddogrwydd, s. m. (tifeddawg) The state of being inherited.

Tifeddoldeb, s. m. (tifeddawl) The state of being hereditary.

Tifeddoli, v. a. (tifeddawl) To render hereditary.

Tifeddolrwydd, s. m. (tifeddawl) The state of being hereditary.

Tifeddu, v. a. (tifedd) To inherit ; to possess.

Tifeddu, a. (tifedd) Hereditary ; possessory.

Tifedduaw, v. a. (tifeddu) To render hereditary, to become hereditary.

Tifedduswydd, s. m. (tifedus) The state of being hereditary.

Tifeddw, s. m.—pl. tifeddwyd (tifedd—gwr) An inheritor.

Tifeiriad, s. m. (tifar) A repenting.

Tifeiriannawl, a. (tifeiriant) Tending to repentance, or remorse.

Tifeiriannu, v. a. (tifeiriant) To produce repentance, or remorse.

Tifeiriannus, a. (tifeiriant) Tending to repentance, or remorse.

Tifeiriant, s. m. (tifar) Repentance, remorse.

*Ma'r Fardieu, mae'n y saint,
Y daforeu difeiriad.*

Mary Magdalene, the imaginary of saints, the choicest fruit of repentance. Guyn Ceiriog.

Tifeirwch, s. m. (tifar) Repentance, remorse.

Tifeirwch newydd am ben bechawd.

New remorse for an old sin.

Adage.

Til, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ti—ll) A minute particle.

Tilad, s. m.—pl. tiliald (til) A small fly like a gnat.

Tim, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ti—lm) A little.

Timyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (tim) A small particle; a little bit, a small matter.

*A rhyddwadau i hyd hyn,
I Wondydd wasaf unbyn,
Dydwedid cymaint dymyn.*

What I have predicted until now, to Gwendydd the idol of prices, it shall come to pass to the smallest little. Cyf. Merddin.

Tin, s. f.—pl. t. au (ti—in) A tail, a bottom, a breech. *Tin y curd*, the bottom of the bag: *Tin y nyth*, back y nyth, the tail of the nest, or the least of the brood; *tin y gler*, the tail of the minstrel, a poetaster: *Tision yr yd*, the light grains of corn: *Tin ab*, the ape's breech, a fault in prosody, being the full rhyme, as used in English versification.

Tingored, a. (tin—agored) Open tailed. *Tingored*, the common medlar; also called *y disdell*.

Tinaw, v. a. (tin) To form a tail; to stretch out the posteriors.

Tinaw, a. (tin) Having a tail; having large posteriors.

Tinawl, a. (tin) Belonging to the posteriors.

Tinbais, s. f.—pl. tinbekiau (tin—pais) A petticoat.

Tinben, adv. (tin—pen) Head to tail. *Tinben-draen*, *tin-draen*, topsy-turvy.

Tinbleth, a. (tin—pleth) Tail-twined.

Tinboeth, a. (tin—poeth) Hot-tailed. *Y dimboeth*, areamart; also called *elinasog*: *y tinboeth*, *y tingoch*, the redstart, a bird so called.

Tinbren, s. m.—pl. t. l (tin—pren) The bracer.

Tinc, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ting) A tink, a tinkle.

Tinceirddiad, s. m.—pl. tinceirddiaid (tincerdd) A doing tinkery work.

Tinceirddiaeth, s. m. (tincerdd) Tinkery.

Tinceirddiaw, v. a. (tincerdd) To work as a tinker.

Tinceirddiawl, a. (tincerdd) Belonging to a tinker's work.

Tincerdd, s. m.—pl. tincerddion (tin—cerdd) The tail of a craft, a tinker.

Tincerddiaeth, s. m. (tincerdd) Tinkery.

Tinciad, s. m. (tinc) A tinkling, a tinkling.

Tincial, v. a. (tinc) To tinkle, to tingle; to draw the last milk, in milking.

Tincian, v. a. (tinc) To tink, to tinkle, to tingle; to draw the last milk; to drain the last drops.

Ni weth i ti dawi se thincian, thou mayest as well be silent as to be dinning.

Tinciaw, v. a. (tinc) To tink, to tinkle; to ring.

Tincion, s. pl. aggr. (tinc) The last-drawn milk.

Tincwd, s. m. (tin—cud) The bottom of a bag.

A fyno fod yn bencud, na wnaed a wodd i dinewd.

He that would be the top of a bag, let him not commit what suits the bottom of a bag. Adage.

Tindafiad, s. m. (tin—tafiad) A throwing the tail, a shaking the tail.

Tindafu, v. a. (tin—tafu) To throw the tail; to winch.

Tindew, a. (tin—tew) Fat-buttocked.

Tindin, adv. (tin repeated) Tail to tail.

Tindoll, a. (tin—toll) Having the tail sink. *Y disdell*, the common medlar.

Tindopiaw, v. a. (tin—topiaw) To flounce.

Tindraphen, adv. (tin—tra—pen) Arse over head.

Tindraws, a. (tin—traws) Cross-tailed.

Tindro, s. m. (tin—tro) A turn of the tail.

Tindroed, s. m. (tin—troed) The didapper.

Tindroi, v. a. (tin—dro) To turn the tail.

Tindrom, a. (tin—trom) Heavy-tailed.

Tindrosben, adv. (tin—tros—pen) Arse over head.

*Bodolwyr y bu darw
Awyben dindrosben draw.*

For four hours there was yonder a tedious topey-turvy content. Morgan Eifael.

Tindrwm, a. (tin—trwm) Heavy-tailed.

Tinfoel, a. (tin—moel) Bare-tailed. *Breuan din-foel*, a round-bottomed quern.

Tingloff, a. (tin—clloff) Lamé in the hip.

Tingloffedd, s. m. (tingloff) Lameness of the hip.

Tingloffu, v. a. (tingloff) To render lame in the hip; to become lame in the hip.

Tingloffni, s. m. (tingloff) A limping, a halting.

Tingoch, a. (tin—coch) Red-tailed. *Aderyn tingoch*, *aderyn rhawngoch*, *gwas y seiri*, the bull-finch.

Tingrach, a. (tin—crach) Scabby-tailed.

Tingrech, s. m. (tingrach) Scabbiness of the tail.

Tinlaw, v. a. (tin) To turn tail.

Tinlach, a. (tin—lach) Broad-bottomed; squabby

Tinlethu, v. a. (tin—llethu) To overlay.

Tinllachad, s. m.—pl. tinllachiaid (tinlach) A broad-bottomed one.

Tinllom, a. (tin—llom) Bare-bottomed.

Tinllwm, a. (tin—llwm) Bare-bottomed.

Tinllwyd, s. m. (tin—llwyd) Wild-tansy.

Tinnioeth, a. (tin—neeth) Bare-tailed.

Tinpen, s. f.—pl. t. i (tin—pen) A hassock or straw stool. *Tinpen fagu*, a nursing-stool.

Tinred, s. f. (tin—rhed) A tail running.

Tinroth, a. (tin—rloth) Open-tailed.

Tinrwith, a. (tin—rhwith) Open-tailed.

Tinrythiad, s. m. (tinrwith) A tail opening.

Tinrythu, v. a. (tinrwith) To open tail.

*Nycha'r fân—
Yn dwyn rhaith dan dinrythu.*

Behold the crow making an assault while spreading out the tail. Dr. S. Gwent.

Tinsigl, s. m. (tin—sigl) A wagtail. *Tinsigl y gwys*, *brith y fuchs*, the field wagtail; *tinsigl y dwyr*, the water wagtail or kingsfisher.

Tinsiglad, s. m. (tinsigl) A shaking the tail.

Tinsiglaw, v. a. (tinsigl) To shake the tail.

Tinwyg, a. (tin—gywg) Open-tailed.

Tinwygydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tinwyg) One with open tail.

*Menaich—yat ar eu braig;
Brallagos diawgyddion dig.*

The monks, they feast on their fat viands; the surly pumper open tolled ones. Dr. S. Gwent.

to become delightful; to become gentle. *O, tiriona wrtho, da dithau!* Oh, be compassionate to him, that is a good creature!

O daw gweth, dig ydyw!
Trwy na ddol, tiriol 'ddwyf.

If afterwards he come, I am angry grown; so he comes not, I am becoming pleasant. *I. ab Hywel Gwyn.*

Tirioniad, *s. m.* (tirion) A rendering pleasant, delightful, or lovely; a becoming pleasant.

Tirionus, *a.* (tirion) Pleasing; delighting.

Tirionusaw, *v. a.* (tirionus) To render pleasing, or delightful; to become pleasing.

Tirionussedd, *s. m.* (tirionus) Pleasingness.

Tirionusrwydd, *s. m.* (tirionus) Pleasingness.

Tirionwch, *s. m.* (tirion) Pleasantness, delectableness; kindness, genialness, suavity, courteousness; loveliness; gentleness.

Pan fo Môn a'i thirionwch,
O wres fflam, yu eirias fflwch.

When Môn and its pleasantness shall be, from the heat of destructive flame, a scorching ember. *Gro. Owain.*

Tirogdd, *s. m.* (tirawg) Continuity.

Tirwibiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* tirwibiad (tir—gwiabiad) A landluper; a vagrant.

Tis, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (ti—is) A sneeze.

Tisiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. an (tis) A sneezing.

Tisian, *v. a.* (tis) To sneeze, to keep sneezing.

Tisiaw, *v. a.* (tis) To sneeze, to sternutate.

Tisiawg, *a.* (tis) Having a sneezing.

Tisiawl, *a.* (tis) Tending to sneeze, sneezing.

Tisiedig, *a.* (tisied) Sneezed, or sternutated.

Tisiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* tisiwyr (tis—gwr) A sneezer.

Titen, *s. f. dim.* (tid) That turns, or spins; the name of a small fly like a gnat.

Titaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* titaid (tid) A sort of small fly, like a gnat. *Titaid* are also called *gwiabed bach*, and *tisied*.

Titw, *s. f. (tid)* Puss, a fond name for a cat.

Titr, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. an (tid) That makes a whirl, or spin. *Titr bach*, the name of one of the 24 measures in music.

Tithau, *pres.* (ti—tau) Thyself; thou also.

Car heddweh, a Daw a'th gar dithau.

Love possess, and God will love thee then. *Adagr.*

Mi Lywarch; tithau Llywelyn
Myrddyrus codyra.

I am Llywarch; and thou art Llywelyn sovereign of the mighty ones. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Tlawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* tlawdion (tylawd) That is poor or needy, the poor. *a.* Poor.

Tlodaidd, *a.* (tlawd) Somewhat poor, or needy.

Tlodedig, *a.* (tlawd) Being rendered poor.

Tlodedd, *s. m.* (tlawd) Poverty, poorness.

A ghyweiddi a gant Heledd,
Ferch Cyndrwyn, fflwr ei rhanfodd;
Nid rhoddi da a was tlodedd.

Hast thou heard what Heledd sung, the daughter of Cyndrwyn, of great wealth: it is not the giving of goods that causes poverty. *Rag. y Cigwrdd.*

Tloden, *s. f. dim.* (tlawd) A poor female.

Tlodi, *s. m.* (tlawd) Poverty. *v. a.* To make poor, to impoverish; to become poor.

Tlodiad, *s. m.* (tlawd) A making poor, an impoverishment.

Tlodrwydd, *s. m.* (tlawd) Poverty, neediness.

Tlodus, *a.* (tlawd) Necessitous, needy.

Tlodusaw, *v. a.* (tlodus) To render necessitous; to become necessitous.

Tlodusdeb, *s. m.* (tlodus) Necessitousness.

Tlodusder, *s. m.* (tlodus) Necessitousness.

Tlodusdra, *s. m.* (tlodus) Necessitousness.

Tlodussedd, *s. m.* (tlodus) Necessitousness.

VOL. II.

Tlodusrwydd, *s. m.* (tlodus) Necessitousness.

Tlodyn, *s. m. dim.* (tlawd) A poor fellow.

Tlôs, *a.* (*f.* of tlws) Pretty, or handsome.

Digio, ddi aar Degau dlo,
Ydyw bechawd, heb uchos.

To be offended, thou with golden front like beautiful Tegau, in a sin, and without cause. *S. Tudgr.*

Tlôsen, *s. f. dim.* (tlôs) A pretty little female.

Tlôsgain, *a.* (tlôs—gain) Pretty and splendid.

Bun dlosgain, a maid pretty and fine.

Tlws, *s. m.*—*pl.* tlysau (ty—llws) Any thing pretty; a jewel. *a.* Pretty, beautiful.

Goren un tlys gwraig dda.

The best jewel of any is a good wife. *Adagr.*

— Ceirfais dy fin,
Tlysau dy frawd Taliecin.

The words of thy lips, are the beauties of thy brother Taliecin. *H. ab How Bardd Coch.*

Tlysaidd, *a.* (tlws) Somewhat pretty.

Tlysaïr, *s. m.*—*pl.* tlysaïrian (tlws—gair) A fine word; a bon mot.

Tlysaug, *a.* (tlws) Abounding with jewels.

Tlysaui, *a.* (tlws) Of a pretty appearance.

Tlysedd, *s. m.* (tlws) Prettiness, handsomeness.

Tlysgist, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. ian (tlws—cist) A cabinet for jewels.

Tlysal, *s. m.* (tlws) Prettiness, handsomeness.

Tlysiad, *s. m.* (tlws) A rendering pretty.

Tlysiant, *s. m.* (tlws) A rendering pretty.

Tlysiol, *s. m.* (tlws) Prettiness, handsomeness.

Tlysarwydd, *s. m.* (tlws) Prettiness, handsomeness.

Tlysen, *v. a.* (tlws) To render pretty.

Tlysyn, *s. m. dim.* (tlws) A pretty thing.

TO, *s. m. r.*—*pl.* t. an. That is out or over; an exterior; a surface; a covering; a layer; a generation; the covering of a house, a roof. *Tan do*, under cover: *pedol a'i tho o heolion*, a horse shoe with its set of nails: *Am y to a elo to arall a ddaw*, for the generation that passes away another generation will come; *y to a ddol*, the generation to come: *To dr do*, stratum super stratum: *To gwellt*, a thatch roof; *to ceryg*, a slate roof: *Adar y to*, sparrows.

Ni wyddant —
Pwy a enillio dr do y rydd.

They know not who would get the advantage of the race that is. *Meliyr.*

Nid dim gan y to yna,
Trwy lid oed trollo da.

This generation thinks of nothing, altogether in a rage, but of wasting property. *T. Alrd.*

Töad, *s. m.* (to) A covering, or spreading over; a roofing.

Töadwy, *a.* (töad) Capable of being covered.

Töawg, *a.* (to) Having a covering; being roofed.

Töawl, *a.* (to) Belonging to a covering; or roof.

Tob, *s. m.* (to—ob) A summit, or a top.

Tobren, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. i (to—pren) A thatcher's dibber or stick.

Tobyn, *s. m. dim.* (tob) A summit, or highest point. *Dibyn dobyn*, impending top, an expression used in childish play.

Toc, *s. m.* (to—oc) That is upon or over; that is instantaneous, short or abrupt; a hat, a cap, or bonnet.

Toc, *adv.* (toc, *s.*) Instantly, forthwith, presently, shortly. *Mi af yno toc*, I will go there presently; *toc a da*, presently and in good time.

Tocen, *s. f. dim.*—*pl.* t. an (toc) That is cut or docked.

Toci, *s. m.* (toc) That is cut into a piece; what is cut out; an allowance.

Tociad, s. m. (toc) A cutting off; clipping.
Tociaw, v. a. (toc) To curtail, to clip, to trim, to dock.

Daria'r dinistriwr mawr wna'n grym llaweroedd ar y ffordd, ac a dociodd eu hadenydd bwynt yn dost, fal na bu mo'r gallu ynddynt b'ith mwyaib i ehedeg yn uchel.

The great destroyer has enfeebled the energy of many on the way, and has clipped their wings dreadfully, so that there was no power in them ever after to fly on high. *for. Owein.*

Tociawg, a. (toc) Having a clipping, or docking; having a ticket, or ticketed.

Tociawl, a. (toc) Clipping, docking; ticketing.

Tociedig, a. (tociad) Being curtailed; clipped.

Tociwr, s. m.—pl. tociwyr (toc—gwr) A clipper, one who clips or docks.

Tocyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (toc) A short piece or slip; a ticket. *Tyns tocyn, to draw a lot; dewis at byraf docyn ai hiraf docyn, choose whether the shortest lot or the longest lot.*

Tocynawl, a. (tocyn) Belonging to a ticket.

Tocyniad, s. m. (tocyn) A ticketing.

Tocynu, v. a. (tocyn) To ticket, to draw lots.

Tochawl, a. (tawch) Moistening, soaking; hazy.

Tochi, v. a. (tawch) To render moist, to soak; to thicken; to become humid; to become foggy or hazy.

Tochiad, s. m. (tawch) A soaking; a hazing.

Todawl, a. (tawd) Being stretched in contact.

Todi, v. a. (tawd) To stretch over; to constrict.

Todlad, s. m. (tawd) A constriction; a junction.

Todyn, s. m. dim. (tawd) That stretches over.

Toddadwy, a. (tawdd) Capable of being melted.

Toddad, s. m. (tawdd) That is in a melting state; that is of a melting nature; the name of a species of metre, consisting of nineteen syllables. *Y doddad felen, common butterwort; y doddad wên, or toddedig, the white rot, or marsh pennywort.*

Toddawl, a. (tawdd) Dissolving, or melting.

Toddedig, a. (tawdd) Dissolved, melted. *Toddedigion, liquids, in grammar: Y doddedig rudd, the rosacolis; y doddedig wên, ladies bedstrow, a herb used instead of rennet.*

Toddedigath, s. m. (toddedig) The act of melting

Toddedigawl, a. (toddedig) Of a tendency to melt

Toddi, v. a. (tawdd) To melt, to dissolve; to become melted.

Ni thawdd dyled er ei baros.

A debt will not dissolve in waiting for it. *Adge.*

Gormes mawr a dawdd o fflen glewder bach.

Great oppression will melt away before a little courage. *Adge.*

Toddiad, s. m. (tawdd) A melting, a dissolving.

Toddiannawl, a. (toddiant) Dissolvent.

Toddiannu, v. a. (toddiant) To make a solution.

Toddiant, s. m. (tawdd) A solution, a melting.

Toddion, s. pl. (tawdd) Meltings; dripping.

Toddwr, s. m.—pl. toddwyr (tawdd—gwr) A melter, or one who dissolves; a smelter.

Töed, s. m. (to) A covering; a roofing.

Ystafell Cyddyrian a'm gwân,

Ei gwaelod heb dued, heb dan!

The hall of Cyddyrian wounds me, to see it without covering, without fire! *Llywarch Hen.*

Töedig, a. (töed) Covered, or roofed.

Toes, s. m. (taw) Dough, or paste of bread.

Toesaldd, a. (toes) Somewhat like dough.

Toesawg, a. (toes) Abounding with dough.

Toesawl, a. (toes) Of a doughy quality.

Toeseg, s. f. (toes) A kneading trough.

Toesi, v. a. (toes) To make dough; to become dough.

Toesiad, s. m. (toes) A making into dough.

Toeslyd, a. (toes) Doughy or like dough.

Toeslydrwydd, s. m. (toeslyd) Doughiness.

Toesyn, s. m. dim. (toes) A lamp of dough.

Tofi, v. a. (tawf) To draw out; to place in a range.

Tofiad, s. m. (tawf) A drawing out in a range.

Tofrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (to—brwyn) Thatch-rubes.

Togi, v. a. (tawg) To elongate, to extend.

Tol, v. a. (to) To cover over, to put a layer over; to cover in, or to roof, to thatch, to slate, or to tile a building.

Tal y cyfreithwyr a dolr a chwyra y cyfreithgar.

The houses of the lawyers are covered with the skins of the pigeons. *Adge.*

Tol, s. m. (to—ol) that covers or includes; that separates; that is loud.

Tolach, s. m. (tol) A moan. *v. a. To moan.*

Tolc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tol) An impression or hollow made by a blow; a dent, a dingle.

Ni rodd tol yu yr lad tan.

A dent has not been given in that head of thine.

O. ab Llywelyn Hen.

Tolciad, s. m.—pl. t. an (tolc) A forming a hollow, or lapse; a punching, or driving in; a denting, a creasing, a dinging.

Y tolciadon oydd yn gwasannethu yn lle beudod, ac y pheddi ad yn tegus rhwng llyndod a chywstrannod.

The stops serve instead of bowings: and the shaven make between drawings and chords. *Cuddwraeth.*

Tolciaw, v. a. (tolc) To make a hollow, or impression by a blow; to dent, to crease, to dinge.

Tolciawg, a. (tolc) Having falls, dents, or creases.

Tolciedig, a. (tolciad) Being impressed, or dented by any force; dinged.

Tolciwr, s. m.—pl. tolcwyr (tolc—gwr) One who makes a mark, or dent, by a blow.

Tolch, s. f.—pl. t. an (tol) A coagulated mass, a clod.

Tolchedig, a. (tolch) Clotted, coagulated.

Tolchen, s. f.—pl. t. i (tolch) A clod, a coagulated mass. *Tolchen o wead, a clotted mass of blood.*

Tolchenawg, a. (tolchen) Full of clotted masses.

Tolcheniad, s. m. (tolchen) A forming a clod.

Tolchennu, v. a. (tolchen) To form into a clod.

Tolchi, v. a. (tolch) To form a coagulated mass; to clod; to become clotted.

Tolchiad, s. m. (tolch) A clotting, a coagulating.

Tolfaen, s. m.—pl. tolfaini (tol—maen) An even stone.

Tolgorn, s. m.—pl. tolgryn (tol—corn) A trumpet, or a clarion.

Toll, v. a. (tawl) To curtail; to diminish; to put aside, to spare; to take from, to deal out.

Hawdd toll yn helueth o dorth gwr arell.

It is easy to deal amply from another man's loaf. *Adge.*

Gwr cerddedd dilled heb doll.

A man of unrestrained gifts of gold without sparing.

H. Poet ab Iorwerth.

Merfudd—

Tal am dy wawd cyn toll;

Teyll y prydychen wyt ti.

Merfudd, pay for thy praise before a diminution take place the detention of the poets art thou. *Edrydd ab Iorwerth.*

Tollad, s. m.—pl. t. an (tawl) A diminishing; a privation; a sparing.

Toliannawl, a. (toliant) Privative, curtailing.

Toliannu, v. a. (toliant) To make a diminution; to cause a privation.

Toliant, s. m. (tawl) A diminution, a privation; a saving, a sparing.

Toliaw, v. a. (tawl) To diminish; to curtail; to take away, to deprive; to save, to spare.

Howe talleu no hawaw.

It is easier to spare than to hire.

*Ni thollau fy lles llyw rhydd;
Ni thollaf a gwall heb gaid.*

The portended chief has not restricted my bliss; I will not restrain what I sing without disguise.

Tolledig, a. (tawl) Diminished, taken away.

Toliwr, s. m.—pl. tollwyr (toll—gwr) A diminisher; one who puts aside, or spares.

Tolo, s. m. (tol) That is overwhelming; heavy; loud; a pound weight.

Cyglys dda drom o tholo.

Hear the wave of sudden din.

Llywarch Hen.

Tolws, s. m. (tol) That makes a roar, a roarer.

Toll, s. f.—pl. t. au (ty—oll) A fraction; custom, or toll.

Toll fawr a was doli fochon.

A great toll will produce a small toll.

Adage.

Yn ddiell Cyddylan aed aethwyd heb fodd!

Maes ym mudi dy rygwyl.

Hyd tra fu ai be doli glwyd.

The halt of Cyddylan art thou not gone devoid of need! thy abode is in the grave, which whilst remaining was no broken shelter.

Llywarch Hen.

Tolladwy, a. (toll) Capable of being tolled.

Tollawg, a. (toll) Having a toll, tolled.

Tolledig, a. (toll) Being exacted as toll.

Tollfa, s. f.—pl. tollfeydd (toll) A place to receive toll; a receipt of custom; a custom house.

Tolli, v. a. (toll) To subtract, or to take a part from; to exact toll, or custom; to toll.

Tolliad, s. m. (toll) A subtracting, a taking a part away; a taking custom, or toll; a tolling.

Tolliant, s. m. (toll) A toll, or custom.

Tollrhydd, s. m. (toll—rhydd) Free of custom; toll-free. *Aeth y tir yn doli-rhydd*, the land is become free of toll.

Tollwr, s. m.—pl. tollwyr (toll—gwr) One who takes toll, or custom.

Brodyr cywethau, arglwydd, tollwr, a chythraul.

Confederate brethren, a lord, a toll-gatherer, and the devil.

Adage.

Tolldydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (toll) A toll-gatherer.

Tom, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (to—om) A mound, a heap, a tumulus; a heap of dirt; dung.

Tom Elwyddan seir gwylch gwlad:

Mae Maedyn y deunaw;

Dyn fu Gwynn i gwynaw!

The mound of Elwyddan how drenched by rain: Maedyn is under it; a man whom Gwynn is left to mourn!

Llywarch Hen.

Tomawd, s. m. (tom) A monument; a tomb.

Gwas ddyn nad ystyr

Ydd i yn adegwr,

Cyn rhythyr llymwr,

Tomawd fawredd.

Was to the man who will not consider that he may ruefully go, before a short space, to the stone grave with its monument.

D. Dda Hiraidd.

Tomawg, a. (tom) Having a heap; covered with dung; mucky.

Tomdail, s. m. (tom—tail) Dung manure.

Tomen, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (tom) A mound, a tumulus, a hillock; a dunghill.

A gwallt domen a gwallt un cor cywir.

He that collects a dunghill will have one faithful friend.

Adage.

Pob ci a fydd gwn ar ei domen ai hys.

Every dog will be a lord on his own dunghill.

Adage.

Tomfoi, v. a. (tom—moi) To drop dung.

Gwerth porchell o'r nos y gaeir yni ei i donfoi, ceiniawg.

The value of a pig from the night it is brought forth until it goes to drop dung, a penny.

Welsh Lane.

Tom, v. a. (tom) To make a heap; to dung.

Tomliad, s. m. (tom) A forming a heap; a dropping of dung.

Tomlyd, s. m. (tom) Abounding with dung.

Tomlydu, v. a. (tomlyd) To render mucky.

Tomwr, s. m.—pl. tomwyr (tom—gwr) One who heaps; a muck-man.

Tôn, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ty—on) A surface, an outer coating, peel, paring, or skin; also, lay land, or unploughed land; a green. *Ten las, glas-don*, a greensward.

Dar a dyfws ar y ton:

Gwedi gwaddfws, a briw bron.

Gwas a gar wyd smyrson!

An oak has grown on the green: after blood-spilling, and the wounded breast, was to him that loves the vice of contention!

Robert T. Norman.

Tôn, s. f.—pl. t. au (f. of twn) That breaks out, that is broken; a breaker, a surge, or wave. **a. Shattered, broken.**

Ni nodu mewn un afon

Y deuth yn arlyu y don.

Not in any river will the wave swim against the wave.

Ed. Dyfidd.

Oedd amlyd twn, twm anker oedd,

Nid oeddylt dilafr:

Twn heil helyth trwy far,

Tôn arall gwallt goch gwyr.

Many-coloured were the waves, broken and of mixed din their course, they were not void of sound: a wave of bring ample in its rage, another dreadful wave red with gore.

Lt. F. Mech.

Bid grafnagwyr lary: bid trwyd law;

Bid ynydd ymddigwr!

Bid twn calon gla ahr.

A lion scratches with her claws; a lion roars: the fool is fond of brawls; the heart is broken oppressed with woe.

Llywarch Hen.

Ton, s. f.—pl. t. au (to—on) A tone, an accent.

Un addom a Theismen,

Eucid-lyw teg, difreg don.

Of the same fate as Theismen, a fair superior soul, of unbroken accent.

D. y Cord.

Tônawg, a. (tôn) Abounding with breaks, abounding with breakers or waves; turbulent, froward, stubborn.

Tônawl, a. (tôn) Breaking like a surge.

Tonc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ty—onc) A tink, a ring. *Cri eithaf tonic*, thou shalt have extreme joy.

Dyfed.

Tonciad, s. m. (tone) A tinkling, a ringing.

Tonclaw, v. a. (tonc) To tinkle, to ring.

Tönen, s. f. dím. (tôn) A surface, an outer coating, peel, or paring; a cuticle; also, a bog, or quag.

Tonfryd, a. (tôn—bryd) Of a rough disposition.

Tongar, a. (ton) Sonorous, resonating.

Tóni, v. a. (tôn) To form a surface; to become covered with a skin, or cuticle; to pare, to peel.

Toniad, s. m. (ton) A making a tone, or accent.

Tóniad, s. m. (tôn) A forming a surface; a forming a cuticle, a paring, a peeling.

Toniadur, s. m. (toniad) That forms an accent.

Toniar, s. f. (tôn) A plank, a shingle.

Tóniar, s. f.—pl. tonleri (tôn) A breaker, a surge, or wave.

Gwirgud Gwain llyry, lluchar ei derfyg

Ar derfyn ei cawr.

Balch y daw yn llaw lluchfar:

Maddu ei thori, madd ei thoriar.

The cap of Gwain the mild, whose tumult ebbs on the border of his foe, proudly it comes on the wrath-dispensing hand, drunk its currying rotaries, its wave is madd.

Cyddfai.

Tonlardy, s. m.—pl. t. au (toniar—ty) A house or booth made of boards.

Tonlarn, v. a. (tóniar) To lay planks, to board.

Tonlawn, v. a. (ton) To tone, to accent.

Tonogi, v. a. (tônawg) To raise breakers or billows; to rise in billows; to become bolsterous or turbulent.

Tonogiad, s. m. (tônawg) A raising of breakers; a rising in waves, or surges; a becoming turbulent.

Tonogrwydd, s. m. (tônawg) The state of rising in surges; turbulence.

Tonwaed, s. m. (tôn—gwaed) A blood clot.

Tonwen, a. (tôn—gwên) White-skinned.

Tonwryg, a. (tôn—gwryg) Rising in billows; turbulent.

Tonwrygiad, s. m. (tonwryg) A rising in billows; a becoming turbulent.

Tonwrygiaw, v. a. (tonwryg) To raise surges; to rise in surges; to become turbulent.

Tonwyn, a. (tôn—gwyn) White-skinned.

Tonydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ton) An accenter.

Tonyddiaeth, s. (tonydd) A tonation, accentation.

*Tonyddiaeth beareth hylaw,
A gair, mewn llafair a gawn.*

A tonation ample and complete, and a word, in expression we obtain. *Meirg Dafydd.*

Top, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tob) A top; a stopple.

Topiad, s. m. (top) A topping, a cresting.

Topiaw, v. a. (top) To top, to form a crest.

Topiawg, a. (top) Having a top, or crest.

Topiawl, a. (top) Tending to form a top.

Topiwr, s. m.—pl. topiwr (top—gwr) One who tops

Topyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (top) A top, a bunch, bush of hair; a topple; a stopple.

*Erfyniad i'm rhwyf ydd wyf ei ôd—
A harawd topyn felja fôd.*

*I see to my chief for his goods, that renders unnecessary a top,
a yellow knob.* *Gr. ab D. ab Tudgr.*

Topyniad, s. m. (topyn) A forming a top.

Topynn, v. a. (topyn) To form a top, or crest.

Tôr, s. m. (ty—or) A break, a rupture; a cut; an interruption, a cessation, a discontinuation.

Tôr calon, a heart breaking.

Tôr, s. f.—pl. t. au (to—or) A swell out, a bulge, a prominence; a belly; the lower part of the belly. *Tôr y mynydd*, the swell of the mountain; *tôr y llaw*, the ball of the hand; *tôr sarian*, the convex or outside of a shield.

Tyld euderig o'i dôr.

The steer grows from his belly.

Adage.

Tôrady, a. (tôr) Capable of being broken.

Toraeth, s. f.—pl. toreithiau (tôr) Produce, profit; fecundity, fruitfulness; abundance, store. *Nid oes dim toraeth ohono*, there is no good to be had out of him.

Mawr yw toraeth yr allwydd.

Great is the store of the unfortunate.

Adage.

Mawr toraeth allwydd ban fynd.

Great is the store of misfortune when he commands. *Adage.*

Torammod, s. (tôr—ammod) Breach of covenant.

Torarfoil, s. f. (tôr—arfoil) Breach of faith.

Torawg, a. (tôr) Having a prominence; big-bellied; an epithet applied to a sow, a bitch, and a cat, when big with young.

Torawl, a. (tôr) Tending to spread round; prominent.

Torbwt, s. m.—pl. torbytiald (tôr—pwt) A turbot.

Torcalon, s. m. (tôr—calon) A heart-breaking.

Torcalonus, a. (torcalon) Heart-breaking.

*Ystyrieth dorcalonus ydyw ein bod ni bob dydd yn myned ym-
meth oddiwrth ein deddyddwch.*

*It is a heart-breaking consideration that we should be every day
going away from our happiness.* *Ios. Rhys.*

Torch, s. f.—pl. tyrch (tôr) A wreath; a coil; a col-

lar; a badge of distinction, worn by the ancient Britons, which it was a point of honour for a warrior to preserve from being lost to the enemy in battle. *Tyns am y dorch*, to strive for the torques: *Mi dynaf y dorch a thi*, I will pull the torques with thee.

*Braich uch balaenys Henyrch;
Brychwaith at braich a'i thyrch.*

*A handle above the point of the scabbard; of fretwork in brass
and its wreathlike.* *Rhys Iwan, i. f. 101.*

Torchawg, a. (torch) Having a wreath, coil, or turn; wreathed, coiled, twisted, turned up; wearing a torques.

Torchawl, a. (toich) Wreathing, twisting, coiling

Torchawr, part. (torch) Wreathing, entwining.

Gwefrawr godrwyawr torchawr am ras.

Amber-bands in ringlets entwining round the temples. *Amara.*

Torchedig, a. (torch) Wreathed, twisted; coiled

Torchl, v. a. (torch) To wreath, to twist, to twine; to coil, to gather into a chain; to turn up

Torchl dy lewys, turn up thy sleeves.

*Torchl gwrodd tywarch a go
i'r gwyl, ac i'r wybr, gwna.*

*Turning up the roots of rods and gravel into the wind, as
into the air, by him.* *L. Marjones.*

Torchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (torch) A wreathing.

Torchwr, s. m.—pl. torchwyr (torch—gwr) A coiler, a wreather, a twister.

Tordain, s. m. (tor—tain) A spread out in a lol-
ling manner. *v. a. To loll.*

Tordanawi, a. (tordain) Swelling out the belly.

Tordaniad, s. m. (tordain) A lolling on the belly.

Tordann, v. a. (tordain) To spread out the belly.

Tordor, adv. (tor repeated) Belly to belly.

Tordyn, a. (tor—tyn) Tight stomach; full-
bellied; high-stomached, proud-stomached.

*Bydd dordyn wrth elynion man,
Fel chwylio tan mewn sord.*

*Be high-stomached to petty foes, like blowing the fire amongst
dross.* *Edm. Pry.*

Tordyniad, s. m. (tordyn) A stretching the belly.

Tordynn, v. a. (tordyn) To tighten the belly.

Tordd, s. m. (tor) A murmur, a din, a tumult.

Torddawl, a. (tordd) Murmuring, tumultuous.

Torddiad, s. m. (tordd) A murmuring, a rising
a din.

Torddn, v. a. (tordd) To murmur, to make a din.

Torddus, a. (tordd) Murmuring, tumultuous.

Tored, s. m. (tor) That expands round. *v. a. Vast.*

Toredig, a. (tôr) Broken, fractured, cut.

Toredlu, s.—pl. t. oedd (tored—llu) A vast host.

*Mynogid iddo fod yr amherwyr wedi llwneis yn agor wrth
thoredlu ganib; ac yn y lle ydd oedd Arthur a lloeswr yr ia cin*

*It was told him that the emperor had encamped near to the
place, having a vast host with him; and in the spot where he
was Arthur encamped on a river side.* *Gr. ab Idris.*

Toredwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tored—gwylt) A
whirlwind.

Twrff toredwynt mawr ach mor difluth.

The din of a mighty whirlwind over a desert sea. *Llyod Cer.*

Toryst toredwynt ach tog odhau.

They would burst a whirlwind over a fair raven. *G. Cybony.*

Toreithiad, s. m. (toraeth) A forming a store.

Toreithianawl, a. (toreithiant) Of a productive
tendency, tending to store.

Toreithianu, v. a. (toreithiant) To cause abun-
dant; to become abundant.

Toreithiant, s. m. (toraeth) Abundance; store.

Toreithlaw, v. a. (toraeth) To render productive, or abundant, to yield increase; to be productive.

Toreithlawg, a. (toraeth) Having produce, plenty, or abundance; profitable, yielding increase.

Toreithlawl, a. (toraeth) Productive, abundant.

Toreithiedig, a. (toreithiad) Made abundant.

Toreithus, a. (toraeth) Productive, abundant.

Toreithusaw, v. a. (toreithus) To render productive; to become productive.

Toreithusdra, s. m. (toreithus) Productiveness.

Toreithuswydd, s. m. (toreithus) Productiveness.

Torf, s. f.—pl. i. oedd (tor) A crowd, a throng, a multitude; a troop; a host.

*Godurf—
Tostu Madawg, mawr eglur,
Mai pawr torf iau Arthwr.*

The murmur of the tribe of Madawg, a conspicuous bark, the host about the tribe of Arthwr.

Cynderdd.

*—Gorddud ei hoelr,
Dwad rwyf torf llaw yn aber.*

Impetuous to extreme his blue shaft, the bold leader of a host tumultuous as a flood in the mouth of a river.

Cynderdd, i U. Gwynedd.

Torfa, s. f.—pl. torfeydd (torf) An assembled host; also the number of one thousand millions.

Deg degwith yw cant, deg cant yn y fl, deg mil yn y myrdd, deg myrdd yn y mwst, deg mwst yn y llaeth, deg llaeth yn y ffrid, deg ffrid yn y dorf, deg dorf yn y gwyrtia fawr; y rith myrd yw hwarw.

Ten ten times is a hundred, ten hundreds is a thousand, ten thousands is a myriad, ten myrds is a hundred thousand, ten hundred thousands is a million, ten millions is the cumulus, ten cumulus in the aggregate multitude, ten aggregate multitudes is the great protecting host: the greatest number is that.

Torfagl, s. f. (tor—magl) That breaks or dissipates a sty; the eyebright, or wild English clary, also called *glacwys*, and *golendrem*.

Torfawg, a. (torf) Having a host; multitudinous.

*Owain—
Dlofa cad cedeira dorfogion.*

Owain dauntless in the battle of mighty ones assembled together.

H. For ab Griffr.

orfad, s. m. (torf) An assembling of a host.

orflawdd, s. m. (tor—blawdd) A spreading tumult, or uproar.

orfloddiad, s. m. (torflawdd) An expanding of a tumult.

*Dym cyfnewyddiad Unwch dywal,
Bling chwerrthlin mawr rhyfel dorfloddiad
Urten.*

May the fortune Unwch lead me on, like the sudden agitation of the sea in the war expanding tumult of Urten.

Llywarch Hen.

orfu, v. a. (torf) To collect a host, to assemble in a body.

orfyngwl, a. (tôr—myngwl) Neck breaking.

orfyngliad, s. m. (torfyngwl) A breaking the neck; a casting headlong; a prostration.

orfynglu, v. a. (torfyngwl) To cause a neck-breaking, to break the neck; to cast headlong.

orgeingl, s. f.—pl. i. au (tor—ceingl) A girth.

orgeist, s. f.—pl. i. i (tor—ceist) A hernia.

orgeistawg, a. (torgeist) Having a hernia.

orgeistiad, s. m. (torgeist) A forming a hernia.

orgeistn, v. a. (torgeist) To form a hernia.

rgoch, a. (tor—coch) Red-bellied; an epithet for the red char fish of the Alpine lakes.

rgochiad, s. m.—pl. torgochiad (torgoch) A red-bellied one; a red char fish; also called *brithyll melyn*.

ri, v. a. (tôr) To break, to make a rupture; to cut; to become broken.

On a ddi goruchwestwith Yny Prydain: Llwg Nefydd Naf Neifion a dda yddi wryw a benw, pau dorei llym lloes.

One of the three superior exploits of the tale of Britain: the ship of Nefydd Naf Neifion, which carried in it male and female when the aggregate of floods broke out.

Triedd.

*Pai gwaethid fy nghyngor i, ni thoitid gyfethidus y llys orddo.
If thou hadst done my advice, thou wouldst not break the laws of the court on his account.*

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Tôriad, s. m.—pl. i. au (tôr) A breaking, a making a rupture; a cutting; a becoming broken; a cessation, a breaking off, a breaking in, or taming. *Tôriad y dydd*, the break of day: *Nid oes arno dôriad yn y byd*, he is not under the least regulation in the world.

Gofyn i ddall a ydyw yn doriad gwawr.

Asking of the blind whether it is break of day.

Adage.

Toriadawl, a. (tôriad) Fractive, fracturing.

Toriadu, v. a. (tôriad) To make a break.

Toriannawl, a. (tôriant) Fractory.

Toriannu, v. a. (tôriant) To make a fraction.

Tôriant, s. m. (tôr) A fraction, a fracture.

Toriator, ger. (tôriad) In breaking.

Toriedydd, s. m.—pl. i. ion (tôriad) A fracturer.

Toritor, sup. (tôri) To be breaking.

Toriaith, s. m. (tôr—llaith) White hellebore.

Tôrlan, s. f.—pl. tôrlenydd (tôr—glân) A broken bank, a bank worn away by water.

Gollir yfed yr alon, ond nid eillir bywia y dôrlan.

The river may be drank, but the bank cannot be eaten.

Adage.

Torlla, s. f.—pl. i. od (tôr—lla) A slattern.

Torllengig, s. m. (tôr—llengig) A hernia.

Torllwyd, a. (tôr—llwyd) Having the prominence or belly of a grey colour. *Y dorllwyd*, the wild tansy, or silverweed; also called *torllwydig*, and *torllwydog*, y *diallwyd*, *gwyn y merched*.

Torllwydog, s. f. (torllwyd) The wild tansy.

Torllwyth, s. m.—pl. i. i (tor—llwyth) The burden of the belly; the burden of the womb; an epithet for a litter of pigs, and for other animals that bring forth several at once.

*Hwch a furw, o chysleir,
Dorllwyth o dylwyth i dir;
Yn myrd rhwng Arfon a Môn
Y clawery frethian hirion.*

A sow that will cast, if resorted to, a litter of progeny on the land: yidding between Arfon and Môn she plays about her long arms.

Gr. ab Hys. ab Tudy, i Ysgwrth.

Term, s. f. (tôr) That is stretched or rounded round.

Tormach, s. m. (tôr—mach) A forfeit of bail; contempt of court; hardship.

Tormaen, s. m. (tôr—maen) That breaks the stone; the saxifrage; also called *mawr-haf*, and *llafnwy*.

Tormaenawl, a. (tormaen) Lithontriptic.

Tormaenwydd, s. m. (tormaen—gwydd) Sassafras-tree, or stone-dissolver.

Tormennawg, a. (torment) Having a surrounding assemblage.

Amegor dy far, fur tormennawg.

Unavoidable thy wrath, host-surrounding bewitch.

Llygad Gwr.

Tormenniad, s. m. (torment) A pressing or crowding round.

Tormennu, v. a. (torment) To crowd round; to crowd together in conflict.

*Mae ystau oron yn tormennu;
Tormennuodd allwedd yn llyw dirlawg.*

He also is the best of any host surrounded one; our leader empty possessing land, caused riches to surround.

Gwalchmai.

Torment, s. m. (torm) The state of pressing round; a conflicting host; a conflict; torment.

Teyrallwyd teyrnas terfysg torment.

A supreme leader of a kingdom the tumult of conflict.

H. F. Mech.

Tryllw o yegwyd ysgydw'r yn ahermost.
Three-colored his shield that is made to move in conflict.
Cynuddau.

Godw'r a gylwaf am glaw'r leithon hir;
Hidw'r o'r w'r ar Season;
Teulu Madawg, mawr galon,
Mallw'r tormennodd Cynon.

A murmur I hear along the surface of the far-extending leithon;
its truth is confidence to the Saxons: of the tribe of Madawg,
a bulwark against foes, like the tumult of the conflicts of Cynon.

Tormiad, s. m. (torm) A gathering round.
Tormiannawg, a. (tormiant) Being surrounded by retinue.

Gwr tormiannawg cyfoethawg.

A magnifcent wealthy man.

Mabinogi.

Tormiannu, v. a. (tormiant) To form a surrounding retinue.

Tormiant, s. m. (torm) A surrounding assemblage

Tormu, v. a. (torm) To assemble round.

Tormwyth, s. m. (tôr—mwyth) Feverfew.

Tormyn, s. m. (torm) A surrounding croud.

Tormynawg, a. (tormyn) Surrounded by retinue.

Tormynogaeth, s. m. (tormynawg) The state of having a surrounding retinue.

Torogen, s. f. dim. (tôrawg) A big-bellied one; a tike.

Torogenawg, a. (torogen) Full of tikes.

Torogiad, s. m. (torogen) A breeding of tikes.

Torogenn, v. a. (torogen) To breed tikes.

Toroges, s. f. (torawg) A big-bellied one.

Torogi, v. a. (torawg) To make a big belly, to swell the belly; to cause a gestation; to become big-bellied; to become big with young.

Yn Ganga y mae llysoed a thricbant troedfod yn eu hyd; ac yno y mae pryfed lloerw i wregodd, a dwy fraich ddwynt, clwre cufydd yn eu hyd; ac o'r rhai hyn y toroca yr eilfant, ac yn y tona'u y soddant, ac yn y mor hwan y magant; ac yn eu cibinau y diclawnu dynion adawu.

In Ganga there are eels having three hundred feet in their lengths; and therein are animals like women, having two arms, six cubits in their lengths; and those grates from the elephant, and in the waves they sink, and in the sea there they rear their young; and in their shells men might move about.

Deio y Byd.

Torogiad, s. m. (torawg) A making a big belly, a swelling the belly; a causing a gestation; a becoming big with young.

Torogwr, s. m.—pl. torogwyr (torawg—gwr) One who swells out the belly.

Torogyn, s. m. dim. (torawg) A big-bellied one.

Toron, s. f.—pl. t. au (tawr) That spreads over; a plot in a garden laid out in beds; a decking out of a table; a mantle, or cloak.

Toronaeth, s. m. (toron) The act of decking out.

Toronaug, a. (toron) Having a mantle.

Torw a gaf: Ffodd hir y gwallt

Toronaug.—

A bull I shall get: surely the covering hair is long.

F. Ffyllen.

Toronaw, a. (toron) Mantling, cloaking.

Toroni, v. a. (toron) To deck out, to cover over, to spread out a table, to spread a feast; to cover with a mantle, to mantle, to cloak.

Glewbydd Gafaeliaw'r a dynal y pair oddir y tan, pan oedd yn —Toronl tai'r yna.

Glewbydd with mighty grasp pulled the children off the fire, when he was feeding three inmates.

Iolo Goch.

Toronlad, s. m. (toron) A spreading over, a decking, or covering; a mantling.

Torp, s. m. (tor) A round mass, a lump.

Torpell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (torp) A small mass or lump; any thick or coagulated matter formed into a mass; a clod; a dumpling.

Torpellawg, a. (torpell) Abounding with masses, or clods; formed into lumps.

Torpelliad, s. m. (torpell) A clotting.

Torpella, v. a. (torpell) To clod, to form a lump.

Torpwith, s. m. (tor—pwth) A short big-bellied person; a squab.

Tors, s. f.—pl. t. au (tawr) A covering.

Telros f'r corff, tors awr corff.

Three lives to the person, the golden shelter of man.

H. Idris.

Torsed, s. f.—pl. t. i (tors) A rag, a covering, also called cadwy.

Torsed gwyddid a'r gwydd.

A rag of equal breadth with the loom.

L. G. G.

Torsi, v. a. (tors) To deck, or cover over.

Torsiad, s. m. (tors) A decking over.

Torstain, a. (tors—tain) Prominent, bulging.

Y tws—

Hirfain a thorstain at thy.

The bow long and slender and bulging out that will not bend.

T. Fy.

Torsyth, a. (tor—syth) Swaggering out the belt stiffly, stiff-stomached.

Torsythald, a. (torsyth) Rather stiff-stomached.

Torsythawg, a. (torsyth) Swaggering.

Torsythawl, a. (torsyth) Apt to swagger.

Torsythiad, s. m. (torsyth) A swaggering, a swelling out the belly.

Torsythni, s. m. (torsyth) A swaggering.

Torsythu, v. a. (torsyth) To stiffen the belly.

Torth, s. f.—pl. t. au (ty—orth) That supports or sustains; a loaf of bread.

Torthawl, a. (torth) Being like a loaf.

Torthi, v. a. (torth) To form into a compact mass, to harden, to settle; to cake. Gwair wedi hysg, hay after it is settled.

Torthiad, s. m. (torth) A forming a loaf.

Torwen, a. (tôr—gwen) White-bellied.

Torwenawyn, s. m. (tôr—gwenawyn) Rae.

Torwyn, a. (tôr—gwyn) White-bellied.

Torympwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ian (tôr—ympryd) A breakfast; also called *borefydd*, *tori cythawg*.

Pan oeddwn yn ymdroddwr, Melympwyd a'i chorff ddaid a ddol i mewn, y rhai a baridid i mi fy shwydwr.

When I was dressing myself, Volempwmen, still he was Drunkness, came in, who prepared for me my breakfast.

Marching Crypion.

Torympwydiad, s. m. (torympwyd) A breakfast.

Torympwydiaw, v. a. (torympwyd) To breakfast.

Toryn, s. m.—pl. t. ian (tawr) An outer-covering a mantle, a cloak; a cope, or sacerdotal vesture.

Ni byddaf na theryn dŵyn na chapau gwlo.

I will not be a carrying cloak nor robe cap.

Idr.

Torynawg, a. (toryn) Having a mantle.

Toryniad, s. m. (toryn) A cloaking, a mantling.

Torynu, v. a. (toryn) To cloak, to mantle.

Tos, s. m. (ty—os) A quick jerk; a toss; a snatch.

Tosed, s. m. (tos) A snatch; a rapine.

Tosiad, s. m. (tos) A jerking; a tossing.

Toslaw, v. a. (tos) To jerk; to snatch; to toss.

Toet, a. (to—oet) Severe, harsh; violent; tumult.

Toet fydd ar dŵyn yna gwlle dŵyn.

It is hard on a person when he is put to his choice.

Idr.

tostalar, a. (tostalar) Severely grieving.
tostawl, a. (tost) Of a severe quality.
ostedig, a. (tost) Being made severe or harsh.
ostedd, s. m. (tost) Severity, pungency, harshness; also the stranguary.
ostfwrn, s. pl. aggr. (tost—brwyn) Sea rushes.
ostfwrnen, s. f. dim. (tostfwrn) A sea rush.
ostl, v. a. (tost) To cause violent pain, to rack, to torture; also to feel for, or to be pained.

Nai dalu gal bundell ym tostos yr balars dur!

Like cutting an open headed leech the steady iron pained me!
H. Culhwch.

Tosti a thrasu wrtho a oreg.

To take pity and to commiserate with him was what he did.
Henes No.

stiad, s. m. (tost) A causing severity; a torturing
stilym, a. (tost—llym) Poignant, acrimonious.
stymder, s. m. (tostlym) Acrimoniousness.
stymdra, s. m. (tostlym) Acrimoniousness.
stymrwydd, s. m. (tostlym) Acrimoniousness.
stur, s. m. (tost) Misery, severe plight.
sturiad, s. m. (tosturau) A commiseration.
sturiaw, a. (tosturau) Commiserating.
sturiu, v. a. (tostur) To commiserate, to pity.

Nid pŷr hon doesturle!

No idea to commiserate hath she! *T. Alod.*

sturi, s. m. (tostur) Compassion, pity, mercy.
sturiad, s. m. (tostur) A pitying, a taking pity.
sturiath, s. m.—pl. t. au (tostur) Compassion.

*A arth dy dosturiathes
 Olymala am ein gwaith gae!*

Are all thy tender mercies fled away on account of our deceitful art?
D. Richard Glem y Morfa.

sturiannawl, a. (tosturiant) Compassionate.
sturiannu, v. a. (tosturiant) To compassionate.
sturiant, s. m. (tostur) Compassion, pity.
sturiaw, v. a. (tostur) To compassionate, to pity.
sturiawg, a. (tostur) Compassionate.
sturiaw, a. (tostur) Compassionate; piteous.

*Pe elwyn Rhod Daw fy nghwynfa tosturiawl, hi o'i daiois
 i cysyllt i mi hiraen awr, ac a orchymysd hwi ddoed fy llaw ernt.*
*When the Grace of God heard my pitiful complaint, she out of
 her goodness extended to me a golden rod, and desired me to
 lace my hand upon it.* *Merchawg Crydded.*

sturiedig, a. (tosturiad) Commiserated, pitied.
sturioldeb, s. m. (tosturiawl) Compassionateness
turiwr, s. m.—pl. tosturiwyr (tostur—gwr) One
 who takes compassion.

sturus, a. (tostur) Compassionate; piteous.
sturusaw, v. a. (tosturus) To soften to pity; to
 become compassionate; to render piteous; to
 become piteous.

sturuswydd, s. m. (tosturus) Compassionateness
tr, s. m.—pl. towyr (to—gwr) One who forms
 covering, one who roofs; a thatcher, a tiler,
 slater.

ue, s. m. A noise made in calling cattle.

*Tpree led! lo llwng o gynffon,
 Ffis o redd.*

Come my calves! avoid that bare-tailed calf, a signally gift.
Mad. Dwygryd.

s. m. (ty—rha) An extreme, an extremity;
 excess; a turn; whatever is, thing. It is
 so prefixed in composition. *Paid a gwneuthur*
s, do not be over nice.

*Gwelychaf whedig, gweddol pob fu,
 Gwr a gyanell y nat, argwydd pob tra.*

*I will adore the Supreme, the sovereign of every region, he that
 holds the heavens, the Lord of every thing.* *Talliesin.*

*As gyanell gwynn, ac nis wrydd,
 Meid hithid molaidd, meid i bob tra.*

*The hero collect, and they do not enjoy it, the distilled mead
 rightful, the delight of every extremity.* *Talliesin.*

Tra, prep. (ty—rha) Over, above; beyond. *Tra
 mynydd, over the mountain; tra mor, beyond
 sea; tra dy gefn, beyond thy back.*

Tra, adv. (ty—rha) Over; very, excessively;
 whilst, as long as, so long as.

Tra dithell tra dycheill.

Excess of cunning excess of loss. *Adage.*

Amlaf y mel tra hithir.

Honey is most frequent whilst it is put through a sieve. *Adage.*

Doeth dyn tra tawo.

A person is wise whilst he keeps silent. *Adage.*

*O gwyl di ddyn gael dy ôs,
 A chymar tra fych ym;
 Na fydd cybydd, caiffyd call,
 I ddwyn awr i ddyn arall.*

*See, oh man! when thou obtainest thy wealth, and enjoy it
 whilst thou shalt be here; be not a miser, of cunning scheme, to
 hoard gold for another person.* *S. Tudgr.*

Träannog, s. m. (annog) Extreme excitement.
v. a. To excite beyond measure.

Träannogiad, s. m. (träannog) Extreme excitation
Träannos, s. m. (annos) A chasing extremely.

v. a. To drive overmuch.

Träannoiaid, s. m. (träannos) A chasing greatly.
Träarglwyddiaethiad, s. m. (arglwyddiaethiad) A
 governing tyrannically; a domineering.

Träarglwyddiaethu, v. a. (arglwyddiaethu) To
 exercise dominion to excess; to domineer.

Traberw, s. m. (berw) An over-boil.

Traberwad, s. m. (traberw) An over-boiling.

Traberwedig, a. (traberw) Over-boiled.

Traberwi, v. a. (traberw) To over-boil.

Trablaudd, s. m. (blaudd) Extreme activity. *Tra-
 blaudd ffosawd, the extreme velocity of gashing.*

Trablaur, s. m. (blaur) Extremely gloomy.

Trabloedd, s. f. (bloedd) A great outcry.

Trabloeddi, v. a. (trabloedd) To make an outcry.

Trabloeddiad, s. m. (trabloedd) A making an
 outcry.

Trabludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bludd) Trouble, toil,
 pains, business; turmoil, tumult.

*Ni wledd i lly
 Mŷr twys edwys—
 A thrydar methlon,
 A thro cerddorion,
 A thralloedd gwedion
 Gostymddithig.*

*I have not beheld a court so fair and solemn, with the noise of
 youths, and the turn of minstrel, and the bustle of servants
 serving the feast.* *D. ab Ieuan Idd.*

Trabluddiad, s. m. (trabludd) A troubling.

Trabluddiaw, v. a. (trabludd) To trouble, to tease.

Trabluddiawg, a. (trabludd) Full of trouble.

Trabluddiawl, a. (trabludd) Troublesome, teasing.

Trabluddiedig, a. (trabludd) Troubled, teased.

**Trabluddiwr, s. m.—pl. trabluddiwr (trabludd—
 gwr)** A troubler, a teaser.

Trablwn, a. (blwn) Extremely early.

Trablwydd, adv. (blwydd) Beyond the year.

Trablwyddyn, adv. (trablwydd) Beyond the year.

Trabrys, s. m. (brys) Extreme haste, or hurry.

Trabrysar, a. (trabrys) Extremely hasty.

Trabrysiad, s. m. (trabrys) An over-hastening.

Trabrysiaw, v. a. (trabrys) To over-hasten.

Trabuan, a. (buan) Extremely quick.

Trabychan, a. (bychan) Extremely small.

Trabychaniad, s. m. (trabychan) A making ex-
 tremely little.

Trabychau, v. a. (trabychan) To make extreme-
 ly little; to depreciate extremely.

Trabywawg, a. (bywawg) Extremely lively.

Trach, s. m.—pl. t. an (tra) A hill protruded as
 it were into low ground. *Trach Dindyrn, a
 hill over Tintern Abbey; also a hill near*

Denbigh, with a farm house in front of it, called *Taldrack*.

Trach, adv. (tra) Beyond; beside; at; asidê.

Casawli doeth trach ei gefa, a merch o flaen ei gwyneb.

Præte the wise behind his back, and a woman before her face.

Trin dygwydd trach trach ei llaunwr.

A dreadful fall of slaughter beneath the stroke of his blade.

Trachadw, v. a. (cadw) To keep extremely.

Trachauer, s. f.—pl. t. au (caer) Advanced wall.

A thori trachauer Roma.

And breaking the advanced wall of Rome.

Tallerin.

Trachaled, a. (caled) Extremely hard.

Trachalediad, s. m. (trachaled) A hardening extremely.

Trachaledn, v. a. (trachaled) To harden extremely.

Trachall, a. (call) Extremely cunning.

Trachallder, s. m. (trachall) Extreme cunning.

Trachariad, s. m. (cariad) Extreme love.

Tracharu, v. a. (caru) To love to excess.

Trachas, s. m. (cas) Extreme hatred.

Caraf trachas Lloegr.

I love the extreme enmity of England. *H. ab O. Gwynedd.*

Trachasâad, s. m. (trachas) A hating extremely.

Trachasân, v. a. (trachas) To hate extremely.

Trachawdd, s. m. (cawdd) Excess of vexation.

Trachefn, adv. (cefn) Behind the back; again.

Trachelfydd, a. (celfydd) Extremely skilful.

Trachgefn, adv. (trach—cefn) Behind the back.

Trachil, s. m. (cil) An extreme recess.

Trachiliad, s. m. (trachil) A receding extremely.

Trachiliaw, v. a. (trachil) To recede extremely.

Trachoddi, v. a. (trachawdd) To vex extremely.

Trachoddiad, s. m. (trachawdd) A vexing extremely.

Trachoddiant, s. m. (trachawdd) Extreme vexation; extreme offence.

Trachraff, a. (craff) Of very keen hold; of extremely keen perception.

Trachraffiad, s. m. (trachraff) A taking a very keen hold; extreme perception.

Trachraffu, v. a. (trachraff) To take very keen hold; to perceive extremely.

Trachrin, a. (crin) Extremely brittle or fragile.

Trachrinaw, v. a. (trachrin) To render extremely brittle; to become extremely brittle.

Trachryn, s. m. (cryn) Extreme shaking.

Trachrynaw, a. (trachryn) Tending to shake extremely.

Trachryniad, s. m. (trachryn) A shaking extremely.

Trachrynu, v. a. (trachryn) To shake extremely.

Trachu, a. (cu) Extremely fond or loving.

Trachudd, s. m. (cudd) Extreme obscurity.

Trachuddiad, s. m. (trachudd) A hiding to excess.

Trachuddiaw, v. a. (trachudd) To hide to excess.

Trachuedd, s. m. (trachu) Over fondness.

Trachul, a. (cul) Extremely narrow.

Trachulaw, v. a. (trachul) To narrow extremely.

Trachulledd, s. m. (trachul) Extreme narrowness.

Trachur, s. m. (cwr) Extreme beat or throb.

Trachuraw, v. a. (trachur) To beat extremely.

Trachwannawg, a. (trachwant) Extremely greedy.

Trachwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant) Immoderate desire: lust; covetousness; ambition.

Tri gwrthgefnnyddion diont: balchder, lld, a thrachwant.

The three contrasts of goodness: pride, wrath, and ambition.

Hawdd tangnefodd rhwng twyll a thrachwant.

It is easy to make peace between deceit and cupidity. *Ad-ge.*

Trachwant a brad a ddoynt i Ynys Frydau yr hertwr.

Cupidity and treachery came to the island of Britain as golden horns.

Trachwanta, v. a. (trachwant) To lust extremely.

Trachwantaidd, a. (trachwant) Tending to lust.

Trachwantawl, a. (trachwant) Extremely coveting.

Trachwantiad, s. m. (trachwant) A coveting extremely, a lusting extremely.

Trachwantu, v. a. (trachwant) To lust extremely.

Ei olud i gyd, ar gais, a'i deile,

A'i dy, drwy chwanta, a drachwantu.

His wealth altogether, in idea, and his family, and he too through coveting, I coveted extremely.

H. D. ab I. a.

Trachwantus, a. (trachwant) Extremely covetous.

Tlawd pob trachwantus.

Every covetous one is poor.

Idy.

Trachwantusaw, v. a. (trachwantus) To render extremely covetous: to become full of avidity.

Trachwar, a. (chwar) Extremely active or playful.

Trin trachwar, a conflict extremely active.

Trachwennych, v. a. (trachwant) To covet extremely.

Trachwennychiad, s. m. (trachwennych) A coveting extremely.

Trachwennychu, v. a. (trachwennych) To covet extremely.

Trachwiliad, s. m. (chwiliad) A searching and.

Trachwiliaw, v. a. (chwiliaw) To search to excess.

Trachwres, s. m. (trach—gwres) Extreme heat.

Trachwsg, s. m. (cws) Excess of sleep.

Trachwydd, s. m. (cwydd) Extreme fall.

Trachwyddaw, v. a. (trachwydd) To fall greatly.

Trachwyddawl, a. (trachwydd) Tending to fall extremely.

Trachwyddedig, a. (trachwydd) Extremely fair.

Trachwyddiad, s. m. (trachwydd) A falling extremely.

Trachwyl, s. f. (chwyl) An extreme course.

Trachwylaw, v. a. (trachwyl) To make an extreme course or revolution.

Trachwyliad, s. m. (trachwyl) A making an extreme course.

Trachwyp, s. m. (cwyp) An extreme fall.

Trachwypaw, v. a. (trachwyp) To fall greatly.

Trachwypawl, a. (trachwyp) Tending to fall extremely.

Trachwympiad, s. (trachwyp) A falling greatly.

Trachwyn, s. f. (cwyn) Extreme complaint.

Trachwynaw, v. a. (trachwyn) To complain extremely.

Trachwynawl, a. (trachwyn) Extremely complaining.

Trachwyniad, s. m. (trachwyn) A complaining extremely; an over complaining.

Trachwys, s. m. (chwys) Excessive sweat.

Trachwysawl, a. (trachwys) Tending to sweat excessively.

Trachwysiad, s. m. (trachwys) A sweating much.

Trachwysu, v. a. (trachwys) To sweat extremely.

Trachwyth, s. m. (chwyth) An extreme blast.

Trachwythawl, a. (trachwyth) Greatly blowing.

Trachwythiad, s. (trachwyth) A blowing greatly.

Trachwythu, v. a. (trachwyth) To blow much.

Trachyflawn, a. (cyflawn) Over-complete.

Trachyflawnder, s. m. (trachyflawn) Over-completion; the state of being over-full.

Trachyflawedig, *s. a.* (trachyflawn) Over-completed, proteropluperfect.

Trachyflawedd, *s. m.* (trachyflawn) Over-completeness.

Trachyflawai, *s. a.* (trachyflawn) To render over-complete.

Trachyflawiad, *s. m.* (trachyflawn) A rendering over-complete.

Trachyfoeth, *s. m.* (cyfoeth) Excess of means.

Wel drif drachyfoeth.

Heaven a seat of extreme enjoyment.

Dr. S. Cent.

Trachyfoethawg, *s. a.* (trachyfoeth) Having excess of means; extremely rich.

Trachyfoethi, *s. a.* (trachyfoeth) To endow with excess of means.

Trachyfoethiad, *s. m.* (trachyfoeth) An endowing with excess of means.

Trachyfoethogi, *s. a.* (trachyfoethawg) To enrich extremely.

Trachyfoethogiad, *s. m.* (trachyfoethawg) An enriching extremely.

Trachyfrif, *s. m.* (cyfrif) An over-reckoning.

Trachyfrifaw, *s. a.* (trachyfrif) To over-reckon.

Trachyfrifawl, *s. a.* (trachyfrif) Supernumerary.

Trachyfrifiad, *s. m.* (trachyfrif) A making an over-reckoning.

Trachyfrwys, *s. a.* (cyfrwys) Extremely cunning.

Trachyfrwysaw, *s. a.* (trachyfrwys) To render extremely cunning; to be very cunning.

Trachyfrwysdra, *s. m.* (trachyfrwys) Extreme cunningness.

Trachyffraw, *s. m.* (cyffraw) Extreme agitation.

Trachyffroad, *s. m.* (trachyffraw) A causing extreme agitation.

Trachyffroi, *s. a.* (trachyffraw) To agitate greatly.

Trachymhwys, *s. a.* (cymhwys) Extremely connected; very besitting.

Trachymhwysaw, *s. a.* (trachymhwys) To render extremely connected.

Trachymhwysdra, *s. m.* (trachymhwys) Extreme connectedness or fitness.

Trachymhwysiad, *s. m.* (trachymhwys) A rendering extremely connected or fit.

Trachymmen, *s. a.* (cymmen) Extremely fluent of speech.

Trachymmendawd, *s. m.* (trachymmen) Extreme fluency of speech.

Trachymmeniad, *s. m.* (trachymmen) A discoursing extremely eloquent.

Trachymmenn, *s. a.* (trachymmen) To use extreme fluency of speech.

Trachymysg, *s. a.* (cymysg) Over-mixed.

Trachymysgawl, *s. a.* (trachymysg) Tending to mix extremely.

Trachymysgedd, *s. m.* (trachymysg) The state of being extremely mixed.

Trachymysgiad, *s. m.* (trachymysg) A mixing extremely.

Frachyndyn, *s. a.* (cyndyn) Extremely stubborn.

Frachyndynawl, *s. a.* (trachyndyn) Tending to be extremely obdurate.

Frachyndyniad, *s. m.* (trachyndyn) A being extremely obstinate.

Frachyndyn, *s. a.* (trachyndyn) To act extremely stubborn, or obstinately.

Frachynhen, *s. f.* (cynhen) Extreme contention.

Frachynhenawl, *s. a.* (trachynhen) Extremely contentious, or quarrelsome.

Frachynheniad, *s. m.* (trachynhen) A contending or quarrelling extremely.

VOL. II.

Trachynhen, *s. a.* (trachynhen) To contend extremely; to be very quarrelsome.

Trachynhwrf, *s. m.* (cyunhwrf) Extreme agitation, bustle, or tumult.

Trachynhyrfawl, *s. a.* (trachynhwrf) Extremely agitating, very tumultuous.

Trachynhyrfiad, *s. m.* (trachynhwrf) A causing extreme agitation.

Trachynhyrfu, *s. a.* (trachynhwrf) To agitate extremely, to ruffle extremely.

Trachynnil, *s. a.* (cynnil) Extremely exact.

Trachynnullaw, *s. a.* (trachynnil) To act with extreme exactness; to be extremely sparing.

Trachynnildeb, *s. m.* (trachynnil) Extreme exactness; extreme sparingness.

Trachynnyg, *s. m.* (cynnyg) An extreme attempt. *s. a.* To make an extreme attempt.

Trachynnygiad, *s. m.* (trachynnyg) A making an extreme attempt.

Trachynnygiaw, *s. a.* (trachynnyg) To make an extreme attempt.

Trachywed, *s. m.* (cywed) An extreme uniformity or congeniality. *s.* Very uniform.

Grachynlon trachlon trachywed eiddem,

Trachydydnt ben o dued.

Pale cherks mangled highly congenial to them, they fell excessively head and foot confused.

Cymddia.

Trachywedd, *s. m.* (cywedd) Extreme capformality. *s.* Extremely conformable.

Llew Cemais llym drach trachywedd.

The lion of Cemais of severe sway extremely habitual.

Llygged Gwr.

Trachyweddliad, *s. m.* (trachywedd) A conforming extremely; a becoming extremely adapted.

Trachyweddu, *s. a.* (trachywedd) To conform extremely; to be extremely adapted.

Edrywaat trachwaat trachywedd an cnaed.

The trace of ambition persuades extremely our carnal nature.

Gr. ab. Gorgeneu.

Trachywir, *s. a.* (cywir) Extremely exact or just.

Trachywiraw, *s. a.* (trachywir) To render extremely exact; to be very exact.

Trachywirdeb, *s. m.* (trachywir) Extreme exactness; extreme justness.

Trachywiriad, *s. m.* (trachywir) A rendering extremely exact; a becoming extremely just.

Trachywrain, *s. a.* (cywrain) Extremely accurate; extremely ingenious.

Trachywraindeb, *s. m.* (trachywrain) Extreme accuracy; extreme ingenuity.

Trachywrainiad, *s. m.* (trachywrain) A rendering extremely accurate.

Trachywrainlaw, *s. a.* (trachywrain) To render extremely accurate.

Trad, *s. m.* (tra—ad) That runs or spreads out.

Tradu, *s. a.* (da) Extremely good, very good.

Tradaiouns, *s. a.* (daionns) Extremely good.

Tradedwydd, *s. a.* (dedwydd) Extremely happy.

Tradedwyddwch, *s. m.* (tradedwydd) Extreme happiness.

Tradestl, *s. a.* (deatl) Extremely smart.

Tradestledd, *s. m.* (tradestl) Extreme smartness.

Tradestliad, *s. m.* (tradestl) A trimming extremely.

Tradestlu, *s. a.* (tradestl) To smarten extremely.

Tradestlus, *s. a.* (tradestl) Apt to be over-smart.

Tradewr, *s. a.* (dewr) Over-brave; foolhardy.

Tradowredd, *s. m.* (tradewr) Foolhardiness.

Tradichell, *s. f.*—*pl. f.* ion (dichell) Extreme craft.

Tradichellgar, *s. a.* (tradichell) Extremely crafty.

4 A

Tradichelliad, *s. m.* (tradichell) A making use of extreme craft.
Tradichellu, *v. a.* (tradichell) To use extreme craft.
Tradichlyn, *a.* (dichlyn) Extremely assiduous.
Tradichlyniad, *s. m.* (tradichlyn) A using extreme assiduity.
Tradichlynu, *v. a.* (tradichlyn) To use extreme assiduity; to be extremely assiduous.
Tradiflas, *a.* (diflas) Extremely insipid.
Tradiflasawd, *s. m.* (tradiflas) Extreme insipidity.
Tradiflasiad, *s. m.* (tradiflas) A disgusting extremely; a becoming very insipid.
Tradiflasu, *v. a.* (tradiflas) To disgust extremely.
Tradifrif, *a.* (difrif) Extremely serious.
Tradifrifaw, *v. a.* (tradifrif) To act very seriously; to be extremely serious.
Tradifrifawl, *a.* (tradifrif) Extremely serious.
Tradifrifiad, *s. m.* (tradifrif) A using extreme seriousness; a being very serious.
Tradifrifwch, *s. m.* (tradifrif) Extreme seriousness.
Tradigawn, *a.* (digawn) Over-sufficient.
Tradigonawl, *a.* (tradigawn) Over-sufficing.
Tradigonedd, *s. m.* (tradigawn) Over-sufficiency.
Tradigoni, *v. a.* (tradigawn) To over-suffice.
Tradigrif, *a.* (digrif) Extremely diverting.
Tradigrifaw, *v. a.* (tradigrif) To divert extremely.
Tradigrifwch, *s. m.* (tradigrif) Extreme pleasantry.
Tradilyn, *v. a.* (dilyn) To follow to excess.
Tradilyniad, *s. m.* (tradilyn) A following to excess.
Tradilyn, *a.* (dilyn) Extremely smart.
Tradillyniad, *s. m.* (tradilyn) A rendering extremely smart; a becoming very smart.
Tradillynu, *v. a.* (tradilyn) To render extremely smart; to become very smart.
Tradirgel, *a.* (dirgel) Extremely secret.
Tradirgeliaid, *s. m.* (tradirgel) A rendering extremely secret; a becoming very secret.
Tradirgelu, *v. a.* (tradirgel) To render extremely secret; to become very secret.
Tradiwyd, *a.* (diwyd) Extremely industrious.
Tradiwydiad, *s. m.* (tradiwyd) A using extreme industry; a being very industrious.
Tradiwydiaw, *v. a.* (tradiwyd) To act with extreme industry; to be extremely assiduous.
Tradrwg, *a.* (drwg) Extremely bad or naughty.
Tradrygioni, *s. m.* (drygioni) Extreme badness.
Tradrygionus, *a.* (tradrygioni) Very iniquitous.
Tradwy, *s. m.* (tra-dwy) The third day to come.
Tradwy, *adv.* (tra-dwy) Three days hence.
Tradwys, *a.* (dwys) Very dense; very constant.
Tradwysaw, *v. a.* (tradwys) To render extremely dense; to become extremely dense.
Tradwysiad, *s. m.* (tradwys) A rendering extremely dense; a becoming extremely dense.
Tradyfal, *a.* (dyfal) Extremely persevering.
Tradyfaliad, *s. m.* (tradyfal) A persevering extremely.
Tradyfalu, *v. a.* (tradyfal) To persevere greatly.
Tradynawi, *a.* (dynawl) Superhuman.
Tradynoldeb, *s. m.* (tradynawl) A superhuman state.
Tradynoli, *v. a.* (tradynawl) To render superhuman; to become superhuman.
Tradysgedig, *a.* (dysgedig) Extremely learned.
Tradd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tra—add) Extreme motion. *Eidion ac y tradd arno*, a beast that has the scouring.
Traddawd, *s. m.* (dawd) A delivery over.
Traddiad, *s. m.* (tradd) A moving violently.
Traddodawl, *a.* (traddawd) Tending to deliver over; surrendering.

Traddodedig, *a.* (traddawd) Delivered over, surrendered; delivered as a tradition.
Traddodi, *v. a.* (traddawd) To deliver over; to surrender, to give up; to deliver as a tradition.
Traddodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (traddawl) A delivering over; a surrendering; a tradition.
Traddodiadawl, *a.* (traddodiad) Traditionary.
Traddodiadu, *v. a.* (traddodiad) To deliver over; to deliver by tradition.
Traddodiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (traddodiad) A traditionist.
Traddodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. traddodwyr* (traddawd—gwr) One who delivers over.
Traddodydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (traddawd) One who delivers over, one who surrenders.
Traddu, *v. a.* (tradd) To produce violent motion.
Traddyawl, *a.* (dygawl) Tending to transfer.
Traddygiad, *s. m.* (dygiad) A transferring.
Traddygyd, *v. a.* (dygyd) To carry over; to carry, or to lead, from one place to another.
Traed, *s. pl. aggr.* (tra—ed) That whereby transition is effected; feet. It is used as a plural for *Troed*, a foot, instead of the regular plural *Troedau*.

I galon was da traed bass.

For a weak heart nimble feet are good.

Adg.

Trægwaw, *a.* (egwan) Extremely feeble.
Træiddil, *a.* (eiddil) Extremely slender.
Træiddilaw, *v. a.* (træiddil) To make very slender; to become extremely slender.
Træiddiliad, *s. m.* (træiddil) A making extremely slender; a becoming extremely slender.
Træiddilwch, *s.* (træiddil) Extreme slenderness.
Trærchyll, *a.* (erchyll) Extremely horrible.
Trærchylldawd, *s.* (trærchyll) Extreme horror.
Trærchylliad, *s. m.* (trærchyll) A rendering extremely horrible; a becoming very horrid.
Trærchyllu, *v. a.* (trærchyll) To render extremely horrid; to become very horrible.
Træsgud, *a.* (cagud) Extremely nimble.
Træsgudaw, *v. a.* (træsgud) To render extremely nimble; to become very nimble.
Træsgudrwydd, *s.* (træsgud) Over nimbleness.
Traeth, *s. m.*—*pl. treuthydd* (tra—eth) An extremity, or outside; that is clear, or open, a tract; the margin, shore, or sandy beach of the sea, or the sand between high and low water marks.

Pwybynas a bwrdd dir yn uplan traeth, o'n blaenaf gwlod o'r tir o'r traeth; a gwawd gored arno os mwy.

Whoever owns land on the margin of a strand, he did up as much in breadth as the land of the strand; and he can wear upon it if he will.

Welsh Law.

Traethad, *s. m.* (traeth) A spreading out; a forming a tract; a treating; a declaring, or uttering.
Traethadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (traethad) One that treats or declares.

Pan brofer traethawd traethadurion call. Nid collidig fy nghyfeillion.

When the treatise of those who treat skillfully is tried, no companions will not be losers.

Cymraeg.

Traethadwy, *a.* (traethad) Utterable, effable.
Traethator, *ger.* (traethad) In reciting.
Traethawd, *s. m.*—*pl. traethodau* (traeth) A discourse, a treatise, a tract.

Rhwych wch wnewd, Rhug deg draethawd a draethator.

The splendid scope of fair ecology, be the gift of course that is discouraged.

Swyddig Drys.

Traethawdl, *s. f.*—*pl. traethodlau* (traeth—awdl) A recitative ode; also called *traethodyn*.
Traethawl, *a.* (traeth) Tending to open, express.

fraethawr, s. m. (traeth) That utters or expresses.
fraethawyr, s. m. (traeth—awyr) Sand sky, of clouds when they are much broken.
fraethedig, a. (traethad) Being spread out; being uttered, treated, or expressed.
fraetheg, s. f. (traeth) Science of declamation.
fraethell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (traeth) A sandbank.
fraethellfor, s. m. (traethell—mor) A sea that breaks over a sandbank.
fraethelliad, s. m. (traethell) A forming a sandbank.
fraethells, v. a. (traethell) To form a sandbank.
fraethen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (traeth) A sand-drift.
fraethiad, s. m. (traeth) A treating; a diction.
fraethitor, sup. (traeth) To be reciting; to be discoursed of.
fraethodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (traethawd) One who makes a treatise.
fraethodyn, s. m. dim. (traethawd) A recitative verse, a sort of free versification.

Fraethodyn, see draethodyn, a waith ar yr m a fynwr o'r pen-goleis, neu y gwybodd hwyf, yn gyflwr awdd.

A recitative or reciting ode, is composed upon any one that may be desired of the five fundamental metres, or the longest metricality, in unrhyme complete. *Bardas.*

fraethoriseth, s. m. (traethawr) Declamation.
fraethu, v. a. (traeth) To utter, to relate, to rehearse, to discourse; to treat.

Nid rhaid tafod i draethu cerch.

A tongue is not necessary for declaring love. *Adage.*

Tenebris a draethus y deyrus trwy hoddwch a thanguedd.

Tenebris treated the kingdom through peace and tranquillity. *Dr. Gualter o Rydycheim.*

fraethwr, s. m.—pl. traethwyr (traeth—gwr) One who utters, or relates, a discourser.
fraethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (traeth) A treater.
raf, s. m. (tra) A strain, a stir, a scour.
rafael, s. f.—pl. trafaelion (tra—mael) Extreme effort; trouble, travail.

*Trafael a cher, gyda doter, gwdd dalled
 Traw gyswrt, traw yn prysod.
 O'r pen crochod.*

Trouble and affliction, with pain, after apprehension, heavily thou didst receive, opposing all thou didst redeem us, from the crucifying tree. *Casnodyn.*

rafaeliad, s. m. (trafael) A travelling.
rafael, v. a. (trafael) To travail, to toil.
rafaelus, a. (trafael) Harassing, travelling.
rafael, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (traf) A stir, or bustle.
"Trafael ac amryson," Bustle and contention.
rafawd, s. f.—pl. trafodau (traf) A stirring, a turning about; a bustle; an intermeddling; labour, pains, trouble.

Po awyaf y draethw mwyf fydd y gorod.

The more the pains may be the more will be the necessity. *Adage.*

*O draffodion yr ystyr y tardd y deall;
 O draffodion y deall y tardd y meddwl.*

From the impulses of the sense proceeds the understanding; from the impulses of the understanding proceeds the thought. *Gervat Farid Glas.*

*Nid dyfod trafod tra allodedd hir,
 Y mor dros dir enw'r sawdd!*

Does there not exist the affliction of a course of tedious banishment, the sea completely over a sinful land! *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

rafel, s. m.—pl. t. au (traf) That stirs, or works; a press; a hatchel.
rafwnc, s. m.—pl. trafynnean (traf—llwnc) A greedy swallow, a guzzle.
rafwng, s. m. (traf—llwng) A guzzle.
rafynawl, a. (trafwnc) A guzzling.
rafyniciad, s. m. (trafwnc) A guzzling.

trafynicu, v. a. (trafwnc) To swallow greedily.

*Ni chais i lawr o aros, ond dyna i yn ngwng allawr furw ar-
 swyddu, lle gwelwn y brenin eychrynnuwy yn trafynicu eig a
 gwad dylion, a mli o fan awgusod o bob twll yn ei borth.*

*I obtained only a short stay, but here I was in sight of a large
 dreadful altar, where I perceived the terrible king devouring the
 flesh and blood of men, with a thousand tiny deaths from every
 corner supplying him.* *Rita Wyn, B. Cwg.*

trafynicwr, s. m. (trafwnc) A greedy swallower.
trafn, s. m.—pl. t. au (traf) That causes a stir, turn, or motion; a stir; a bustle; a course; a turn; an impulse. *Carw mawr-drafn*, the greatly moving stag; *dyfais-drafn*, the invention-moving.

Trafu gwaew eurlafu geyrtlyd.

The course of a golden-bladed spear imbued with gore. *H. ab O. G. Wynedd.*

*Lle mae pen brawd Cystennyn Fendigedd,
 Llafr drafn y dris.*

*Where is deposited the head of the brother of Constantine the
 Blessed, the blade of the course of conflict.* *R. Goch Eryri.*

*Cartrefol, trafaf trafrus golenn,
 Trwy feli fy Rhi tra fwyf iwas.*

*I will fix my home, I will prepare for the paths of light, by
 adorning my Lord whilst I exist.* *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Agglutinated trafued trafrus gwynydd,
 A'n try o gwydd yn trafrwydd.
 Eia orir wyd, fad Mair, mawruch gwynydd,
 A'n llawen awder, a'n llawenydd!*

*The upholder of the system of the course of the regions of hap-
 piness, will turn me from a falling state to my eternity. Our
 hope art thou, Son of Mary, dispensing bliss, and our joyful teach-
 er, and our former!* *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

trafnawl, a. (trafn) Ranging; revolving; chang-
 ing, mutable.

trafnedig, a. (trafn) Ranged; being made to turn, revolve, or change.

trafnid, s. m.—pl. t. au (trafn) A ranging, a making a turn, a revolving; a changing.

trafnid, s. m. (trafn) A range, a turn; a change; exchange; commerce.

trafnidaeth, s. m. (trafnid) Intercourse, com-
 merce, exchange; business. *Pe drafnidaeth sy ganddo?* in what line of business is he?

trafnidiad, s. m. (trafnid) A carrying on inter-
 course, or commerce; a bartering.

trafnidiaw, v. a. (trafnid) To carry on inter-
 course, or commerce; to exchange, to barter.

*O drafydd i ddyn fydd gwaithu ych o'r cyfar a ryglarodd yn-
 ddo, ni ddyl ei werthu, na ei drafnidaw, yni ddarbo y cyfar.*

*If a man should desire to sell an ox out of joint ploughing
 where he has ploughed, he ought not to sell it, nor to exchange
 it, until he completes the joint ploughing.* *Welsh Laws.*

trafnidiawg, a. (trafnid) Having intercourse,
 commerce, or exchange.

trafnidiawl, a. (trafnid) Commercial.

trafnidiwr, s. m.—pl. trafniidiwyr (trafnid—gwr)
 One who has intercourse; a trafficker.

trafnidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trafnid) Trafficker.

trafnig, a. (trafn) Of aptitude to range, or to revolve; mutable, declinable.

Tri o urwas nid trafng.

Three of names not declinable.

Llewdden.

trafnoldeb, s. m. (trafnawl) A state of ranging
 or revolving; mutableness.

trafnu, v. a. (trafn) To range; to revolve; to mutate.

trafnus, a. (trafn) Ranging; revolving.

trafnusaw, v. a. (trafnus) To render ranging, or revolving; to become mutable.

trafnusdeb, s. m. (trafnus) A state of ranging,
 or revolving; mutableness.

trafnusder, s. m. (trafnus) Mutableness.

trafnusdra, s. m. (trafnus) Mutability.

trafnuswydd, s. m. (trafnus) A state of rangin
 or revolving; mutableness.

Trafuwr, s. m.—pl. trafawyr (trafa—gwr) A ranger, one who revolves.

Trafodadwy, a. (trafawd) Capable of stirring.

Trafodaeth, s. m. (trafawd) The act of stirring; a bustle; an intermeddling.

Trafodawl, a. (trafawd) Stirring; bustling.

Trafodi, v. a. (trafawd) To stir, to turn about; to bustle; to strive; to intermeddle.

*Bras y gant cawedi gan wawr,
With a' hola'u ei haitawr;
Doeth ni threfyd nyw yndawr.*

A crow did sing her adage with the dawn, to such as questioned her on her outset; the wise who doth not take pains doth not regard himself. *Cefng ab Gwynllin.*

*Gwyr a aeth Gatrfaeth gan wawr;
Trafolodyn yn badd yn cofawr.*

Men went the Gatrfaeth with the dawn; they would strive in peace with audacity. *Aneurin.*

Trafodiad, s. m. (trafawd) A stirring, a turning about; a bustling; a striving; an intermeddling.

Trafodiaeth, s. m. (trafawd) The act of stirring; a bustling; an intermeddling; a transaction.

Trafodiaeth y byd hyn, the transaction of this world. *Sil.*

Trafodus, a. (trafawd) Apt to stir; bustling.

Trafodusaw, v. a. (trafodus) To render bustling or striving; to become bustling.

Trafodussed, s. m. (trafodus) A stirring state.

Trafodusrwydd, s. m. (trafodus) A stirring state, tumultuousness.

Trafodwr, s. m.—pl. trafodwyr (trafawd—gwr) One who stirs; a hustler; a striver; an intermeddler.

Trafodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trafawd) A stirrer; a hustler; an intermeddler.

Trafoliad, s. m. (boliad) A gormandizing.

Trafoliaw, v. a. (boliaw) To gorge the belly.

Trafoliwr, s. m.—pl. trafoliwyr (trafoliaw—gwr) A gorging, a gormandizer.

Trafu, v. (traf) To stir, to agitate; to scour, to purge.

Trafus, a. (traf) Apt to stir, or to agitate.

Trafusaw, v. a. (trafus) To produce a stirring.

Trafusder, s. m. (trafus) A stirring state.

Trafusedd, s. m. (trafus) A commotion.

Trafusrwydd, s. m. (trafus) An agitated state.

Traff, s. m. (tra) A spread; a scatter.

Traffaeth, a. (ffaeth) Over-mellow.

Traffaethiad, s. m. (traffaeth) A rendering over-mellow; a becoming extremely mellow or rich.

Traffaethn, v. a. (traffaeth) To render over-mellow; to become over-mellow.

Traffaith, s. m.—pl. traffeithiau (paith) A plot.

Traffeithus, a. (traffaith) Plotting. *Dynion traffeithus*, plotting men.

Trafferth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (traff—erth) Business, painstaking, toil, trouble; a great to do. *Mac arno lawer o drafferth emdani*, he is in great taking about her.

Trafferth ych byd echiwydd.

The toil of the ox till the afternoon.

Adage.

Trafferthawg, a. (trafferth) Full of bustle.

Trafferthawl, a. (trafferth) Bustling, toiling.

Trafferthedig, a. (trafferth) Being busied.

Trafferthiad, s. m. (trafferth) A toiling.

Trafferthiant, s. m. (trafferth) Busy toiling.

Trafferthn, v. a. (trafferth) To bustle, to be busy; to be busily employed; to be toiling.

Trafferthus, a. (trafferth) Bustling, full of business; toiling, laborious; troublous.

Trafferthusaw, v. a. (trafferthus) To render toiling; to become toiling or laborious.

Trafferthusdra, s. m. (trafferthus) Laboriousness.

Trafferthusrwydd, s. m. (trafferth) Tinkling.

Trafferthiwr, s. m.—pl. trafferthiwyrs (trafferth—gwr) A hustler, a toiler.

Traffiad, s. m. (traff) A making a stir; a spreading.

Traffu, v. a. (traff) To make a stir; to spread.

Traffull, s. m. (ffull) Extreme bustle, or haste.

Traffalliad, s. m. (traffull) A bustling greatly.

Traffullhaw, v. a. (traffull) To bustle greatly.

Traffun, s. f. (ffun) Extreme panting. *a. ffing* extreme panting.

Traffunaw, v. a. (traffun) To pant extremely.

Traffusiad, s. m. (traffun) A panting extremely.

Traffwyr, s. m. (ffwyr) Extreme impulse, or gut, an extreme drive; an extreme assault.

*Draffwyr ei draffwyr ias draffus idich
O'i draffwr rhag Fortun.*

Altogether told his most violent assaults on death against panting from his exertion before Fortune.

Cynddebu i O. Cyffilius.

Traffwyrw, v. a. (traffwyr) To impel greatly.

Traffwyrw, s. m. (traffwyr) A greatly driving.

Traffysg, s. m. (ffysg) Extreme hurry or haste.

Traffysgiad, s. m. (traffysg) A hurrying greatly.

Traffysgiaw, v. a. (traffysg) To hurry greatly.

Traffysgiawl, a. (traffysg) Extremely bustling.

Trag, adv. (tra) Beyond; beside; at; aside.

Tragalar, s. m. (galar) Extreme grief.

Tragalarriad, s. m. (tragalar) A grieving greatly.

Tragalaru, v. a. (tragalar) To grieve extremely.

Tragalarus, a. (tragalar) Very grievous.

Tragall, s. m. (gall) Extreme power or might.

Tragallu, v. a. (tragall) To be extremely able.

Tragallusawg, a. (tragallu) Having over-power.

Tragalluedd, s. m. (tragallu) Extreme power.

Tragarw, a. (garw) Extremely rough or harsh.

Tragerwin, a. (tragarw) Extremely harsh.

Tragerwinaw, v. a. (tragerwin) To render extremely harsh; to become extremely rough.

Tragerwindeb, s. (tragerwin) Over harshness.

Traglew, a. (glew) Extremely clever.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness.

Tragolod, s. m. (golod) Extreme wealth.
Tragolodaw, v. a. (tragolod) To render extremely wealthy.
Tragolodawg, a. (tragolod) Very wealthy.
Tragor, s. m. (gor) Superabundance, superfluity.
Tragorawl, a. (tragor) Excessive; transcendental.
Tragori, v. a. (tragor) To render transcendental; to become transcendent.
Tragoriad, s. m. (tragor) A transcending.
Tragoriaeth, s. m. (tragor) Transcendency.
Tragorian, s. m. (tragor) Transcendency.
Tragoroldob, s. m. (tragorawl) Superexcellence.
Tragorolder, s. m. (tragorawl) Superexcellence.
Tragoreiddra, s. m. (tragorawl) Superexcellence.
Tragorledd, s. m. (tragorawl) Superexcellence.
Tragoroll, v. a. (tragorawl) To render superexcellent; to transcend.
Tragorollad, s. m. (tragorawl) A transcending.
Tragorollwydd, s. m. (tragorawl) Superexcellence; pre-eminence.
Tragorthrm, a. (gorthrm) Extremely oppressive.
Tragorthymawl, a. (tragorthrm) Tending to be extremely oppressive.
Tragorthymder, s. m. (tragorthrm) Extreme oppression.
Tragorthymiad, s. m. (tragorthrm) A greatly oppressing, a tyrannising greatly.
Tragorthymu, v. a. (tragorthrm) To oppress extremely.
Tragoruch, a. (goruch) Most supreme.
Tragoruchder, s. m. (tragoruch) Superexcellence, supereminency; extreme altitude.
Tragoruchel, a. (tragoruch) Extremely elevated.
Tragwael, a. (gwael) Extremely frail.
Tragwaelder, s. m. (tragwael) Extreme frailty.
Tragwaelu, v. a. (tragwael) To render extremely frail; to become extremely frail.
Tragwall, s. m. (gwall) Extreme failing.
Tragwallder, s. m. (tragwall) Extreme fallacy.
Tragwalledd, s. m. (tragwall) Extreme fallacy.
Tragwallu, v. a. (tragwall) To fail extremely.
Tragwallus, a. (tragwall) Extremely fallible.
Tragwan, a. (gwân) Extremely weak.
Tragwander, s. m. (tragwan) Extreme weakness.
Tragwanlad, s. m. (tragwan) A weakening extremely.
Tragwân, v. a. (tragwan) To weaken greatly.
Tragwarth, s. m. (gwarth) Extreme disgrace.
Tragwarthiad, s. m. (tragwarth) A disgracing extremely.
Tragwarthu, v. a. (tragwarth) To disgrace extremely.
Tragwarthus, a. (tragwarth) Very disgraceful.
Tragwelw, a. (gwelw) Extremely pale.
Tragwelwad, s. m. (tragwelw) A turning pale.
Tragwelwedd, s. m. (tragwelw) Extreme paleness.
Tragwelwi, v. a. (tragwelw) To turn very pale.
ragwerth, s. m. (gwerth) Over-value.
ragwerthiad, s. m. (tragwerth) An over-valuing; an over-selling.
ragwerthu, v. a. (tragwerth) To over-sell.
ragwiw, a. (gwiw) Most excellent, most worthy.
ragwiwdeb, s. (tragwiw) Extreme worthiness.
ragwr, s. m. (gwr) A superior man.
ragrawwl, a. (tragwr) Extremely masculine.
ragwres, s. m. (gwres) Extreme heat.

Doel cygan arno: sef a wael ei wleddu ystafell castellu barlannu yn ei gylch ar bethau gwaenar rhag y tragwres.

Sleep came upon him: thereupon his chamberlains did spread a shreen with shelds around him on the shafts of spears against the extreme heat.
Briddwyd Nannu Wledig.

Tragwresawg, a. (tragwres) Extremely hot.
Tragwresawl, a. (tragwres) Extremely heating.
Tragwresiad, s. m. (tragwres) A heating greatly.
Tragwresu, v. a. (tragwres) To heat greatly.
Tragwth, s. m. (gwth) An extreme push.
Tragwthiad, s. m. (tragwth) A pushing greatly.
Tragwthlaw, v. a. (tragwth) To push extremely.
Tragwydd, a. (gwydd) Being beyond presence or cognition; eternal.
Tragwyddawg, a. (tragwydd) Eternal, ever.
Tragwyddawl, a. (tragwydd) Being beyond cognition, or knowledge; eternal.
Tragwyddogder, s. m. (tragwyddawg) Eternalness.

Pa hyd, Argwydd! —

A drig dig dy argwyddogder!

How long, Lord! will thy wrath endure to eternity?
H. Middleton.

Tragwyddoldeb, s. m. (tragwydd) Eternity.
Tragwyddoll, v. a. (tragwyddawl) To eternalize.
Tragwyl, a. (gwyl) Extremely bashful.
Tragwylaw, v. a. (tragwyl) To render extremely bashful; to become very bashful.
Tragwylder, s. m. (tragwyl) Extreme bashfulness.
Tragwyn, a. (gwyn) Extremely white.
Tragwyniad, s. m. (tragwyn) A whitening greatly.
Tragwynu, v. a. (tragwyn) To whiten extremely.
Tragwyr, a. (gwyr) Extremely oblique.
Tragwyrw, v. a. (tragwyr) To render extremely oblique; to become extremely oblique.
Tragwyrredd, s. m. (tragwyr) Extreme obliquity.
Tragwyrriad, s. m. (tragwyr) A rendering extremely oblique.
Tragyr, s. m. (gyr) Extreme impulse.
Tragyrawl, a. (tragyr) Extremely impulsive.
Tragyrriad, s. m. (tragyr) A driving extremely.
Tragryu, v. a. (tragyr) To drive extremely.
Tragryydd, a. (cyrydd) Being beyond cognition; eternal, everlasting. *adv.* Eternally.

Dyrran i'ch wla, wnydd writhdych hawl,

O'ch wlad fad feldriawl, er mawr wnydd,

I'ch wlad, llyw bechod, lle y bydd dragryydd.

Grant a share to thy supplicant, an object having claim on compassion, of thy kingdom commensurate with good, for inconstant praise, in thy banquet, Lord of life, where thou art to dwell.
Cannedy.

Tragryyddaw, v. a. (tragryydd) To eternalize.
Tragryyddawg, a. (tragryydd) Of eternal duration.
Tragryyddawl, a. (tragryydd) Eternal, ever.
Tragryyddogder, s. (tragryyddawg) Eternalness.
Tragryyddoldeb, s. m. (tragryyddawl) Eternity.
Tragryyddolder, s. m. (tragryyddawl) Eternity.

Y dydd cynaf y gwael ei ddydd dragryyddolder, sef y dydd hwyli ysbrydawl.

The first day he made the day of eternity, that is to say spiritual light.
Bloddorins.

Tragryyddoledd, s. m. (tragryyddawl) Eternalness.

Tragryyddoll, v. a. (tragryyddawl) To eternalize; to eternalize; to perpetuate.

Gwerthu a dragryyddoll dir.

To sell and to perpetuate land.

Welsh Laws.

Tragryyddoliad, s. m. (tragryyddawl) Eternalization, a making eternal; a perpetuating.
Tragryyddoliath, s. m. (tragryyddawl) Eternalization.

Nid yd tri dragryyddawl, namyn un dragryyddawl; sef yw llyw i'ch ddiwedd y dragryyddoldeb y tri.

They are not three eternal, but one eternal; that is to say one undivisible is the eternity of the three.
Llyfr Didry Llanddrei Bref.

Tragryyddollrwydd, s. m. (tragryyddawl) Everlastingness, eternalness.

Traba, s. m. (tra—ha) Extreme exultation; haughtiness, arrogance, presumption.

Gnawd wedi traba tranc hir.

After presumption a lasting perdition follows.

Adage.

Gnawd o ben drythyll draba.

From the mouth of the affluent presumption is natural.

Adage.

Tair traba gadarn cenedl y Cymry y gelwir y tair cyfoddwy. The three mighty presumptions of the nation of the Cymry the three universal expeditions were called.

Tricodd.

Gwae a goddwy Daw drwy syberwyd, Traba a'i syrth yn mhoen yn mheli ddelacryd.

Woe to him that offends God through pride, presumption shall cast him down in torment in the extreme gnawing of teeth.

Milyr ab Gwalchmai.

Trahâad, s. m. (traha) A rendering arrogant; a becoming arrogant, a presuming.

Trahâawg, a. (traha) Arrogant, presuming.

Tri trahâawg Yava Prydain; Sawyl Benuchel, Pasgen, mab Urien, a Rhun, mab Einiauw.

The three arrogant ones of the isle of Britain; Sawyl Benuchel, Pasgen son of Urien, and Rhun son of Einion.

Tricodd.

Trahâawl, a. (traha) Presumptuous.

Trahardd, a. (hardd) Extremely handsome.

Traharddiad, s. m. (trahardd) A rendering extremely handsome; a becoming of extremely fine growth.

Traharddu, v. a. (trahardd) To render extremely handsome; to become very comely.

Trahâu, v. a. (traha) To render arrogant, to fill with presumption; to become arrogant.

Trahâus, a. (traha) Arrogant, haughty.

Trahauder, s. m. (trahâus) Haughtiness.

Trahaudra, s. m. (trahâus) Arrogance.

Trahausedd, s. m. (trahâus) Arrogance.

Trahausfalch, a. (trahâus—balch) Arrogantly proud.

Trahawdd, a. (hawdd) Extremely easy.

Trahawl, s. f.—pl. traholion (hawl) An extreme claim.

Trahelaeth, a. (helaeth) Extremely ample.

Trahelaethiad, s. m. (trahelaeth) A rendering extremely ample.

Trahelaethu, v. a. (trahelaeth) To render extremely ample; to become very extended.

Traheini, a. (heini) Extremely brisk or lively.

Trahen, a. (hen) Extremely old or aged.

Trahenn, v. a. (trahen) To grow extremely old.

Trahir, a. (hir) Extremely long; very tedious.

Trahiriad, s. m. (trahir) A lengthening greatly.

Trahiriaw, v. a. (trahir) To lengthen extremely.

Trahoen, s. f. (hoen) Extreme vivacity.

Trahoff, a. (hoff) Most lovely; very engaging.

Trahoffi, v. a. (trahoff) To like extremely.

Trahoffiad, s. m. (trahoff) A liking extremely.

Traholi, v. a. (trahawl) To make an over claim; to question extremely.

Traholiad, s. m. (trahawl) A making an extreme claim; questioning extremely.

Trahoni, v. a. (honi) To assert extremely.

Trahoniad, s. m. (honiad) An asserting greatly.

Trahurt, a. (hurt) Extremely foolish.

Trahurtiad, s. m. (trahurt) A crazing extremely; a becoming extremely foolish.

Trahurtiaw, v. a. (trahurt) To render extremely crazy; to become extremely foolish.

Trahwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hwyl) Extreme course.

Trahwyliad, s. m. (trahwyl) A making an extreme course.

Trahwyliaw, v. a. (trahwyl) To make an extreme course.

Trahy, a. (hy) Extremely bold or daring.

Trahyder, s. m. (hyder) Extreme confidence.

Trahyderiad, s. m. (trahyder) A confiding extremely; an over-confiding.

Trahyderu, v. (trahyder) To confide extremely.

Trahyfryd, a. (hyfryd) Extremely happy.

Trahyfrydawl, a. (trahyfyrd) Greatly pleasing.

Trahyfrydiad, s. m. (trahyfyrd) A rendering extremely happy; a becoming greatly pleased.

Trahyfrydu, v. a. (trahyfyrd) To make extremely happy; to be extremely pleased.

Trahyll, a. (hyll) Extremely frightful.

Trahylliad, s. m. (trahyll) A scaring extremely; a becoming extremely ugly.

Trahyllu, v. a. (trahyll) To scare extremely; to make very ugly.

Trahynaws, a. (hynaws) Extremely goodnatured.

Trahynawsedd, s. m. (trahynaws) Extreme kindness of disposition.

Trahynod, a. (hynod) Extremely remarkable.

Trahynodi, v. a. (trahynod) To render extremely remarkable.

Trahynodiad, s. m. (trahynod) A rendering extremely remarkable.

Trai, s. m. (tra) An extreme state; a decrease, diminishing, or lessening; an ebb, an ebb tide.

Distyll trai, low water mark.

Myl a ferehys, ac a sal, Ac a gerddu yn draw gerddu trai:

Myl y gwr a ddolliu Gai.

I do ride, and do stand, and passively walk on the kind of the ebbing tide: I am the person who would catch Gai.

Ymdd. Arthur a Gwalchmai.

Mai llyn medu ar drai.

Like a mill pond on the ebb.

Adage.

Traidd, s. m. (tra—idd) A passage or pervasion, pierce through; a strait, passage, or narrow sea.

Traig, s. m. (tra—ig) That tends over.

Traigl, s. m.—pl. treiglion (traig) A turn over, a turn, a roll; a revolution; an accident; a walk about, a case, in grammar.

Traigl mewn hyd waned.

The rolling of a stone to the level.

Adage.

Traill, s. m.—pl. treillion (tra—ill) A drawing over; a trail, a drawing out; a turn; a circumstance. **Traill o bysged, a draught of fish.**

Gwr yw llesu—

Garw ei draill a girad roe.

Lesna is a person of terrible course with a destructive war.

Quintus Met. 1.

Mewn dau both y mae'n debyg I draill y ci a'r dryll cig.

In two things it is similar to the circumstance of the dog and the piece of meat.

See. Ffynon.

Train, s. m.—pl. treinion (tra—in) A run out, a stroll, a stray; a scattering; a reporting of news. **Aur ar drai, gold spread abroad.**

Gwelad y trychut, trichant celain;

Gwelad wedi cad coludd ar drai.

I saw their mangled state, three hundred bodies; conflict entrails on a spread.

Quintus Met. 1.

Yn dda da ei ryw, yn ddi drai,

A goreu yn Nghymra gywrai.

A property good in its kind, void of being backwinded, is the best in fair Wales.

See. 11. 1. 1.

Nid ai y rha'n ar drai draw,

Amrwd wedd, i'w mwrddwyddau.

These would not go yonder on a stroll, with thee couldst thou brood over mutual scandal.

See. 11. 1. 1.

Trais, s. m.—pl. treisiau (tra—is) A break of bound; rapine; ravishment, violence; oppression.

Pa both byng a gaffer o drai, a thwyll, a chabwr, a ddyled y cynnell haw.

Whosoever is obtained by craft, and deceit, and such is not maintained through justice.

See. 11. 1. 1.

traith, s. m.—pl. treithion (tra—ith) An utterance, or expression; a treatise.

*A channawli gwaith traith, lle trig
Bronfaith mewu coed ar drefnig.*

*To commend the performance in an expression, wherever the
thrust slides on the twig of a tree in woods. R. Goch Eryri.*

trallafur, s. m. (llafur) Excessive labour.

trallanw, s. m. (llanw) An over-filled state.

trallawd, s. m.—pl. trallodion (llawd) Adversity, affliction.

Drwg trallodas, gwaeth hebbydnt.

Bad are afflictions, it is worse without them. Adage.

Trallodion yw syn yr ywgi sydd yn eiddyn i'r nefodod.

Afflictions are the slaves of the ladder that ascends to heaven. Adage.

trallawen, a. (llawen) Extremely merry.

trallawennu, v. a. (trallawen) To render extremely glad; to become extremely merry.

trallawn, a. (llawn) Extremely full.

trallawnder, s. m. (trallawn) Extreme fulness.

tralleddf, a. (lleddf) Being extremely flat.

tralleddfawi, a. (tralleddf) Tending to flatten extremely.

tralleddfiad, s. m. (tralleddf) A flattening extremely; an inclining extremely.

tralleddfu, v. a. (tralleddf) To decline extremely.

trallenwad, s. m. (trallanw) An over-filling.

trallenwi, v. a. (trallanw) To over-fill.

tralles, s. m. (lles) Supreme benefit.

trallesawli, a. (tralles) Extremely beneficial.

trallesiad, s. m. (tralles) A benefiting extremely.

tralleu, v. a. (tralles) To benefit extremely.

trallid, s. m. (llid) Extreme anger.

trallidiad, s. m. (trallid) A greatly irritating.

trallidiaw, v. a. (trallid) To irritate extremely.

trallidiawg, a. (trallid) Extremely angry.

tralli, s. m. (llw) Excess of colour.

tralliawd, s. m. (tralli) An over-colouring.

tralliaww, v. a. (tralli) To over-colour.

trallodawl, a. (trallawd) Afflicting, vexing.

trallodedig, a. (trallawd) Being afflicted.

trallodi, v. a. (trallawd) To afflict, to vex.

trallodiad, s. m. (trallawd) An afflicting.

trallodus, a. (trallawd) Afflicting, vexations.

trallodusaw, v. a. (trallodus) To render afflicted;

to render afflicting; to become afflicting.

trallodusedd, s. m. (trallodus) Afflictedness.

trallodusrwydd, s. m. (trallodus) Afflictedness.

trallodwr, s. m.—pl. trallodwyr (trallawd—gwr)

One who afflicts.

trallon, a. (llon) Extremely pleased within.

trallonidd, a. (trallon) Tending to yield extreme

inward pleasure.

trallonder, s. m. (trallon) Extreme inward pleasure

tralloni, v. a. (trallon) To give extreme delight

or inward satisfaction; to be extremely pleased.

tralloniad, s. m. (trallon) A yielding extreme inward

pleasure.

trallonydd, a. (llonydd) Extremely quiet.

trallonyddiad, s. m. (trallonydd) A quieting extremely;

a becoming very quiet.

trallonyddu, v. a. (trallonydd) To render extremely

quiet; to become extremely quiet.

trallonyddwch, s. m. (trallonydd) Extreme quietness.

tralloeg, s. m. (lloeg) An extreme burning.

tralloegach, s. m. (tralloeg) A state of extreme

burning; extreme lust.

tralloegi, v. a. (tralloeg) To burn extremely.

tralloegiad, s. m. (tralloeg) A burning extremely.

trallug, s. m. (llug) Extreme dragging.

trallusgaw, v. a. (trallug) To drag extremely.

trallusgawi, a. (trallug) Dragging extremely.

trallusgiad, s. m. (trallug) A pulling or dragging after extremely.

trallwybr, s. m.—pl. trallwybrau (llwybr) An extreme path; extreme hazard.

*Nen non trawd trallawd trallwybr cidas;
Archaf arch i Ddew, a'n dodas nef,
Nas dote Pedy gloau
Ym luddus ym addas er mau!*

*May we not be visited by the affliction to walk the extreme
path of poverty; I beseech of God, who dispenses heaven to us,
that Peter may not lay on locks, to hinder me to my appropriate
place for myself! Eim. ab Gwarchmed.*

Trallwybraw, v. a. (trallwybr) To make out an extreme path; to go an extreme path.

Trallwybriad, s. m. (trallwybr) A going on an extreme path; a going into extreme hazard.

Trallwydd, s. m. (llwydd) Extreme prosperity.

Trallwyddaw, v. a. (trallwydd) To prosper greatly.

Trallwyddiad, s. m. (trallwydd) A prospering extremely; a being very fortunate.

Trallwyddiannawl, a. (trallwyddiant) Extremely prosperous or fortunate.

Trallwyddiannu, v. a. (trallwyddiant) To cause extreme prosperity; to become very prosperous.

Trallwyddiannus, a. (trallwyddiant) Extremely prosperous or fortunate.

Trallwyddiant, s. m. (trallwydd) Great prosperity

Nid gelyn ond trallwyddiant.

There is no enemy like too much prosperity. Adage.

Trallwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (llwyth) Extreme load.

Trallwythaw, v. a. (trallwyth) To overload.

Trallwythawg, a. (trallwyth) Overloaded.

Trallwythawl, a. (trallwyth) Tending to overload.

Trallwythedig, a. (trallwyth) Overloaded.

Trallwythiad, s. m. (trallwyth) An overloading.

Trallydan, a. (llydan) Extremely broad.

Trallydander, s. m. (trallydan) Extreme breadth.

Trallydaniad, s. m. (trallydan) A rendering extremely broad; an over-expanding.

Trallydau, v. a. (trallydan) To render extremely

broad; to become extremely expanded.

Trallym, a. (llym) Extremely sharp, or acute.

Trallymder, s. m. (trallym) Extreme sharpness.

Trallymiad, s. m. (trallym) A sharpening extremely;

a becoming very sharp or severe.

Trallymu, v. a. (trallym) To sharpen extremely.

Tram, s. m. (tra—am) An extreme range round.

Tramain, a. (main) Extremely fine or slender.

Tramaint, s. m. (maint) Extreme size. a. Immense

Melfod—

A'i baichradd, a'i baichrodd tramaint.

Melvod with its proud degree, and its proud gift immense.

Cynddeta.

Tramantawl, s. f. (mantawl) An over-balance.

Tramantoli, v. a. (tramantawl) To over-balance.

Tramanwl, a. (manwl) Extremely accurate, exact,

or nice; very careful.

Tramanyliad, s. m. (tramanwl) A rendering extremely

exact; a becoming very careful.

Tramanyli, v. a. (tramanwl) To render extremely

accurate; to become very exact.

Tramanylwch, s. m. (tramanwl) Extreme accuracy;

extreme attention.

Tramawl, s. f. (mawl) Extreme praise.

Tramawr, a. (mawr) Extremely large; immense,

infinite.

Tramawrïad, s. m. (tramawr) A magnifying extremely.

Tramawran, v. a. (tramawr) To magnify extremely;

to become extremely large.

Tramawredd, s. m. (tramawr) Extreme greatness.
Trambydiaw, v. m. (trañ—pydiaw) To become exposed to great danger.
Tramdaw, s. m. (tram—taw) Extreme silence.

Ni oedw cwyrau—
 Na cheislaw tramdaw yn y trymder!

It is useless to complain, or to seek an excess of silence in the sad event!
Llywelyn Fardd.

Tramdawliad, s. m. (tramdaw) A causing a deep silence; a becoming extremely silent.
Tramelnder, s. m. (tramaia) Extreme fineness, or slenderness.

Trameddal, a. (meddal) Extremely soft.
Trameddaller, s. m. (trameddal) Extreme softness.
Trameddaledd, s. m. (trameddal) Extreme softness.
Trameddaliad, s. m. (trameddal) A softening extremely.

Trameddalu, v. a. (trameddal) To soften greatly.
Tramedddw, a. (meddw) Extremely drunk.
Tramedddwad, s. m. (tramedddw) Over intoxication.
Tramedddwi, v. a. (tramedddw) To intoxicate extremely; to get very drunk.

Tramelys, a. (melys) Extremely sweet.
Tramelysder, s. (tramelys) Extreme sweetness.
Tramelysiad, s. m. (tramelys) A rendering extremely sweet; a becoming very sweet.
Tramelysau, v. a. (tramelys) To sweeten extremely.
Trameth, s. m. (meth) Extreme failure.
Tramethiant, s. m. (trameth) Extreme debility.
Tramgliwydd, s. m. (tram—clwydd) A stumble.
Tramgliwyddaw, v. a. (tramgliwydd) To fall over, to tumble, to stumble.

Ni lwydda ond a dramgliwydda.

No one shall prosper but who shall tumble. *Adage.*

Tramgliwyddiad, s. m. (tramgliwydd) A tumbling over, a stumbling.
Tramgoll, s. f. (tram—oell) Extreme loss.
Tramgollu, v. a. (tramgoll) To lose extremely.
Tramgwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tram—cwydd) A downfall, a tumble, a stumble.

Gnawd wedi traha tramgwydd.

After presumption a fall is a natural consequence. *Adage.*

Tramgwyddaw, v. a. (tramgwydd) To tumble.

Ni lwyddodd ond a dramgwyddodd.

No one has prospered but who has fallen. *Adage.*

Tramgwyddawl, a. (tramgwydd) Stumbling.
Tramgwyddedig, a. (tramgwydd) Stumbled.
Tramgwyddfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tramgwydd) A stumbling-block.

Tramgwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tramgwydd) A stumbling, a falling, or tumbling down.
Tramgwyddwr, s. m.—pl. tramgwyddwyr (tramgwydd—gwr) A tumbler, one who falls.
Tramhwyl, s. f.—pl. t. iau (tram—hwyl) An extreme course.

Mal rhod yn troi tramhwylas,
 Traillawd malth trachymhell trethau.

Like the universe revolving immense courses, a tedious affliction to the severely compelling of taxes. *Taliesin.*

Tramhwylad, s. m.—pl. t. an (tramhwyl) A taking an extreme course.

Tramhwyliaid, v. a. (tramhwyl) To make an extreme course.

Tramodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (modd) Extreme means or ability.

Tramoddawl, a. (tramodd) Beyond possibility.
Tramoddiad, s. m. (tramodd) A rendering beyond means; a rendering impossible.

Tramoddiaw, v. (tramodd) To render impossible.
Tramoed, adv. (tra—ym—ood) Beyond my time.
Tramolawd, s. f. (tramawl) Extreme praise.
Tramoli, v. a. (tramawl) To praise extremely.
Tramoliantu, v. a. (tramoliant) To praise extremely; to flatter.

Tramoliantu, a. (tramoliant) Extremely commendable.

Tramoliant, s. m. (tramawl) Extreme praise.
Tramor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mor) A place beyond sea. **a. Transmarine; foreign.**

Nid mor heb dramor.

There is no sea without a transmarine region. *Adage.*

Y mynyddoedd ac y fforestydd a gyanallt y breich yn ddiŵch kido ei hua; merys y gallu dderbyn alltadau tramor yn eiddo, ac i aw roddol yn aglyfarwys; ac i aw haddodol yn gaddol: frachlydd.

The mountains and the forests the king preserved to view to himself; so that he might receive transmarine cities to brew his men; and to give it as a probability; and to appropriate to themselves a land to themselves. *Wald Llan.*

Tramorawl, a. (tramor) Transmarine.
Tramoredig, a. (tramor) Being made transmarine.
Tramoredigion, transmarine things.

Tramori, v. a. (tramor) To render transmarine; to pass beyond sea; to become transmarine.

Tramp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tram) A ramble. *Myd*

ar y tramp, to set out on the ramble.

Trapiad, s. m. (tramp) A rambling.

Trapiaw, v. a. (tramp) To ramble, to tramp.

Trapiawl, a. (tramp) Rambling, tramping.

Trapiwr, s. m.—pl. trampwyr (tramp—gwr)

A Rambler, a trampler.

Tramwy, s. m. (tram) A transit; a going about.

Tramwy, v. a. (tram) To go about; to go often;

to frequent, to resort; to pass over, to traverse.

A rhywleidda a gant y frosfrith:

Pan dramwydd dros ddiŵch

Na dd eyn dy gydymath.

Didst thou hear what the thrush did sing! When then dost to over the wilderness, the not an enemy thy company? *Eng. J. Cynd.*

Tramwyad, s. m. (tramwy) A traversing.

Tramwyadwy, a. (tramwyad) Traversable.

Tramwyaeth, s. m. (tramwy) The act of going about, or traversing.

Tramwyaw, v. a. (tramwy) To traverse.

Tramwyawl, a. (tramwy) Traversing.

Tramwyedig, a. (tramwyad) Traversing; transitory; traversed.

Hardd gwelid y planedau,

A'u llybr yn y gylchwyb gae:

Tremiadu tramwyedig,

A chyl yn deall eu dig.

It is magnificent to behold the planets, with their curve in the empty surrounding ether: of transitory aspects, when (over) the cunning doth understand. *Gae. Owen.*

Tramwyedigaeth, s. m. (tramwyedig) The act of going about or traversing.

Tramwyfa, s. f.—pl. tramwyfeydd (tramwy) A traversed place.

Tramwyn, a. (mwyn) Extremely genial or kind.

Tramwywr, s. m.—pl. tramwywyr (tramwy—gwr)

A traverser; a traveller.

Tramwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tramwy) A traverser.

Tramynych, a. (mynych) Extremely frequent.

Tramynychiad, s. m. (tramynych) A frequenting extremely; a becoming very frequent.

Tramynychu, v. a. (tramynych) To frequent extremely; to become very frequent.

Tramynydd, s. m. (mynydd) That is over a mountain. **a. Beyond the mountain; transmountain.**

Tramynyddawl, a. (tramynydd) Transmountain.

Tran, s. m.—pl. f. an (tra—an) A space, a stretch; a district, or region.

*Gwr heb werth ni wyr chwerrthio,
Tran fain ond bod tro'n i fân.*

A man without property he knows not how to laugh, with a slender stretch only there is a twist in his mouth. *How Down.*

Tranawf, s. m. (nawf) An over-swim.

Tranawl, a. (tran) Belonging to a region.

Tranc, s. m. (tra—anc) A cessation; exhaustion; end; decease; departure; dissolution, death.

*Rhag draig Môn—drys dyffwr!
A rhawio, a thrio, a thomio cymant!
Ar god gad gwyddio,
Ar trod gryn gwyddio,
Ac am Dai Moelfre
Mili fawer!*

Against the dragon of Môn perpetual confusion, ruin, toil, and an end of pre-eminence ran before him; he came upon conflict provided with gores; he came upon carnage of hard forms; and round the front of Moelfre a thousand banners waving.

*Od i'r drin, byd awr dranc,
Dwy ddaw y gall dawl ddaw.*

Shall he go to the conflict, until the hour of departure, though God the brave may escape. *Edys Cain.*

Trancadwy, a. (tranc) Perishable; exhaustible.

Trancawl, a. (tranc) Perishing, vanishing.

Tranced, s. f.—pl. f. i (tranc) An earthen vessel or cup, such a cup with a handle as is in common use.

Trancedig, a. (tranc) Perishing, evanescent.

Trancedigaeth, s. m. (trancedig) A state of perishing or vanishing.

Trancedigrwydd, s. m. (trancedig) Perishableness.

Trancedu, v. a. (tranced) To lade with a cup.

Trancell, s. f. (tranc) A quantity of liquor drunk at once, a draught.

Tranciad, s. m.—pl. f. an (tranc) An exhausting; a coming to an end; dissolution.

Tranc, v. a. (tranc) To exhaust; to bring to an end; to perish, to pass away, to die.

Tranerth, s. m. (nerth) Extreme strength.

Tranerthawl, a. (tranerth) Extremely potent.

Tranerthu, v. a. (tranerth) To strengthen extremely.

Traniad, s. m. (tran) A stretching; a laying out a space.

Tranial, s. m. (tra—ial) A clear space; a field of battle.

*Prydym per proff drydar dracel!
Pryddalon gadair gadr ynal.*

Britain the cause of the ample tumult of the hostile field; the throne of poets of mighty energy. *Cyddfelen, i H. ab Uwein.*

*Bart ar farf, ac yf yn gwaed,
Tal trachel tranel tranel.*

Beard on beard, and weapon embraced with blood, front over front, a field of battle most dreadful. *Cyddfelen.*

Tranoeth, s. m. (noeth) That is extremely naked; that is over or beyond the night; the next morning. *adv.* On the next morning, on the morrow.

Ni elwir daw byd tranoeth.

Coming will not be so called till the morrow. *Adage.*

Dwng trenydd wrth dranoeth.

Bed is the third day to the morrow. *Adage.*

Tranoethi, v. a. (tranoeth) To make very bare.

Tranofiad, s. m. (tranawf) Transnation.

Tranofaw, v. a. (tranawf) To over-swim.

Tranofawl, a. (tranawf) Over-swimming.

Tranos, s. m. (nos) A time beyond the night; a future night. *adv.* After the night.

VOL. II.

Trano, v. a. (tran) To stretch; to lay out a space.

Tranwyd, s. m.—pl. f. au (nwyd) Extreme passion.

Tranwydaw, v. a. (tranwyd) To render extremely passionate; to become extremely passionate.

Tranwydawl, a. (tranwyd) Extremely passionate.

Tranwyf, s. m.—pl. f. au (nwyf) Extreme liveliness or vivacity.

Tranwyfaw, v. a. (tranwyf) To enliven extremely; to become very lively.

Tranwyfawl, a. (tranwyf) Extremely animating or exhilarating.

Tranwyfus, a. (tranwyf) Extremely brisk.

Tranydd, s. m. (dydd) A time beyond the day; a future day. *adv.* After the day.

Trang, s. m.—pl. f. au (trauc) A cessation; exhaustion; end, decease, death. *a.* Ceasing, vanishing. *Ar drang,* at the point of death.

*Dar a dyfoga yn ngyrraue,
A therrf, a therrf, a therrfau:
Gwae a wyl na bo golau!*

An oak has grown in the downs, abounding with tumult, and confusion, and death: woe to him that sees that it is not light! *Robert Turguwyg Harmond.*

*Cyddfelen—
Si fydd ar drang ghoes angau
Dros dyn, i lufydd drisau.*

We believe his going on the departure of the pang of death, for me, humbly to sorrow. *How Down.*

*Lleuwa myrnedd llawra dyfrydd;
Am ddwyfys os traw!
Trangol traw traw!*

Princes have given room for a multitude of woes; for the haunting of their departure: most destructive, most miserable of misery. *Cyddfelen, i H. ab Uwein.*

Trangawl, a. (trang) Perishing, vanishing.

Trangedig, a. (trang) Being perished.

Trangiad, s. m. (trang) A perishing; dissolution.

Trangu, v. a. (trang) To perish, to pass away.

Traoed, s. m. (oed) Extreme delay.

Traoedi, v. a. (traoed) To delay extremely.

Traoediad, s. m. (traoed) A delaying extremely.

Traoer, a. (oer) Extremely cold or chill.

Traoeri, v. a. (traoer) To cool extremely; to become extremely cold.

Traoeriad, s. m. (traoer) A cooling extremely.

Traoes, s. f. (oes) Extreme age. *a.* Over-age.

Traoesawl, a. (traoes) Superannuated.

Traoesi, v. a. (traoes) To become of extreme age; to be superannuated.

Traoesiad, s. m. (traoes) Superannuation.

Traosfa, s. m. (osfa) Extreme fear or dread.

Traosfawg, a. (traosfa) Extremely timid.

Traosfal, v. a. (traosfa) To fear extremely.

Traosfiad, s. m. (traosfa) A fearing extremely; a frightening extremely.

Traphlith, adv. (tra—plith) In a most confused state.

Traphont, s. f.—pl. traphynt (tra—pont) The other side of a bridge. *adv.* On the other side of the bridge.

Wid pont heb draphont.

There is no bridge without a place beyond bridge. *Adage.*

Traphwyll, s. m. (tra—pwyll) Extreme impulse.

Traphwys, a. m. (tra—pwy) Extreme pressure.

Trarif, s. m. (rhif) An over number.

Trarifaw, v. a. (tarif) To over-reckon.

Trarifawl, a. (tarif) Supernumerary.

Tras, s. f.—pl. f. au (tra—as) Kindred, relationship, affinity. According to the ancient laws, a person who could prove his descent through nine degrees was a free native. Proof of collateral relationship was also required in the

ninth degree, for that determined the family of a person; and this was necessary, as the whole family was liable to be fined for the crimes of its members, rated according to proximity of kindred.

Descending kindred.

- 1 *Tad, mam*, father, mother.
- 2 *Mab, merch*, son, daughter.
- 3 *Wyr, wyres*, grandson, grand-daughter.
- 4 *Gorwyr, gorwyres*, son, daughter, in the 3d degree.
- 5 *Hengaw, hengawes*, son, daughter, in the 6th degree.
- 6 *Gorhengaw, gorhengawes*, son, daughter, in the 7th degree.

Ascending kindred.

- 1 *Tad, mam*, father, mother.
- 2 *Tad cu, mam gw*, grandfather, grandmother, or *hendad, henfam*.
- 3 *Gorhendad, gorhenfam*, a father, mother, in the 4th degree.
- 4 *Taid, nain*, a father, mother, in the 5th deg.
- 5 *Hendaid, hennain*, a father, mother, in the 6th degree.
- 6 *Gorhendaid, gorhennain*, a father, mother, in the 7th degree.

Collateral kindred descending.

- 1 *Brawd, chwaer*, brother, sister.
- 2 *Cefnderw, cyfnitherw*, male cousin, female cousin.
- 5 *Cyfyrdw*, second cousin.
- 4 *Ceifn*, third cousin.
- 5 *Gorcheifn*, fourth cousin.
- 6 *Ysgiwion neu plant cyfyrdw*, third cousins.
- 7 *Gwrthysgiurion, neu plant plant cyfyrdw*, fourth consins.
- 8 *Caw, caues*, son, daughter, in the 4th degree.
- 9 *Gorchaw, gorchawes*, son, daughter, in the 5th degree.
- 10 *Gerni*, seventh consin.
- 11 *Gwrtherni*, eighth cousin.

Or thus:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Cefnderw</i> | 6 <i>Gwystyn, nen gorchudd</i> |
| 2 <i>Cyfyrdw</i> | 7 <i>Gorchwystyn neu gorchwant</i> |
| 3 <i>Plant cyfyrdw</i> | 8 <i>Car trig, neu goreiddyn</i> |
| 4 <i>Ceifn</i> | 9 <i>Car clud</i> . |
| 5 <i>Gorcheifn</i> | |

Collateral Kindred.

- 1 *Ewyrth, modryb*, uncle, aunt.
- 2 *Nai, nith*, nephew, niece.
- 3 *Cyfnai, cyfnith*, nephew, niece, in the 2d deg.
- 4 *Gorchyfnai, gorchyfnith*, nephew, niece, in the 3d degree.
- 5 *Clud*, collateral relative in the 4th degree.
- 6 *Car clud, car a chlod*, a collateral relative in the 5th degree.
- 7 *Gwrth clud*, a collateral relative in the 6th degree.
- 8 *Car o waed*, a collateral relative in the 7th degree.

Trasaid, *s. a.* (tras) In some degree related.

Trasail, *s. f.*—*pl.* *trasailiau* (sail) Extreme base.

Trasain, *s. f.* (sain) An extreme sound.

Trasalw, *a.* (salw) Extremely frail or poor.

Trasalwder, *s. m.* (trasalw) Extreme frailty.

A Daw a'm troswy o'm trasalwder iaw,
I lawis oethlialw a wybythir!

And may God bring me out of my extreme wretchedness to us,
rightly to hope for what is known. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Trasawdd, *s. m.* (sawdd) Extreme sinking.

Trasawg, *a.* (tras) Having kindred.

Trasawl, *a.* (tras) Belonging to kindred.

Tros wledydd trasawl ydyd.

Over countries thou art connected by kindred. *Iolo Goch.*

Trasedig, *a.* (tras) Connected by kindred.

Trasedd, *s. m.* (tras) A kindred state.

Trasefyll, *v. a.* (sefyll) To over-stand; to persist; to be permanent.

Traseiddiad, *s. m.* (trasaid) A rendering partly related; to be connected by kindred.

Traseiddlaw, *v. a.* (trasaid) To form a slight relationship; to become slightly related.

Traseiddrwydd, *s. m.* (trasaid) Slight relationship; common kindred.

Cymerwa angrafft oddiwrt Prifw, breinis Tros, yr enw a'r blodeuaw newu trasaidrwydd, a chyfoeth, enghydod a gwl.

Let us take an example from Prym, king of Tre, he who has been flourishing in extensive kindred and dominion, known as power. *Merchuryn Crypsol.*

Traseifiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *traseifiad* (seifiad) That stands extremely firm.

Y Ty yn y Penryn—
Traseifiad trefed lle trig
Treth ball ar llo Tracth Heig.

The house in the peninsula, an extreme permanent society where it is, serving out a revenue on the bank of the sea of Heig. *Elly Goch Lyr.*

Traseiliad, *s. m.* (trasail) A forming an extreme base or foundation.

Traseiliaw, *v. a.* (trasail) To lay an extreme base.

Traseiniad, *s. m.* (trasain) A sounding greatly.

Traseiniaw, *v. a.* (trasain) To sound extremely.

Traseiniawl, *a.* (trasain) Very sonorous.

Trasen, *s. f.* (sen) An extreme reproach.

Trasênawl, *a.* (trasen) Very reproachful.

Trasênriad, *s.* (trasen) A reproaching extremely.

Trasênw, *v. a.* (trasen) To reproach extremely.

Traserch, *s. m.* (serch) Excess of fondness, a dotage, dotage.

Nid breinlaeth ond serch;
Nid ysfyrdwydd ond traserch.

There is no empire like that of love, there is no fondness—dotage. *Idyl.*

Morganwg—
Lle trosen ran o'm traserch:
Lle dewr mab, lle diwair merch.

Morganwg, to where a portion of my fondness is directed: where the son is bold, where the daughter is chaste. *D. ad Gwyn.*

Traserchawg, *a.* (traserch) Extremely loving.

Traserchawl, *a.* (traserch) Apt to dote.

Traserchiad, *s. m.* (traserch) A doting, a fondling.

Traserchu, *v. a.* (traserch) To love extremely.

Traserchus, *a.* (traserch) Apt to dote.

Traserth, *a.* (serth) Extremely precipitous; very steep.

Traserthiad, *s. m.* (traserth) A rendering extremely precipitous; a becoming very steep.

Traserthu, *v. a.* (traserth) To render extremely precipitous; to become very steep.

Trasg, *s. m.* (tra—*asg*) That is laid together.

Trasgl, *s. m.*—*pl.* *au* (trasg) A rake.

Trasiad, *s. m.* (tras) A forming a kindred; a becoming connected by kindred.

Trasoddawl, *a.* (trasawdd) Tending to sink greatly.

rasoddi, v. a. (trasawdd) To sink extremely.
 rasoddiad, s. m. (trasawdd) A sinking greatly.
 rasom, s. m. (nom) Extreme deception.
 rasomawl, a. (trasom) Extremely deceiving.
 rasomgar, a. (trasom) Extremely deceiving.
 rasomi, v. a. (trasom) To deceive extremely; to disappoint extremely.
 rasomiad, s. m. (trasom) A deceiving greatly; a disappointing extremely.
 rasom, s. m. (son) Excess of noise or talk.
 rasoniad, s. m. (trason) A talking extremely.
 rasoniaw, v. a. (trason) To talk extremely.
 rasoniawl, a. (trason) Extremely noisy.
 rasu, v. a. (tras) To connect by kindred; to become connected by kindred.
 rasur, a. (sar) Extremely sour or acid.
 rasuraw, v. a. (trasur) To sour extremely.
 rasuriad, s. m. (trasar) A souring extremely.
 raswydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (swydd) An over office or employment.
 raswyddawg, a. (traswydd) Having an over-office. s. m. One who fills an over-office.
 raswyddgar, a. (traswydd) Over-officious.
 raswyddgarwch, s. m. (traswyddgar) Over-officiousness.
 rasych, a. (sych) Extremely dry or parched.
 rasychiad, s. m. (trasych) A drying extremely.
 rasychu, v. a. (trasych) To dry extremely.
 rasyllw, s. m. (sylv) Extreme notice or regard.
 rasyllwad, s. m. (trasylv) A regarding much.
 rasyllwi, v. a. (trasylv) To notice extremely.
 rasyrn, a. (syn) Extremely concerned.
 rasyndawd, s. m. (trasyn) Extreme concern.
 rasyniad, s. m. (trasyn) Much consideration.
 rasyriaw, v. a. (trasyn) To feel extremely; to consider extremely.
 rasyriawl, a. (trasyn) Extremely sensible; of extreme consideration.
 rasyru, v. a. (trasyn) To concern or to amaze extremely; to be extremely concerned.
 rasyth, a. (syth) Extremely stiff or erect.

Y balaif, trawaf trasyn.
 Llaif ei barch yn mhob lle byth.

The president, the most forward extremely stiff, the least his respect ever in every place. D. ab Edmwnd.

rasythiad, s. m. (trasyth) A rendering very stiff or erect; a becoming very erect.
 rasythu, v. a. (trasyth) To render extremely erect; to become very erect.
 rathal, s. f. (tal) An over-payment.
 rathaliad, s. m. (trathal) An over-paying.
 rathalu, v. a. (trathal) To over-pay.
 rathawawl, a. (tanawl) Extremely expanding.
 rathaniad, s. m. (taniad) A spreading greatly.
 rathann, v. a. (tannu) To expand extremely.
 rathardd, s. m. (tardd) An excess of spring, or breaking out.
 ratharddawl, a. (trathardd) Tending to spring, or break out extremely.
 ratharddiad, s. m. (trathardd) A springing, issuing, or breaking out extremely.
 ratharddu, v. a. (trathardd) To issue greatly.
 rathasg, s. f. (tasg) An extreme task.
 rathasgawl, a. (trathasg) Being an over task.
 rathasgiad, s. m. (trathasg) A tasking much.
 rathasgu, v. a. (trathasg) To task extremely.
 rathaw, s. m. (taw) Extreme silence.
 rathebyg, a. (tebyg) Extremely similar.
 rathebygiad, s. m. (trathebyg) A rendering very similar; a becoming very like.
 rathebygu, v. a. (trathebyg) To liken much.

Trat heg, a. (teg) Extremely fair or open.
 Tratheiliwng, a. (teilwng) Extremely worthy.
 Tratheiliyngiad, s. m. (tratheiliwng) A rendering extremely worthy; to merit extremely.
 Tratheiliyngu, v. a. (tratheiliwng) To render extremely worthy; to become very worthy.
 Trathelaid, a. (talaid) Extremely elegant.
 Tratheneu, a. (teneu) Extremely thin.
 Tratheneuad, s. m. (tratheneu) A rendering extremely thin; a becoming very thin.
 Tratheneuaw, v. a. (tratheneu) To make extremely thin; to become very thin.
 Trather, a. (ter) Extremely pure or clear.
 Tratheriad, s. m. (trather) A purifying greatly.
 Tratheru, v. a. (trather) To purify extremely.
 Tratherwyn, a. (terwyn) Extremely ardent.
 Tratherwyniad, s. m. (tratherwyn) A rendering extremely ardent; a becoming very ardent.
 Tratherwynu, v. a. (tratherwyn) To render extremely ardent; to become extremely ardent.
 Tratheryll, a. (teryll) Extremely piercing.
 Trathes, s. m. (tes) Extreme warmth; extreme sun-heat.
 Trathew, a. (tew) Extremely thick.
 Trathewiad, s. m. (trathew) A thickening extremely.
 Trathewau, v. a. (trathew) To over-thicken.
 Trathewi, v. a. (trathaw) To render profoundly silent; to become very silent.

A ffrauc troch trathewys.

And the wounded Frank become profoundly silent. Gwalchmai.

Trathirion, v. a. (tirion) Extremely pleasing.
 Trathirionad, s. m. (trathirion) A rendering extremely pleasant or genial; a becoming very pleasing.
 Trathirioni, v. a. (trathirion) To render extremely pleasant; to become very pleasing.
 Trathôri, v. u. (tôri) To break extremely.
 Trathôriad, s. m. (tôriad) An over-breaking.
 Trathost, a. (tost) Extremely severe.
 Trathostur, s. m. (trathost) Extreme pity.
 Trathosturi, s. m. (trathostur) Extreme pity.
 Trathosturiad, s. m. (trathostur) A pitying extremely, a commiserating much.
 Trathosturiaw, v. a. (trathostur) To commiserate extremely.
 Trathosturiawl, a. (trathostur) Extremely commiserating; greatly pitying.
 Trathraul, s. f. (traul) Extreme consumption, wear, waste, or charge.
 Trathrenliad, s. m. (trathraul) A consuming extremely; an over-wasting.
 Trathreuliaw, v. a. (trathraul) To consume extremely; to over-waste.

Brd a fydd byd, heb wynt, heb wlaw.
 Heb ormod crudig, heb trathreuliaw;
 Tir digawn fydd an erw i saw.

The world will be a world, without wind, without rain, without too much ploughing, without consuming to extreme; sufficiency of land will one acre be for nine. Uwsgar. Myrddin.

Trathrin, s. m. (trin) Extreme striving; extreme strife or conflict.
 Trathriniad, s. m. (trathrin) A busying about extremely; a striving extremely.
 Trathriniaw, v. a. (trathrin) To strive extremely.
 Trathriniawl, a. (trathrin) Extremely bustling.
 Trathro, s. m. (tro) An extreme turn.
 Trathrôad, s. m. (trathro) A turning much.
 Trathrôawl, a. (trathro) Tending to turn much.
 Trathrol, v. a. (trathro) To turn extremely.
 Trathrwm, a. (trwm) Extremely heavy.
 Trathrwt, s. m. (trwt) Extreme noise.

- Trathrymaad, s. m. (trathrwm)** A rendering extremely heavy; a becoming very heavy.
- Trathrymâs, v. a. (trathrwm)** To render extremely heavy; to become extremely heavy.
- Trathrymder, s. m. (trathrwm)** Extreme heaviness or pressure.
- Trathrystiad, s. m. (trathrwt)** A making an extreme noise or tumult.
- Trathrystiaw, v. a. (trathrwt)** To make an extreme noise or tumult.
- Trathrystiawl, a. (trathrwt)** Extremely noisy.
- Trathrwl, s. m. (twf)** Extreme growth.
- Trathrwl, s. m. (twg)** Extreme prosperity.
- Trathrwl, s. m.—pl. trathyrau (twr)** An extreme heap or aggregate.
- Trathrwl, s. m. (twrf)** Extreme tumult.
- Trathwym, a. (twym)** Extremely warm.
- Trathwymuaw, v. a. (trathwymyn)** To heat extremely; to become extremely hot.
- Trathwymiad, s. m. (trathwymyn)** A heating extremely.
- Trathwymyn, a. (trathwym)** Extremely hot.
- Trathyciad, s. m. (trathwg)** A thriving, increasing, or prospering extremely.
- Trathycianau, v. a. (trathyciant)** To cause extreme prosperity; to become very prosperous.
- Trathycianus, a. (trathyciant)** Extremely prosperous or successful.
- Trathyciant, s. m. (trathwg)** Extreme increase.
- Trathyciaw, v. n. (trathwg)** To increase extremely, to be very prosperous.
- Trathyfawl, a. (trathwfl)** Of extreme growth.
- Trathyfâd, s. m. (trathwfl)** An overgrowing.
- Trathyfiant, s. m. (trathwfl)** An overgrowth.
- Trathyfu, v. a. (trathwfl)** To grow extremely.
- Trathylawd, a. (tylawd)** Extremely poor.
- Trathylodedd, s. m. (trathylawd)** Great poverty.
- Trathylodi, v. n. (trathylawd)** To become very poor. *s. m. Extreme poverty.*

Dau anghwyllyd byd, trachyfoeth a thrathylodi.

The two indiscretions of the world, extreme wealth and extreme poverty. *Adage.*

- Triathyn, a. (tyn)** Extremely tight, or strained.
- Triathyniad, s. m. (trathyn)** An over-tightening.
- Triathynau, v. a. (trathyn)** To over-strain.
- Triathynra, s. m. (trathyn)** Over-tightness.
- Triathynr, a. (tyner)** Extremely tender.
- Triathynr, v. a. (trathynr)** To render extremely tender; to become very tender.
- Triathyniad, s. m. (trathyn)** An over-pulling.
- Triathynu, v. a. (trathyn)** To over-pull; to drag.
- Triathryfawl, a. (trathwfl)** Very tumultuous.
- Triathryfiad, s. m. (trathwfl)** A making an extreme tumult.
- Triathryfu, v. a. (trathwfl)** To make an extreme tumult or turmoil.
- Triathryriad, s. m. (trathwr)** An over-heaping.
- Triathryru, v. a. (trathwr)** To over-heap.
- Triathrywyll, a. (tywyll)** Extremely dark.
- Triathrywylliad, s. m. (trathrywyll)** A darkening extremely.
- Triathrywyllu, v. a. (trathrywyll)** To darken extremely.
- Triathrywyllwch, s. (trathrywyll)** Great darkness.
- Trân, v. a. (tra)** To pass over, to go beyond; to go through; to bore.
- Traul, s. f.—pl. treulion (tra—ul)** Diffusion; wear, waste, consumption; expence, cost, charge, or disbursement. *Traul daint ac ystylys*, expence of food and raiment: *Traul yr haul*, the sun's course.

Da traul cetahw a weyrd traul dy.
Gold is the cost of a penny that saves the cost of ten. *Adg.*

Edifar cybydd am traul.

A miser is sorry for the expence. *Adg.*

Traul heb ataf a ddanfonyst.

A consuming answer to me they were wont to send. *Cynidra.*

Traw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tra) An advance, a progress, a lead, education; a distant, a farther, or other side.

Hol dwf o draw t'r adon.

To fetch water from the other side of the river. *Adg.*

Edrych yn y dych dy draw,
Ath wneub yn cethlawn.

Behold in the mirror thy adomance, and thy countenance becoming ugly. *D. of Gwyn.*

Aeth h'n ddyffion o'r tag.

Rhyddid a'r fy rhodod.

Aeth yn dder ag a fegh.

Eriond, taw o'r yw'r taw.

He bewaned me of my jewels of humpson apert; he bewaned me in my course: he has fairly gone with all I ever treasured, &c. Lesson is the severe dealing! *Gwr. ab Iefryn, m. v. lant.*

Traw, a. (tra) Advancing; progressive; leading, teaching. *I ba te yr ei di?* Where art thou going? *O, draw draw, O, a good way yonder.*

Diofryd a roddaf—

Drow ei godu'n draw golen.

I dyf gwynl-gau gen.

A vow I will give, for leading it an over-running task to me as the child's winter-dance. *Ido Gwr.*

Traw, adv. (tra) Beyond, over, on the other side, yonder.

Treiddion off b m a Morgust.

Traw ddaer; cyngor cyngorant.

Trath ymdal yn hith aethchian.

Traw a bryn a phawr a phant.

Traw o ladd tryfan all Rhodod.

May we penetrate; that is I and Morgust, beyond to me the council of correlatives; enjelas a journey school of flagging, over strand and hill and humpson and rule, a progress that none will hinder expect even as Rhodod. *Conely.*

Trawaeth, s. m. (traw) Advancement, progression; that comes forward; a circumstance; leading, or bringing onward; education.

Bwrlodd a mewn ddyffwch.

Brad gelyniath, trawaeth trach.

It threw me into the sadness of treacherous unity, is a fortunate circumstance. *Gwr. Owen ab Gwyn.*

Trawaid, a. (traw) Progressive; conducive.

Trawawl, a. (traw) Tending to bring around; disciplinary.

Trawd, s. m.—pl. trodion (tra) A transit, a come, a pass; a journey.

Nid oes ddaer, dyn gwyn draw.

O'r gwr an gwr madden meddwl.

There is no prophecy, oh man of miserable course, that is made to forgive drunkenness. *Ido Gwr.*

Traw frys, o'r lly llys dawns dawns.

Traw drawd y gwynlodd wryd fawd fawd.

—Archad Ddaer o'r dda.

Through haste, his splendid court anxiously longed for, drew the range of the imagination, through the prospering of law, I pray to God to take his part. *G. ab M. ab Iefryn.*

Gled a dard a dard aethgwr.

Glyw ei ryw, ei ryw aethgwr.

A leading one and a hero on the dreadful course, it is a sure to be supreme, he that guides the conflagration. *Llywelyn Pwll.*

Trawdad, s. m.—pl. t. an (traw—tad) A leading father; a patriarch.

Trawd, s. m. (tra) A transit; a move onward; a pass; a penetration.

Trawdysg, s. m. (traw—dysg) A leading instruction; fundamental instruction; doctrine.

Arwodd fardd bardd yn mhych bryd.

A thrawdysg adraw iddysg.

A conducting hard handsome in every course, and a sure & profound learning to them. *Ido. Rhodod, m. v. lant.*

Trawed, s. m. (traw) Advancing; the state of being over or at the top.

Trawedig, a. (trawed) Being advanced, disciplined.

Trawedigaeth, s. m. (trawedig) Discipline.

Trawedydd, s. m.—pl. l. ion (trawed) A disciplinarian.

Trawen, s. f. (traw) That is over, or esp.

Owain—

Dygepallir iddo o dir Aledad Goglydd;

Draig yw yn dyhadd drawen ya y Dehen.

Owain, to him, homage will be given from the land of Aledad in the North; he is a leader stirring incursion in the South.

Owain's son.

Traweniad, s. m. (trawen) An over-passing; an over-riding; immersion.

Trawenn, v. a. (trawen) To pass or rise over.

Trawf, s. m. (traw) An advance, pass, or turn over.

Trawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (traw) An advancing, a forwarding; a rearing, educating, or maturing; a going over; a surpassing.

Y fopelchen—

Tref awawya yw'r twiawya tan,

Twr adall y trawidenn.

These sheeth, they thick both to the dwelling of the spring, the tower of the edifice of competition.

It is the tower.

Trawiadawl, a. (trawiad) Tending to effect an advance or forwardness; instructive.

Trawiadau, v. a. (trawiad) To make an advance or progress; to educate; to effect a passing over.

Trawiadur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trawiad) One who advances, a forwarder; one who educates; one who goes over, or beyond; one who surpasses.

Y fopelchen—

Twydr aw, trawiadur aw.

The strength of robust champion, the master of the art of love.

It is the tower.

Trawial, s. m.—pl. t. au (traw) A sneaking.

Trawialu, v. a. (trawial) To sneeze.

Trawiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trawiad) One who causes to advance, one who perfects; an instructor.

Trawien, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (traw) A vale, a defile or pass, between mountains.

Trawn, s. m. (traw) That is over or superior.

Trawo, adv. (traw) On the distance; on the farther side; on the other side; over, beyond.

Chweddol pob y lant a'i dyco drawo.

Let every body gather the bridge that brings him over.

Adaga.

traws, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tra) A transverse direction; a traverse; a cross or refractory one. *a.* Adverse, cross. *Torasant ar eu traws gan ddig,* they burst themselves with rage.—It is prefixed in composition.

Mi reddi hwn, wriddi hwnnw,

Erlodd led o droed i draws.

He, who is mealy and generous, never gave the breadth of his foot to the forward.

D. Nonconwy.

Angen y gyhydded draws yw bas nawall; a hyd pennall o bed-war i an tan ar bynnyth.

The characteristic of the cross metricity is a verse of nine syllables; and the length of the stanza from four to sixteen verses.

Barddas.

Trawion, all Meirion mawredd, au ofeg,

Traw mawredd ddrwg dyf gwynedd.

Forward ones, like Meirion of magnificence, of the same design, as the noblemen come greatly fair of combining water rolling.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

awsachwyn, s. m. (achwyn) A counter complaint. *v. a.* To recriminate.

awsachwynawl, a. (trawsachwyn) Recriminating

Trawsachwyniad, s. m. (trawsachwyn) A recrimination; a recriminating.

Trawsaddyg, s. m. (addyg) A contrary doctrine

Trawsaddysiad, s. m. (trawsaddyg) A teaching in opposition.

Trawsaddysu, v. a. (trawsaddyg) To instruct contrarily, to teach in opposition.

Trawsagawr, s. m. (agawr) A transverse opening. *v. a.* To open across.

Trawsagorawl, a. (trawsagawr) Tending to open transversely.

Trawsagori, v. a. (trawsagawr) To open across; to become open across.

Trawsagoriad, s. m. (trawsagawr) An opening transversely.

Trawsald, a. (traw) Apt to be contrary.

Trawsair, s. m.—pl. trawsairiau (traw—gair) A metonymy.

Trawdyle, s. m. (tyle) The cross way or upper end of a dwelling.

Trawsamcan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amcan) A cross purpose; an adverse design.

Trawsamcaniad, s. m. (trawsamcan) A purposing or designing adversely.

Trawsamcanu, v. a. (trawsamcan) To pursue a cross purpose.

Trawsariad, s. m. (ariad) A cross-ploughing.

Trawsaru, v. a. (aru) To cross-plough.

Trawsbwyth, s. m. (pwyth) A cross-stitch.

Trawsbwythaw, v. a. (trawsbwyth) To cross-stitch, to overcast.

Trawsbwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trawsbwyth) A cross-stitching or overcasting.

Trawchwedi, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwedi) A hyperbaton.

Trawschwedliad, s. m. (trawschwedi) A speaking contradictory expressions.

Trawschwedlu, v. a. (trawschwedi) To utter adverse expressions; to speak in contradiction.

Trawsder, s. m. (traws) Crossness, adverseness.

Trawdeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. au (teyrn) An usurper

Trawdeyrnodd, s. m. (trawdeyrn) Usurpation.

Gwrthawr Gwrthawr a wneddu y Gwrthawr gyntaf fy yna hon, ya gwrthawr iddo ya ni drawdeyrnodd.

Gwrthawr Gwrthawr invited the Gwrthawr first into this island, as auxiliaries for him to his usurpation.

Trydydd.

Trawdori, v. a. (tôri) To cut a cross cut.

Trawdoriad, s. m. (tôriad) A cross-cutting.

Trawdyn, s. m. (tya) That is pulled cross-wise.

Trawdymiad, s. m. (trawdyn) A pulling cross-wise; a distorting.

Trawdynu, v. a. (trawdyn) To distort; to draw aside; to pull cross-wise.

Trawddawd, s. m. (dawd) A transverse position.

Trawddodawl, a. (trawddawd) Transpositional.

Trawddodi, v. a. (trawddawd) To transpose.

Trawddodiad, s. m. (trawddawd) An anathesis; a metathesis; transposition.

Trawddwyn, s. m. (dwyn) Transportation.

Trawddygiad, s. m. (dygiad) Transportation.

Trawedig, a. (traw) Being crossed.

Trawodd, s. m. (traw) The state of being transverse, adverse, or cross; crossness, refractoriness, forwardness.

Trawelfen, s. f.—pl. t. au (elfen) A contrary element.

Trawelfeniad, s. m. (trawelfen) Transubstantiation, transelementation.

Trawelfennu, v. a. (trawelfen) To transubstantiate.

Trawelfydd, s. m. (elfydd) A contrary element.

Trawselfyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trawselfydd) Transubstantiation, transelementation.

Trawselfyddu, *v. a.* (trawselfydd) To transubstantiate.

Trawsenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enw) Metonymy.

Trawsenwad, *s. m.* (trawsenw) Transnominatio; a forming a metonymy.

Trawsenwawl, *a.* (trawsenw) Metonymical.

Trawsenwl, *v. a.* (trawsenw) To form a metonymy

Trawsfalch, *a.* (balch) Frowardly-proud.

Trawsfalchedd, *s. m.* (trawsfalch) Froward pride

Trawsfarn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (barn) A cross judgment, a contradictory opinion.

Trawsfarniad, *s. m.* (trawsfarn) A judging adversely; a contrary decision.

Trawsfarnu, *v. a.* (trawsfarn) To judge adversely

Trawsfedd, *s. m.* (medd) Wrong possession.

Trawsfeddiannawl, *a.* (trawsfeddiant) Having possession wrongfully.

Trawsfeddiannu, *v. a.* (trawsfeddiant) To possess wrongfully; to usurp.

Trawsfeddiant, *s. m.* (trawsfedd) Usurpation.

Trawsfeddu, *v. a.* (trawsfedd) To possess adversely, to possess wrongfully.

Trawsfwng, *a.* (blwng) Frowardly-sullen.

Trawsfor, *a.* (mor) Being across the sea.

Trawsforawl, *a.* (trawfor) Transmarine.

Trawsforedig, *a.* (trawfor) Being rendered transmarine.

Trawsfraint, *s. m.*—*pl. trawsfreinnian* (braint) Usurpation of right.

Gortheyra Gorthema a roddes lldel fab Gotta, o drawsfraint, unbeneath Ynys Frydala.

Gortheyra Gorthema gave to his son Gotta, by usurpation, the monarchy of the Isle of Britain. *Triwedd.*

Trawsfreinniad, *s. m.* (trawsfraint) An usurping of right.

Trawsfreinniaw, *v. a.* (trawsfraint) To usurp a right.

Trawsfreinniawl, *a.* (trawsfraint) Relating to an usurped right.

Trawsfud, *s. m.* (mud) A transit; migration.

Trawsfudaw, *v. a.* (trawsfud) To emigrate.

Trawsfudawl, *a.* (trawsfud) Migratory.

Trawsfudiad, *s. m.* (trawsfud) Transmotion; a migrating.

Trawsgainc, *s. f.*—*pl. trawsgaincian* (cainc) A cross-bough.

Trawsgan, *s. f.* (can) An adverse song; a satire.

Trawsganiad, *s. m.* (trawsgan) A satirizing.

Trawsgannu, *v. a.* (trawsgan) To satirize.

Trawsgerdded, *s. m.* (cerdded) Transmigration. *v. a.* To transmigrate.

Trawsgerddediad, *s. m.* (trawsgerdded) A transmigration.

Trawsglud, *s. m.* (clud) Transportation.

Trawsgludaw, *v. a.* (trawsglud) To transport.

Trawsgludiad, *s. m.* (trawsglud) Transportation.

Trawsglwm, *s. m.*—*pl. trawsglymau* (clwm) A cross-knot; a node.

Trawsglwyd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (clwyd) Cross hurdle.

Trawsglwydd, *s. m.* (clwydd) A transportation.

Trawsglwyddaw, *v. a.* (trawsglwydd) To transport

Trawsglwyddawl, *a.* (trawsglwydd) Transporting.

Trawsglwyddiad, *s. m.* (trawsglwydd) A transporting.

Trawsgryf, *a.* (cryf) Frowardly strong.

Trawsgymeriad, *s. m.* (cymeriad) Metalepsia.

Trawsgymeryd, *v. a.* (cymeryd) To take or to accept adversely.

Trawsgynnal, *v. a.* (cynnal) To hold adversely.

Trawsgynnaliad, *s. m.* (trawsgynnal) A holding or supporting adversely.

Trawsgynghanedd, *s. f.* (cynghanedd) A contrasted consonancy.

Trawsgynghaneddiad, *s. m.* (trawsgynghanedd) A forming a contrasted consonancy.

Trawsgynghaneddu, *v. a.* (trawsgynghanedd) To form a contrasted consonancy.

Trawshediad, *s. m.* (hediad) Transvolation.

Trawsiad, *s. m.* (traws) A crossing; a putting crosswise.

Trawsineb, *s. m.* (traws) Adverseness, frowardness.

A wyr nab drawslach setch.

Does any body know the frowardness of love? I am Dyl.

Trawslath, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (liath) A bar or beam placed transversely; a toft of a boat.

Trawslathiad, *s. m.* (trawslath) A laying a transverse beam or toft.

Trawslathu, *v. a.* (trawslath) To lay a transverse beam; to fix a toft.

Trawslëad, *s. m.* (lîead) Translocation.

Trawslinell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (linell) A cross line.

Trawslusg, *s. m.* (llusg) Transverse trailing. *a. Transversely-drawing. Cynghanedd drawing, a transversely trailing consonancy.*

Trawslusgaw, *v. a.* (trawslusg) To drag across.

Trawslusgiad, *s. m.* (trawslusg) A dragging across.

Trawslyw, *s.* (llyw) An adverse guide or steersman.

Trawslywiad, *s. m.* (trawsllyw) A guiding adversely; a misgoverning.

Trawslywiau, *v. a.* (trawsllyw) To guide contrarily; to steer across; to govern frowardly.

Trawsosawd, *s. m.* (goesawd) To transpose.

Trawsosodawl, *a.* (trawsosawd) Transposing.

Trawsosodi, *v. a.* (trawsosawd) To transpose.

Trawsosodiad, *s. m.* (trawsosawd) Metathesis; a transposition.

Trawsrwym, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwym) A crossbar

Trawsrwymaw, *v. a.* (trawsrwym) To bind across.

Trawsrwymawl, *a.* (trawsrwym) Relating to cross binding.

Trawsrwymiad, *s.* (trawsrwym) A binding across.

Trawsryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhyw) A cross breed.

Trawsrywiad, *s. m.* (trawsryw) A transsection.

Trawsrywiau, *v. a.* (trawsryw) To transsect.

Trawst, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (traws) A rafter.

Trawstiad, *s. m.* (trawst) A laying a rafter.

Trawstlaw, *v. a.* (trawst) To lay a rafter.

Trawsu, *v. a.* (traws) To render cross or adverse.

Trawswch, *s. f.*—*pl. trawswych* (traw—swch) A whisker. *Gwas heb drawswch cras, a yfed without mustaches.*

Trawswyr, *a.* (gŵyr) Transversely oblique.

Trawswyrw, *v. a.* (trawswyr) To render transversely oblique.

Trawswyrwawl, *a.* (trawswyr) Tending to transverse obliquity.

Trawswyredd, *s. m.* (trawswyr) Transverse obliquity.

Trawsryriad, *s. m.* (trawswyr) A turning transversely oblique.

Trawsylwedd, *s. m.* (traw—sylwedd) A contrast substance.

Trawsylweddiad, *s. m.* (trawsylwedd) Transubstantiation.

Trawsylweddu, *v. a.* (trawsylwedd) To transubstantiate.

Trawsymddwyn, *s. m.* (ymddwyn) A metaphor.

Trawsymmod, *s. m.* (ymmod) A moving over, moving adversely.

rawsymmodawl, a. (trawsymmod) Tending to move adversely.

rawsymmodi, v. a. (trawsymmod) To move adversely.

rawsymmodiad, s. m. (trawsymmod) A moving adversely; transmotion.

rawsymud, v. a. (traw—symud) To transpose.

rawsymudawl, a. (trawsymud) Transposing.

rawsymudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trawsymud) A transposition.

rawsymymud, s. m. (ymsymud) A mutual moving over; a self moving over.

awsymymudaw, v. a. (trawsymymud) To move over mutually; to move one's self over.

awsymymudawl, a. (trawsymymud) Mutually moving over; self-transporting.

awsymymudiad, s. m. (trawsymymud) A mutually moving over; a moving one's self over.

rawu, v. a. (traw) To forward, to lead onward; to mature, to perfect; to cause to excel.

*Eirio, trawu, Daw tri: O Arglwydd;
Erglŷw ar fy ngwaddl!*

Intercede, make perfect, Triune God; O Lord, hasten to my prayer!
H. D. ab Iŷon.

rawu, a. (traw) Tending to bring forward.

awraw, v. a. (trawu) To render progressive; to render instructive; to become instructive.

awrawydd, s. m. (trawu) Instructiveness.

aymanerch, s. m. (ymanerch) Excess of mutual greeting.

ymannos, v. a. (ymannos) Mutually to greet over-much.

ymannos, s. m. (ymannos) Extreme self-excitation.

ymannos, v. a. (ymannos) To excite one's self extremely.

ymaraws, s. m. (ymaraws) Excess of mutual forbearance.

ymaraws, v. a. (ymaraws) Mutually to forbear extremely.

ymbarotod, s. m. (ymbarotod) Extreme mutual preparation; extreme self-preparation.

ymbarotol, v. a. (ymbarotol) Mutually to prepare over-much; to prepare one's self over-much.

ymboeni, v. a. (ymboeni) Mutually to afflict severely; to take extreme pains.

ymboeniad, s. m. (ymboeni) Mutually afflicting or toiling extremely.

ymdaith, s. f. (ymdaith) An excess of travelling.

ymdaithaw, v. a. (traymdaith) To travel ver-much.

ymdrosi, v. a. (ymdrosi) Mutually to drive ver-much; to over-hurry one's self.

ymdynawl, a. (ymdynawl) Over-contentious.

ymdyniad, s. m. (ymdyniad) Extreme contention; a contending over-much.

ymdynu, v. a. (ymdynu) To contend much.

ymddadled, s. m. (ymddadled) Extreme mutual disputation.

ymddadliad, s. m. (ymddadliad) A mutually spouting extremely.

ymddadlu, v. a. (ymddadlu) Mutually to dispute extremely.

ymdderiad, s. m. (ymdderiad) A mutually ranging extremely.

ymdderu, v. a. (ymdderu) Mutually to wrangle extremely.

ymddiriad, s. m. (ymddiriad) An over-confiding

ymddiried, v. a. (ymddiried) To confide over-much.

ymddwyn, s. m. (ymddwyn) An over-bearing one's self.

ymddyn, v. a. (ymddyn) To over-bear one's self.

ymddygiad, s. m. (ymddygiad) An over-caring one's self.

ymegniad, s. m. (ymegniad) Over-exertion.

ymegniaw, v. a. (ymegniaw) To over-exert one's self.

Traymegniawl, a. (ymegniawl) Over-exerting.

Traymerlid, s. m. (ymerlid) An extreme mutual persecution.

Traymerliad, v. a. (ymerliad) Mutually to persecute extremely.

Traymerliadiad, s. m. (traymerliad) A persecuting one another extremely.

Traymestyn, s. m. (ymestyn) An over-stretch of one's self.

Traymestynawl, a. (traymestyn) Tending to be over-stretching.

Traymestyniad, s. m. (traymestyn) An over-stretching or over-extending of one's self.

Traymgais, s. m. (ymgais) An over-attempt.

Traymgaisiad, s. m. (traymgais) An over-attempting, or over-exerting.

Traymgaisawl, v. a. (traymgais) To over-exert.

Traymgaisiad, a. (traymgais) Tending to over-attempt; apt to over-exert.

Traymlid, s. m. (ymlid) An over-pursuit.

Traymlidiad, s. m. (traymlid) An over-pursuing.

Traymlidiawl, v. a. (traymlid) To over-pursue.

Traymlidiawl, a. (traymlid) Apt to over-pursue.

Traymoedi, v. a. (ymoedi) Mutually to delay over-much; to keep one's self away over-much.

Traymoediad, s. m. (ymoediad) A mutually delaying over-much; a keeping one's self away over-much.

Traymorchestawl, a. (ymorchestawl) Tending to exult extremely in an exploit.

Traymorchestiad, s. m. (ymorchestiad) An exulting extremely in an exploit.

Traymorchestu, v. a. (ymorchestu) To exult extremely in an exploit.

Traymryson, s. m. (ymryson) Extreme competition or emulation.

Traymrysonawl, a. (traymryson) Very emulous.

Traymrysoni, v. a. (traymryson) To engage in extreme competition.

Traymrysoniad, s. m. (traymryson) Extreme competition, or emulation.

Traymsenawl, a. (ymsenawl) Mutually apt to reproach over-much.

Traymseniad, s. m. (ymseniad) A mutually reproaching over-much; a reproaching one's self extremely.

Traymsennu, v. a. (ymseanu) Mutually to reproach over-much; to reproach one's self extremely.

Traymsoddawl, a. (ymsoddawl) Apt to sink one's self extremely.

Traymsoddi, v. a. (ymsoddi) To sink one's self extremely.

Traymsoddiad, s. m. (ymsoddiad) A sinking one's self extremely.

Traymsythawl, a. (ymythawl) Apt to make one's self extremely erect.

Traymsythiad, s. m. (ymythiad) A making one's self extremely erect.

Traymsythu, v. a. (ymythu) To make one's self extremely erect.

Traymwadawl, a. (ymwadawl) Of extreme self-denial; mutually denying greatly.

Traymwadiad, s. m. (ymwadiad) A denying one's self extremely.

Traymwadu, v. a. (ymwadn) To deny one's self extremely.

Tre, s. f. (ty—rhe) A resort; a homestead; a hamlet; a town.

Trebaried, Tredegar, manions so called.

Trec, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ty—rhec) An implement; harness gear.

Trec men, cart harness.

Trechad, *s. m.* (tree) A furnishing, a harnessing.
Trechaw, *v. a.* (tree) To furnish, to equip out.
Trechawl, *a.* (tree) Furnishing, harnessing.
Trechedig, *a.* (trechad) Furnished, harnessed.
Trechwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* trechwyr (tree—gwr) A furnisher, a harnesser, a dresser out.
Trecyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (tree) An implement, a tool.
Trech, *a.* (tre—ech) Superior, passing; of superior power: It is generally used for *trechach*, stronger, more powerful.

Trech gwladnog arglywydd:
 Trech gieu no gwlad.

A country is more powerful than a prince; a great man is more powerful than a country. *Adage.*

Trech arfer nag arfaeth.
 Habit is stronger than resolution. *Adage.*

Trech uwgen no deuis.

Necessity is stronger than choice. *Adage.*

Trech dygwylld no deall.

Chance is more powerful than wit. *Adage.*

He that is trechaf troubled.

He that is strongest let him oppress. *Adage.*

Trech a golb no gwlod.

Stronger is he who obtains than who keeps. *Adage.*

Trechad, *s. m.* (trech) A getting the better.
Trechawl, *a.* (trech) Vanquishing, conquering.
Trechedig, *a.* (trech) Vanquished, conquered.
Trechedd, *s.* (trech) Superiority; stronger state.
Trechlad, *s. m.*—*pl.* trechlad (trech) An overcoming one, a vanquisher, a victor.

Arddwyrf naf—
 Aerdorf gori gwlad derwyn at naid
 I gyntaf ar gyntaf trechlad.

I will extol a chief, the strength of the slaughtering band, whose leap is ardently fierce to deprecate on the security of conquerors. *Lt. F. Moch, i Hadr.*

Trechianawl, *a.* (trechiant) Overpowering.
Trechianu, *v. a.* (trechiant) To obtain superiority, to obtain a conquest.
Trechianus, *a.* (trechiant) Overpowering.
Trechiant, *s. m.* (trech) An overcoming.
Trechryni, *s. m.* (trech—rhym) Aptitude for superiority; ambition.

Dychyreh cyfarwydd; dychyfarwyd a nai;
 O ddechryni y nai, ydd yn trechadwy.

The informed will resort; I have been visited; owing to the passion for superiority of the three, I have been consumed. *Gwalchmai.*

Trechu, *v. a.* (trech) To overpower, to overcome; to conquer; to surpass; to be superior.
Trechwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* trechwyr (trech—gwr) One who overcomes, a vanquisher.

Tred, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* *i.* (tre—ed) A course, or place of resort; a hamlet.—*Cod Andred, Caer Andred*, the Weald of Kent: *Tred Eileirch*, a district on Rumney in Monmouthshire, called by the English Swanton.

Tredd, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* *au* (tre—edd) That is over, that is taken off or from; a crop, or growth; corn; also the same as *treth*, contribution of corn; a tribute, or tax.

Tref, *a. f.*—*pl.* *t.* *ydd* (tre) A dwelling place; a homestead; a hamlet; a township; a town. *Pwy ydd yn nhref?* Who is at home? It forms the names of many places, as *Tref Ithel*, Ithelham; *Tref*, Hamburg; and the like. As the name of a single house it answers to the English *Ham*.

Nid tref nod nef.

There is no dwelling place but heaven. *Adage.*

Ni châr morwyn nab o'i thref.

A damsel loves not a youth of her own hamlet. *Adage.*

Pointe rhaeddi a fyd yn nab tref; y nar yn gyntaf a y bedwaredd yn borth i'r tref.

Four dampsteads there are in every hamlet: the three houses and the fourth as pasture to the three. *W. L. L.*

Trefa, *s. f.*—*pl.* trefeydd (tre) A place of resort assembly, or dwelling. *Trefa y tylaith* *leg.* a fairy circle: *Trefa o yd*, a thrave of corn; also a quantity of sheaves laid on the threshing-floor.
Trefad, *s. f.* (tref) A domicile, a habitation; a dwelling, or inhabiting.

Trefad fy hantaf o'i hantaf.

The dwelling of my ancestor and his dominion. *Dr. Sear.*

Cynyddedd llawr llwyr trefad.

Over the ground had accumulated complete inhabitation. *Gwalchmai.*

Trefan, *s. f.* *dim.* (tref) A small hamlet.
Trefawg, *a.* (tref) Having a home, or town.
Trefawl, *a.* (tref) Relating to a home, or town.
Trefedig, *a.* (trefad) Settled, inhabited; colonised.
Trefedigion, settlers, or colonisers.

Trefedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* *au* (trefedig) The act of settling, or colonizing; the state of being settled, a colony.

Trefgordd, *s. f.* (tref—cordd) The round or line of a hamlet, a township; community.

Trefnod, *s. m.*—*pl.* trefnod (tref) That makes a home; that dwelleth; that is domestic: a sparrow.

Trefnannawl, *a.* (trefnant) Belonging to habitation; or habitation.

Trefnannu, *v. a.* (trefnant) To form an habitation, to form a habitation.

Trefnant, *s. m.* (tref) Habitation, habitation.

Trefnig, *a.* (tref) Homely, domestic. *Gw. Dry.* a domestic man.

Trefnawg, *a.* (tref) Tending to turn about. *Gwefian trefnawg*, pointing lips.

Trefnys, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* *oedd* (tref—lys) A court but

Trefn, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* *oedd* (trefn) The state of being disposed in connection; arrangement, system, order.

Hawdd duffer o drefn.

It is easy to accomplish by good order. *Adage.*

Nid oes yn effwrdd a chian trefn ddi.

There is no bell but the want of good order. *Adage.*

Trefnadwy, *a.* (trefn) Capable of arrangement.

Trefnau, *s. pl.* *aggr.* (trefn) Utensils, implement.

Llawysgaru trefnaudd

Is a trefnaudd,

A trefnaudd.

A chaotic heap.

They decorated stoves, houses and streets, and rooms in provision rooms. *Trefnaudd, Llawn yr Ardd.*

Y bradd leuaf blaen yr eiddod yn arbenig o'r ych can, a'r ffrwyd o'i.

The youngest brother owns the principal instrument, and the implements. *Gwalchmai.*

Trefnawl, *a.* (trefn) Orderly, systematic.

Trefnedig, *a.* (trefn) Ordered, systematic.

Trefnedaeth, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* *au* (trefnedydd) Regulation, adjustment; ordinance.

Trefnfawr, *a.* (trefn) Well-ordered.

Trefnig, *a.* (trefn) Orderly, well-ordered.

Trefnigwrch, *s. m.* (trefnigwr) Orderliness.

Trefniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* *au* (trefn) A regulation, arranging, or ordering.

Trefniadu, *v. a.* (trefniad) To make an arrangement, order, system, or regulation.

Trefniannawl, *a.* (trefniant) Systematical.

Trefniannu, *v. a.* (trefniant) To systematise.

Trefniant, *s. m.* (trefn) System.

Trefniawd, *s. m.* (trefn) Regulation.

Trefnawdr, s. m.—pl. trefniadron (trefniawdr) A regulator; a systemizer.

*Trefnawdr, llwyr hyawdr flocer a huan,
Trefniad a trefniad, o fyrr amcas,
Trefnau trefniadus ganau a gas.*

*These regulator, perfect organizer of moon and sun, then didst
originate and then didst form, by simple design, the surerstrained
powers of the lips that sing.* Carnodyn.

Trefnid, s. m.—pl. t. au (trefn) Arrangement; management; disposal; settlement; order.
Trefniadaeth, s. m. (trefnid) The act of arranging, managing, or ordering; management.

*Gwraig hysedd a folir am trefniadaeth, a'i gofal dros ei theulu,
a'i canwr at ei gwr a'i plith.*

*A married woman is to be praised on account of management,
and her care for her family, and her love to her husband, and her
children.* Barddas.

Trefnidaw, v. a. (trefnid) To make an arrangement, or disposition; to manage.
Trefnidawl, a. (trefnid) Economical.
Trefnidd, s. m. (trefnid) Economy.
Trefniadiad, s. m. (trefnid) An economizing.
Trefnidwr, s. m.—pl. trefnidwyr (trefnid—gwr) An economist; a manager.
Trefnidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trefnid) An economist, a manager.
Trefnidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trefniad) One who disposes, or puts in order; a disposer.
Trefniddeb, s. m. (trefniaw) Orderliness.
Trefnidder, s. m. (trefniaw) Orderliness.
Trefnidra, s. m. (trefniaw) Orderliness.
Trefnoli, v. a. (trefniaw) To render orderly.
Trefnu, v. a. (trefn) To dispose, to arrange, to connect or to put in order; to regulate; to manage; to appoint, to settle.

*Trefniad o'ch foledd foledd gwyn:
Trefniad o'ch, a myr foledd dylun;
Trefniad dylun foledd o'ch foledd archun;
Trefniad wera foledd, foledd archun.*

*Those made in concert declare thy praise: thou hast regulated
stars, and seas of fluctuating tide; thou hast regulated the ample
earth with its surface all complete; thou hast regulated the dark
region of hell, with respect to Satan.* Carnodyn.

Trefnus, a. (trefn) Being arranged, put in order, or disposed; orderly, methodical; well arranged, being in good order, compact, neat, decent.
Trefnusaw, v. a. (trefnus) To render orderly, to put in good order.
Trefnusdeb, s. m. (trefnus) Orderliness.
Trefnusder, s. m. (trefnus) Orderliness.
Trefnusdra, s. m. (trefnus) Orderliness.
Trefnussedd, s. m. (trefnus) Orderliness.
Trefnusrwydd, s. m. (trefnus) Orderliness.
Trefnwr, s. m.—pl. trefnwyr (trefn—gwr) One who regulates, or arranges, an orderer.
Trefnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trefn) An orderer.
Trefnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trefnydd) The practice of an economist.
Trefnyddiadaeth, s. m. (trefnydd) Economy.
Trefnyddiaw, v. a. (trefnydd) To economize.
Trefred, s. f. (tref—rheb) An inhabited region; a homestead, a domicile, a habitation.

Gauw ddiogelir yn shrefred.

Security is obtained in an inhabited place. Adage.

Good back yn shrefred no mawr yn alldred.

Better the little in an inhabited place than the great in a wilderness. Adage.

Trestad, s. f. (tref—tad) Patrimony, heritage.

*Caranmael oedd ddiddid:
Ar oedd ddiddidol trestad,
A gawys Caranmael.*

*Caranmael was void of ambition; and clear from every claim
the patrimony, which Caranmael did seek.* Llywarch Hen.

VOL. II.

Trestadaeth, s. f. (trestad) A patrimony.

Trestadawg, a. (trestad) Having a patrimony, or heritage; an inheritor. *s. m.—pl. trestadoglon.* One who has a patrimony, one in possession of a paternal estate; an heir.

Myd ei gwnathof ei yn trestadawg.

I myself have made him possessed of an inheritance.

Draut y Breninordd.

Trestadawl, a. (trestad) Patrimonial, hereditary.
Trestadiad, s. m. (trestad) A forming a patrimony or heritage.

Trestadoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (trestadawg) A female who inherits; a heiress.

Trestadu, v. a. (trestad) To form a patrimony.

Trestadwr, s. m.—pl. trestadwyr (trestad—gwr) One who establishes a patrimony.

Trefn, v. a. (tref) To form a place of resort; to make a home; to inhabit.

Treid, s. m.—pl. t. au (traid) A decreasing, or abating, a diminution; an ebbing.

Trelaw, v. a. (traid) To decrease, to lessen; to abate; to ebb.

Tregarawg Ddolydd,

Trelaw fy ngherydd!

Merchwr Crenor, lessen my chastisement!

Gwalchmai.

Trelaw Goronwy, trafo modyn medd!

Cof gwyn o'ch llywyr fawr!

*Goronwy to be taken away, the tide of mind will turn: Sad the
reflection that he should be completely dead!*

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Trelawl, a. (traid) Tending to decrease, lessen, or abate; ebbing, neapy.

Treiddad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tred) A coursing; a resorting.

Treiddaw, v. a. (tred) To course, to range.

Y cysyllawg—

Trest big, hen goodwig a gar,

Trestid, adwysu dalar.

*The woodcock, with drooping bill, loving an ancient woody
dell, he would range the cranks of the ground.*

D. ab Owlgym.

Treiddawl, a. (tred) Ranging; resorting.

Treiddgof, s. m. (traidd—cof) A wounded mind.

Fell yn traidd traiddgof o'ch rymed!

Deeply doth piercing memory (turns me) for his and I am!

Cynddelw.

Treiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (traidd) A penetrating.

Treiddiadwy, a. (traiddiad) Penetrable.

Treiddiaw, v. a. (traidd) To penetrate; to pervade.

Caldia hawl boddur

Cestwin, ddu ddriddiaw,

Cairt anant newr

Aelaw aelaf.

*The pillar of the prerogative of serving costly wise, burning the
conflict, minstrel sing with melody of purest store.*

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Treiddiawg, a. (traidd) Being penetrated.

Treiddiawl, a. (traidd) Penetrating; pervading.

Treiddiedig, a. (traiddiad) Penetrated; pervaded.

Treiddiedigawl, a. (traiddiedig) Penetrative.

Treiddioldeb, s. m. (traiddiawl) Piercingness.

Treiddiolder, s. m. (traiddiawl) Penetrability.

Treiddiolrwydd, s. m. (traiddiawl) Piercingness.

Treiddiwr, s. m.—pl. treiddiwywr (traidd—gwr) One who penetrates, a piercer.

Treiddle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (traidd—He) A resorting place.

Treiddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (traidd) A ridge of high ground running into a vale.

Treiedig, a. (treiad) Decreased, abated, ebbed.

Treiedigaw, v. a. (treiedig) To render lessened.

Treiedigawl, a. (treiedig) Tending to decrease.

Treiglaid, s. m.—pl. treiglaid (treigl) One who roves about, a wanderer.

4 C

treisioli, v. a. (treisiawl) To render oppressive;
treisidrwydd, s. m. (treisiawl) Oppressiveness.
treisiwr, s. m.—pl. treisiwyr (trais—gwr) A forcer, a ravisher; an oppressor.

*Ac Pr treisiwyr, ac i'r trawdon,
 Trefyn elo,
 Yn lle dolo
 Llu dawidion.*

So to the oppressors, and to the forward ones, may there come an end, where comes a host of godly men. *W. Middleton.*

treisledrad, s. m. (trais—ledrad) Rapine.
treislu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (trais—llu) A rapacious host.

*Tremysd trwm yno f' chwast
 Tremys treislu trws llaw.*

Sadly was observed in me a desire to observe an oppressing host over the stream. *Carnodyn.*

treiswaw, s. f. (trais—gwaew) Spear of rapine.
treisw, s. m. (trais) A frown of oppression. *a.* Oppression-frowning.

*Gwasach a dighich ym dwg
 Dy oing treisw troed.*

More feeble and more troubled in every way thy oppression-frowning eye doth bring me. *Dr. ab D. ab Tudgr.*

treiswriath, s. m. (treisiwr) The act of a forcer, ravisher, or oppressor.
treisydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trais) A forcer.

*A Dafydd, drudydd drosedd, cyn golo,
 Ni ba o Gymro ei gymrodeidd.*

And David, the oppressor of forwardness, before sepulture there was not a Welshman his equal in worth. *D. Benfras.*

reithiad, s. m. (raith) A treating; a reciting.
reithiaw, v. a. (raith) To treat, to discourse.

Tafawd a draeth, buchedd a ddengys.

A tongue recites, but the conduct shows. *Adapt.*

reithiawl, a. (raith) Treating, reciting.
reithiedig, a. (reithiad) Being treated.
reithiwr, s. m.—pl. reithiawyr (raith—gwr) One who treats, a discourser.

reithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (raith) A reciter.
rem, s. f.—pl. t. lau (ty—rhem) Sight, look.
rembeirianneth, s. m. (trembeiriant) An optician's trade.

rembeiriannawl, a. (trembeiriant) Relating to optical instruments.
rembeiriannu, v. a. (trembeiriant) To furnish optical instruments.

rembeiriannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trembeiriant) An optical instrument maker.
rembeiriant, s. m.—pl. trembeiriannau (trem—peiriant) An optical instrument.

remiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trem) An observing.
remiannawl, a. (tremiant) Observant.
remiannu, v. a. (tremiant) To make observation; to cast a look.

remiant, s. m.—pl. tremiannau (trem) Observation; appearance, aspect.

Dian oedd gaste na weisid tremiant criod chd deod a hi ar arall.

Certain it was to him that he had never seen an appearance so fair as she on another. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

remiator, ger. (tremiad) In observing.
remiaw, v. a. (trem) To look, to observe.
remiawl, a. (trem) Looking, observing.
remid, s. m. (trem) Appearance, object.

*Mab Tegwared bael hawl dremid galon;
 Gal ag ef ni borthid.*

The son of Tegwared the generous questions the appearance of face; an enemy could not resist with him. *Cynadeu.*

remidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tremid) Observer.
remiedig, a. (tremiad) Observed; eyed.
remitor, sup. (tremid) To be observing.

Tremiwr, s. m.—pl. tremiawyr (trem—gwr) A looker, an observer, one who eyes.

Tremradd, a. (trem—rhadd) Of red aspect.

Tremwyllt, a. (trem—gwyllt) Of wild aspect.

Tremyd, s. m. (trem) The state of being seen.

Tremydiad, s. m. (tremyd) An apparition.

*Tremydiad mynydd, manod tew n'ith ludd,
 N'ith lango eiry na rhew.*

Those phantom of the mountains, so thickly driven snow will obstruct them, may neither snow nor frost affect them. *Llywarch Llady.*

Tremydiaw, v. a. (tremyd) To raise a phantom; to appear as a phantom.

Tremydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trem) A looker.

Tremyddiaeth, s. m. (tremydd) Science of optics.

Tremyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tram) Contempt; disparagement. **Tremyg barn**, contempt of judgment.

Tremyg gwyn yw na ddolo dyn y dydd y galwaf i'r llys.

A contempt of summons is that a person comes not on the day he is called to the court. *Welsh Laws.*

Tremygiad, s. m. (tremyg) A contemning, a slighting. **Tremygiad llys**, contempt of court.

Tremygiawl, a. (tremyg) Contemning.

Tremygiedig, a. (tremygiad) Contemned.

Tremygu, v. a. (tremyg) To contemn, to slight.

Tremygus, a. (tremyg) Contemptuous.

Tremygywr, s. m.—pl. tremygywyr (tremyg—gwr) A contemner, a sligher.

Tremyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (trem) Sight, look, aspect, view; a glance.

*Dyd i was o ddu a melyn;
 With hir eirych dy dremyn.
 Tyllais dy weisid cys llyu.*

Hold! young man of black and yellow; by long observing thy aspect, methought I saw thee before this. *Eng. Arthur a Guenhwyfar.*

Tremynawd, s. m.—pl. tremynodau (tremyn) An object.

O lydd hen, nid mwy y cynis ar y dyg,—nog ar dremynodau arall a welo.

If he be old, no more will he look, upon learning than upon other objects he may see. *Welsh Laws.*

Tremynawl, a. (tremyn) Observant, looking.

Tremynfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tremyn) A watch-tower.

Tremyngar, a. (tremyn) Observant; keen-eyed.
Tremyngarwch, s. m. (tremyngar) Aptness to observe or to look about.

Tremynwgwag, s. m. (tremyn—cwag) A light sleep.

Tremyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tremyn) An apparition, a phantom; also an epithet for a boar.

*Y natli yw yn eantli had
 At tarw mair, at tremyniad.*

Either of the two he is, begetting seed, or a sleek bull, or an apparition. *Gute y Glyn.*

Tremynt, s. m. (trem) Sight, look; a glance.

Tremynu, v. a. (tremyn) To look about, to scout.

Oedd tramawr tremynai tuchwedd.

Immense the ruin seemed.

Cynddew.

Yn Aber Taradr yn tremynu.

In Aber Taradr observing.

Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Eligad trwm y tremynant

Udd addlen uch Dyges Dyffant.

In a second heavy conflict they observed the comely chief above Dyges Dyffant. *Ll. P. Mer.*

Tremyauwr, s. m.—pl. tremyauwyr (tremyn—gwr) An explorer, or a scout.

*A glywelsi a gent Gwlan,
 Dremyauwr, golwg unawn:
 Daw cadarn a barn pob llawn.*

Hast thou heard what Gwlan sung, an observer of steady sight: the mighty God will judge every right. *Eng. y Clywed.*

Tremynwriaeth, s. m. (tremynwr) The employment of an explorer.

Tremynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tremyn) An explorer, one employed to observe; a sentinel.

Tremynyddiaeth, s. m. (tremynydd) The employment or duty of an explorer.

Tren, s. m. (ty—rhen) Force; rapidity; fury.

Gnawd Saia, nis cwynale, yn cwynaw ei ben;
A gnawd odduch ien ymwyraw.

Many a Saxon, what I lamented not, has been made to complain of his head; and, from high inscience, made to bend himself.

D. Ilofron.

Tren, a. (ty—rhen) Impetuous, forcible, furious; powerful, strenuous. *Mae efe yn edrych yn dren iawn, he looks very furious: Afon dren iawn yw hon, this is a very rapid river. Sil.*

Cain cynnwyr, croch iwn dren;
Cyntod caru dan frig der-eh;
Edwyn anfad ei pŵerchen.

Fair upspringing dawn, hoarse the furious wave; the stag repairs under the branches of the oak: misfortune doth recognize her possessor.

Ysaffon Bardd Teilo.

Trenaid, a. (tren) Somewhat impetuous.

Trenawl, u. (tren) Impetuous; strenuous.

Treniad, s. m. (tren) An acting impetuously.

Trenig, a. (tren) Impetuous, or furious.

Trenlif, s. m. (tren—lif) A rapid torrent. *Sil.*

It is as *Cefallif*, is used in North Wales.

Trent, s. m. (tren) Force; rapidity; fury.

Trenu, v. a. (tren) To act impetuously.

Trenus, a. (tren) Impetuous; strenuous.

Trenusaw, v. a. (trenus) To render impetuous,

or strenuous; to become impetuous.

Trenusdeb, s. m. (trenus) Impetuosity, rapidity.

Trenusder, s. m. (trenus) Impetuosity.

Trenusdra, s. m. (trenus) Rapidness.

Trenusedd, s. m. (trenus) Rapidity; quickness.

Trenusrwydd, s. m. (trenus) Impetuosity, rapidness; strenuousness.

Trenydd, s. m. (tra—dydd) The third day to come, the day after to-morrow. *adv.* Two days hence, the day after to-morrow.

Trenyddiawl, a. (trenydd) Relating to the third day to come.

Trengawl, a. (tranc) Perishing, vanishing.

Trengi, v. n. (tranc) To pass away, to be passing away, to expire, to be at an end; to give up the ghost. *Mae y dydd yn trengi, the day is at an end.*

Trengid golud, ni threine molud.

Wealth passeth away, but fame will not pass away. *Adage.*

Trengidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tranc) A destroyer.

Trengwr, s. m.—pl. trengwyr (tranc—gwr) One who is at an end, an expiring man.

Tres, s. f.—pl. t. i (ty—rhes) That is on the stretch, or in exertion, labour, pains, trouble; a trace, or chain, for drawing; a stroke, as with a rod or whip.

Tresawg, a. (tres) Being on the stretch.

Tresawl, a. (tres) Straining; exerting; bustling.

Tresg, s. m. (tres) That is on a stretch.

Tresgl, s. m. (tresg) Tormentil. It is also called *tresgl melyn, tresgl yr eithin, or melyn yr eithin; tresgl y moch*, the common tormentil.

Tresglen, s. f. dim. (tresgl) A thrush; also called *bronfrailh, pen y llwyn. Y dresglen lwyd*, the shrike; *y dresglen goch, creccr, socen eira*, the swine-piper.

Tresglerddyn, s. m. (tres—clerddyn) A sturdy vagabond.

Tresiad, s. m. (tres) A putting on a stretch, or straining; a whipping.

Tresiauw, v. a. (tres) To labour; to belabour. *Cei dy dresiauw, thou shalt be belaboured.*

Tresiwr, s. m.—pl. tresiwr (tres—gwr) One who belabours or thrashes.

Trest, s. m. (tres) That is strained or stretched.

Trestl, s. f.—pl. trestlan (trest) That strains; a stretcher, a frame; a trestle.

Y ddau drestl, a'r holl ddodur.

The two trestles, and all the furniture. *D. at Gully.*

Trestlawg, a. (trestl) Having a stretcher.

Trestliad, s. m. (trestl) A furnishing with a stretcher; a framing.

Trestlu, v. a. (trestl) To furnish with a stretcher, trestle, or frame; to frame.

Tresu, v. a. (tres) To put on a trace or chain.

Treth, s. f.—pl. t. i (tre—eth) That is over; that is taken off or from; a crop, growth, or produce; a crop of corn; otherwise called *llwyr*, also an allowance, contribution, rate or tax; tribute. *Y dreth fawr, the land-tax.*

Gwelais wehlyth ac eu trethau byth.

I saw the progeny of a stock with their means of tribute. *Gr. at Gully.*

Trethadwy, a. (treth) Taxable, ratable.

Trethawg, a. (treth) Having a rate or tax.

Trethawl, a. (treth) Tributary; taxed.

Trefng ac an-dynderdeb y rhwng ein hantodau ni ydym ni; odynt wyr hantodau i yr ynydd hon; ac o drwg y gwmpa i drefnawli.

Tamult and dissension amongst our own successors brought to men of Rome into this island; and through oppression to us it is tributary. *Gr. at Arber.*

Trethedig, a. (treth) Rated, or taxed.

Trethiad, s. m. (treth) A rating, a taxing.

Trethu, v. a. (treth) To rate, or to tax.

Trethwr, s. m.—pl. trethwyr (treth—gwr) A taxer.

Treulfawr, a. (traul) Expensive; wasteful.

Treulfawredd, s. m. (treulfawr) Expensiveness.

Treulgadw, v. n. (traul—cadw) To be going on consuming;

Treulgar, a. (traul) Profuse, or prodigal.

Treulgarwch, s. m. (treulgar) Profuseness.

Treuliad, s. m. (traul) Consumption; as depending; digestion.

Treuliadwy, a. (traul) Capable of consuming.

Treuliaw, v. n. (traul) To consume, to wear out, to expend; to digest; to be worn out.

Nid coll darfod o'r dalat a dresglid yn ym y gader.

The tooth has not been quite a loss that has been consumed in destroying the chain. *Adage.*

Treuliawd, s. m. (traul) Expence; digestion.

Treuliedig, a. (treuliad) Consumed; expended.

Treuliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (treuliad) A consumer; an expender.

Treuliwr, s. m.—pl. treuliwyr (traul—gwr) A consumer; an expender; a digester.

Trew, s. m. (tra) A sneeze, the act of sneezing.

Nid da an-trew na dau i angron.

Nor one sneeze nor two will end in death. *Adage.*

Nac un-trew na dau ni osodd rhag mair.

Nor one sneeze nor two will protect from death. *Adage.*

Trewi, v. a. (trew) To sneeze, to sternalize.

Trewiad, s. m. (trew) A sneezing; a sneeze.

Trewlwh, s. m. (trew—llwh) Sneezing-dust; and

Trewydd, s. m. (traw) A push forward, a push off, or a driving to a distance.

Tŷn wen orewyn wylch wrth dresydd.

White foam-crowned wave bold in its impulsive forward. *H. at Gully.*

Trewyddiad, s. m. (trewydd) A pushing forward, a pushing off, a driving to a distance.
Trewyddu, v. a. (trewydd) To push forward, to push off, to drive to a distance.

*Y ddolion a drowydd gwyst,
 Gwneid hi ei drowydd
 Hwyl hi, eiddad gwist!*

*This leaf that is driven onward by the wind, woe to it its fate:
 old is it, this year born!*
Llywarch Hen.

Trewyn, s. m. (traw) A means of leading away; persuasion.

Trewynawl, a. (trewyn) Persuasive; diverting.

Trewyniad, s. m. (trewyn) A persuading, an averting or leading from; persuasion.

Trewyns, v. a. (trewyn) To persuade, to dissuade, to prevail with; to part those who fight; to pacify.

Trewynwr, s. m.—pl. trewynwyr (trewyn—gwr) One who leads; a persuader.

*Pob harwr, trewynwr trin,
 Dwygwch—*

Every judge, and pacifier of breath, instruct—
W. Middleton.

Trewynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trewyn) Persuader.
Trewynyddiaeth, s. m. (trewynydd) The office of a persuader or pacificator.

Trewynyn, s. m. (trewyn) Yellow loose-strife.

Tri, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ty—rhi) That is firm, fixed, permanent, or in continuity; three. *a.* Three. The number three was adopted, by the ancient Britons, as a means of facilitating the use of oral tradition; consequently a great deal of their historical memorials, and moral maxims, have been put into the form, which from the number of articles classed together under each head, are called **TRIORDD**, or **Triades**.

Tri dyn y cydd: dyn i Ddew, a was dda dros ddwyr; dyn i ddyn, a was dda dros dda, a dwyr dros ddwyr; a dyn i ddaw, a was ddwyr dros dda.

There are three sorts of men: a man to God, who does good for evil; a man to man, who does good for good, and evil for evil; and a man to the devil, who does evil for good. *Buridan.*

Tri dyn a wasant cyfaeiddi lle bent: bardd, gwr, a thalybwr.

There are three persons who create society where they are: a bard, a smith, and a barber. *Triade.*

*Tri yw Daw Cell, colofn deon,
 Treu rad, ac un medd, cefnodd ennon;
 Treu yw ei Tud nef, nael glesion radu,
 Nof cwrddu gwrdd gwrdd.*

The God of Mystery is Three, the support of emanated beings, through grace, and one benign, the theme of song: More powerful to be, the Father of heaven, Lord of glorious attributes, than the creature of exalting virtue. *Comedy.*

Triad, s. m. (tri) A forming a triad.

Triadawl, a. (triad) Belonging to a triad.

Triadu, v. a. (triad) To make into three.

Triadawl, s. m. (tri—adawl) That consists of three members. *a.* Consisting of three members.

Triadodawg, a. (triadawl) Of three members.

Triannawg, a. (triant) Having a triad.

Triannawl, a. (triant) Tertian; triadic.

Trianniad, s. m. (triant) A forming a triad.

Triannu, v. (triant) To tertiate; to make a triad.

Triant, s. m. (tri) That is in three; a triad.

Triarhymtheg, s. m. (tri—ar—pymtheg) Eighteen. *a.* Eighteen, or consisting of eighteen.

Triarddeg, s. m. (tri—ar—deg) Thirteen.

Triard, s. m. (tri) A forming a triad.

Triawg, a. (tri) Having three, of three.

Triawl, a. (tri) Belonging to three or triad. *‘Y triawl Ddew,’* the triadic God.

Triban, s. m.—pl. t. au (tri—ban) That consists of three parts; a triplet, or verse of three lines

Memrau cyn cof y bwrir y gorchuanu, a thriban mlwr, a thraethodyn; aef caddynot cryn oen cossodd.

Metres from three lines are primary couplets, whether triplet, and recitative, judged to be; that is they were from age of age.

Tribanawg, a. (triban) Of three parts; triplet.

Tribanawl, a. (triban) Triplet; triplet.

Tribandawd, s. m. (triban) Triplet.

Tribaniad, s. m. (triban) Triplet.

Tribaniasth, s. m. (triban) Triplet.

Triban mlwr—aid o gyhyddi, aith o'i thribanasth, ac ei traid o awdi a thriban, y tyf ei anawdd.

The warrior triplet, not from equal metricality, but from its triplarity, and its property of rhyme and varied verse without its character. *Don dda.*

Tribann, v. a. (triban) To triplicate; to triple.

Tribedd, s. m.—pl. t. i (tri—bedd) That has three feet; a tripod. *a.* Three-footed.

Triblaen, s. m. (tri—blaen) That has three points.

Tribys, s. m. (tri—bys) That has three fingers.

Tribysig, a. (tribys) Of three fingers.

Hech trigaun tribysig:—Hech dritig yu ei bysgydd, ac yu ei hais, ac yu ei chian, a gulf y brenin yn ddawnydd gual.

A row of three winters three fingers in thickness—A row of three fingers in her shoulder, and in her ribs, and in her hand, shall the king have as a winter's provision-gift. *Welsh Laws.*

Trichanfod, a. (trichant) Three hundredth.

Trichanawl, s. m. (trichant—awl) The number of three hundred thousand. *a.* Three hundred thousand.

Trichanmlifod, a. (trichanawl) Three hundred thousandth.

Trichant, s. m. (tri—cant) Three hundred.

Trichanwailh, s. pl. (trichant—gwaith) Three hundred times. *a.* Three hundred times.

*Dy gwydd rhyngwyd rhagodd trichanwailh
 Trichan—gwaith gwaith.*

They shield before them there has been three hundred times in three hundred wretched conditions. *Lt. F. Mack, i. R. Gyg.*

Trichorn, s. m. (tri—corn) That has three horns.

Trichornawg, a. (trichorn) Having three horns.

Tridant, s. m. (tri—dant) A trident. *a.* Three-toothed.

Trideg, s. m. (tri—deg) Three tens; thirty.

Tridelintawg, a. (tridant) Having three teeth.

Tridian, s. m. (tri—dian) The space of three days.

Tridieuawl, a. (tridian) Relating to three days.

Tridincod, s. m. (tri—dincod) That has three pips or seeds. *a.* Having three pips.

Tridincodawg, a. (tridincod) Having three seeds; a medlar with three seeds.

Tridull, s. m. (tri—dull) That is of three forms.

a. Triform.

Tridullawg, a. (tridull) Having three forms.

Tridyblyg, s. m. (tri—dyblyg) That has three folds. *a.* Threefold.

*Wyl hon, wyl anig, wyl anedig oer,
 Gwedy gwedy tridyblyg;
 Wyl traw, wyl tridyblyg.*

I am old, I am alone, I am debilitated and cold, after the magnificent couch; I am wretched, I am lost three times. *Llywarch Hen.*

Tridyblygawl, a. (tridyblyg) Triplet.

Tridyblygiad, s. m. (tridyblyg) Triplet.

Tridyblygu, v. a. (tridyblyg) To triplicate.

Tridyn, s. pl. (tri—dyn) Three persons.

Rhin tridyn cannyd ei ciw.

The secret of three persons a hundred persons will have it. *Adage.*

Triforch, s. m. (tri—forch) That has three prongs. *a.* Three pronged.

Triforchawg, a. (triforch) Three-pronged.

Triforchl, v. a. (triforch) To trifurcate.

Trig, s. m. (tri—ig) A stay, a fixed state.

Trigad, s. m. (tri—ig) A staying, tarrying, or remaining fixed.

Trigadiad, s. m.—*pl.* trigadiaid (trigad) A sojourner, inhabitant, or dweller.
Trigadwy, a. (trigad) Capable of staying, dwelling or remaining.

—Cofwio hwy.
 Rhag adwyth yn drigadwy.

He preserved them, against harm, securely. L. G. Colll.

Trigunaf, s. m. (tri—ganaf) That is of three winters. *a.* Of three winters old.

Trigaw, v. a. (trig) To stay, to tarry; to be stationary; to remain; also to dwell; to starve, to perish, as with cold. *Nis gallaf pe trigaw, I cannot for the life of me.*

Canmawi dy fro
 A thrig yno.

Praise thy country and tarry there.

Adage.

Tricid can ni wabodder.

He stays since he is not invited.

Adage.

Gwedi darfo y cylich, deud y pectolau ar y brenia, a thricid
 yyd ag of yd yn mhen y fwyddyn.

After the circuit is ended, let the patron of the family come
 upon the king, and let him abide with him until the end of the
 year. Welsh Laws.

Pu beth a'n godir i olrhaw!
 Nid oes le y cyrcher rhag carcher braw;
 Nid oes le y trigar: oeh o'r trigaw!

Why should we be spared to linger; there is not a place to be
 resorted to from the prison of dread; there is not a place to be
 stayed in: every with staying! G. ab yr Ynad Coch.

Trigawi, a. (trig) Tarrying, abiding, dwelling.
Trigion, inhabitants.

Trigfa, s. f.—*pl.* trigfeydd (trig) An abode.

Trigfan, s. f.—*pl.* t. au (trig) A dwelling-place.

Trigfanaw, a. (trigfan) Belonging to a dwelling-
 place or a residence.

Trigfanied, s. m. (trigfan) A making a dwelling-
 place; a fixing a residence.

Trigfanu, v. a. (trigfan) To make a dwelling-
 place; to fix a residence.

Trigiad, s. m. (trig) A tarrying, an abiding.

Trigianaw, a. (trigiant) Residentiary.

Trigianiad, s. m. (trigiant) A residing.

Trigianus, v. a. (trigiant) To make a residence,
 to reside, to dwell, to inhabit.

Trigianus, a. (trigiant) Residentiary, resiant.

Trigiannydd, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (trigiant) An inha-
 bitant.

Oes ty heb drigiannydd.

Odium is a house without an inhabitant.

Catwg.

Trigiant, s. m. (trig) Residence, habitation.

Trigias, s. f. (trig) Residence, habitation.

Triglaw, v. a. (trig) To stay, to tarry, to abide.

'Cybydd ni thriglaw,' a miser I will not remain.

Triglawd, s. m. (trig) A residing, a dwelling.

Triglawdwr, s. m.—*pl.* triglawdwy (triglawd-
 gwr) A resider, a dweller; an inhabitant.

Triglawdr, s. m.—*pl.* t. on (triglawd) A resiant,
 a resident, a dweller.

Trigledig, a. (triglad) Being dwelled in.

Trigle, s. f.—*pl.* t. oedd (trig—lle) A dwelling-place

Trilliw, s. m. (tri—lliw) That is of three colours.

a. Tri-coloured. Tansy violet, or heart's ease.

Trillwiawg, a. (trilliw) Of three colours.

Trillwyf, s. m. (tri—llwyf) That has three stories.
a. Of three stories.

Trillwyfan, s. m. (trillwyf) That is of three sto-
 ries. *a.* Of three stories.

Trillwyfanaw, a. (trillwyfan) Of three stories.

Trimarch, s. pl. (tri—march) Three horses. *a.* Of
 three horses.

Trimarchfen, s. f.—*pl.* t. i (trimarch) A car or
 cart drawn by three horses.

Trimarchwys, s. pl. aggr. (trimarch—gwys) Men
 driving three horses.

Trimin, s. m. (tri—min) That has three edges.
a. Three-edged.

Triminiawg, a. (trimin) Having three edges.

Trimis, s. m. (tri—mis) A space of three months.

Trimisawl, a. (trimis) Of three months; quarterly.

Trimisyr, s. m. (trimis) That is of three months.

Trimisyrriad, s. c.—*pl.* trimisyrriaid (trimisyr) That
 is three months old.

Trin, s. f.—*pl.* t. oedd (tri—in) That is persevering
 or continual; that is complete or of three parts;
 the act of meddling, or handling; a managing,
 or conducting any affair; labour, trouble; a
 quarrel, a battle.

Ischaf o fwyd bera; ischaf o enillyn ffeith; ischaf o ddiaw
 gwludwr mast; ischaf gwaith trin y ddolur; ischaf o honny
 cerdd dant.

The most healthy of victuals bread; the most healthy of man
 milk; the most healthy of drink water from a gravel-bed
 brook; the most healthy work cultivating land; the most healthy
 guest an instrumental song. Adys.

Rhin eidd yn drin;
 Eidd rhin yn drin.

A secret grows to a quarrel.

Adys.

Trin, v. a. (tri—in) To meddle, to handle; to
 manage, to conduct any business; to labour
 at; to quarrel; to trim, or to scold. *Trin i'r*
to dress land: Trin i'fawd, to let the tongue
run.

Trinodd y byd, trawswir.
 Trwy lawr hwy i'w hoodraa hwr.

He bustled in the world, wished in the extreme, with pain
 to the end of her long life. F. A. S. Papp.

Trinal, s. c.—*pl.* trineion (trin) That meddles,
 conducts an affair; a brawler; one who confus-

Trin dda trineion wy tr,
 Traws trydar tryddol fawd.

The oppression of foreigners will not the conflicting one
 away, with the forward tumult of the third from host!
 Cyddolau, F. A. S. Papp.

En codelau o'r tri trineion
 Trinal ffrind, addidwr Grogion.

There were mighty ones of the three men of conflict, to us
 of the Hebrews, the affliction of the Grogion.
 L. F. Munk, L. A. S. Papp.

Trinaw, v. a. (trin) To meddle; to conduct in
 affair; to bustle; to conflict.

Trinawg, a. (trin) Full of bustle; conflicting.

Trinawl, a. (trin) Bustling; conflicting.

Trindawd, s. m. (trin) The Trinity.

Ni chela ymwelw o'r Trindawd,
 Oes ceta yn yr Undawd.

Attempt not to seek for the Trinity unless thou behest to us
 in the Unity. Adys.

Trindodawl, a. (trindawd) Trinitarian.

Trindodaeth, s. m. (trindawd) Trinitarianism.

Trindodi, v. a. (trindawd) To form a trinity.

Trindodydd, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (trindawd) A tri-
 tarian.

Trined, s. m. (trin) A trinity, that is of three.

Carenydd y cydd herydd trined.

A connection exists with respect to the Trinity. Adys.

Olynd Dew trined yn trugawdawn.

May the Trinity God cause my attitude of mercy to continue
 in the Unity. Adys.

Tringar, a. (trin) Intermeddling, officious.

Tringarwch, s. m. (tringar) Aptness to meddle.

Triniad, s. m. (trin) A meddling, a handling, a
 managing, a dealing; an intermeddling; a
 quarrelling.

Triniacth, s. m. (trin) A meddling; manage-
 ment; dealing; an undertaking.

Trinlaw, v. a. (trin) To persevere in any matter;
 to meddle; to manage, to conduct.

Trinlaw, a. (trin) Managing, conducting.

Trinator, ger. (triniad) In managing.

iniedig, *a.* (triniad) Managed, conducted.
 iniedigaeth, *s. m.* (triniedig) Management; cultivation.
 infor, *sup.* (trin) To be managing.
 iniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* triniwyr (trin—gwr) A manager, or one who carries on any affair.
 inogaeth, *s. m.* (trinawg) The act of managing, or carrying on any dealing; traffick.
 inydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* lon (trin) A manager.
 iochr, *s. m.* (tri—ochr) That has three sides.
 iochrawg, *a.* (triochr) Having three sides.
 riochri, *v. a.* (triochr) To render trilateral.
 riochriad, *s. m.* (triochr) A rendering trilateral.
 riochryn, *s. m.* (triochr) That is trilateral.
 iodawl, *a.* (triawd) Belonging to a triad.
 iodi, *v. a.* (triawd) To form a triad.
 iogi, *v. a.* (triawg) To render of three.
 iogiad, *s. m.* (triawg) A rendering to consist of three.
 iodeb, *s. m.* (triawl) The state of being tertiated.
 ioll, *v. a.* (triawl) To tertiate.
 ioliad, *s. m.* (triawl) A tertiation.
 rip, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* ian (ty—rip) A trip.
 ripe, *s. c.* (trip) The bowels or guts.
 riplad, *s. m.* (trip) A tripping, a falling.
 riplan, *v. a.* (trip) To be tripping.
 riplaw, *v. a.* (trip) To trip, to stumble.

A double grain, o'! drol is cil,
 E dripla Nib Daw'r opil.

He that oppresses the weak, by turning him behind, the Son of
 God will come his race to foil.

riphen, *s. m.* (tri—pen) That has three heads.
a. Three headed.

riphlyg, *s. m.* (tri—plyg) That has three folds.
a. Triplicate.

riphlygiad, *s. m.* (triphlyg) Triplication.
 riail, *s. m.* (tri—ail) That consists of three elements or syllables. *a.* Of three syllables.
 riailawg, *a.* (triail) Having three syllables.
 rist, *a.* (ty—rist) Pensive, sorrowful, sad.

Troch iawn yth farnaf, Dafydd;
 Tros a fu Dyddig o'r dydd!

Very unhappy I deem thee, David; sorrowful was Dyddig of
 the day!

risthad, *s. m.* (trist) A sorrowing.

risthawl, *a.* (tristhau) Tending to deject.

ristia, *v. a.* (trist) To render sorrowful, to become sad or pensive.

ristedd, *s. m.* (trist) Pensiveness, sadness, dejection.

ristiad, *s. m.* (trist) A sorrowing, a rueing.

ristiaw, *v. a.* (trist) To cause sorrow or sadness.

ristlawn, *a.* (trist) Sorrowful, or rueful.

ristlondeb, *s. m.* (tristlawn) Ruefulness.

ristlonder, *s. m.* (tristlawn) Ruefulness.

ristlondra, *s. m.* (tristlawn) Ruefulness.

ristlonedd, *s. m.* (tristlawn) Sorrowfulness.

ristloni, *v. a.* (tristlawn) To render sorrowful;

to become sad or rueful.

ristlonrwydd, *s. m.* (tristlawn) Sorrowfulness.

ristwch, *s. m.* (trist) Pensiveness, or sadness.

Adyd pob hie dristwch.

Every having sorrow is adversity.

Adage.

ristyd, *s. m.* (trist) Sadness, or sorrow.

ritam, *s. m.* (tri—tam) That consists of three bites or bits.

ritamald, *s. m.* (ritam) An epithet for a large sort of oyster.

ritant, *s. m.* (tri—tant) That consists of three strings; the rebeck.

Trithri, *s. m.* (tri repeated) Three times three.
 Trithro, *s. m.* (tri—tro) That is of three turns.
 Trithroed, *s. m.* (tri—troed) That consists of three feet. *a.* Three-footed.
 Trithroediawg, *a.* (trithroed) Three-footed.
 Trithu, *s. m.* (tri—tu) That is of three sides.
 Trithuawg, *a.* (trithu) Trilateral, three-sided.
 Triagain, *s. m.* (tri—again) Sixty. *a.* Sixty.
 Triagainst, *s. m.* (triagain) Sixty. *a.* Sixty.
 Triagainfed, *s. m.* (triagain) Sixtieth. *a.* Sixtieth.
 Triagainiawl, *a.* (triagain) Sexagesimal.

March glas iathlawn! triagainiawl.

A grey horse perfect and of the value of threescore pence.
 Welsh Laws.

Triagainwaith, *s. pl.* (triagain—gwaith) Three-score times. *a.* Threescore times.

Triunaw, *v. a.* (tri—unaw) To unite three in one.

Triunawd, *s. m.* (tri—unawd) A Trinity.

Triunawl, *a.* (tri—unawl) Triune.

Triundawd, *s. m.* (tri—undawd) A Trinity in unity

Goleu'n dydd galon dawd,
 Try iawnder, Daw triundawd.

Shine our faith, with a happy heart, through righteousness,
 thou God of Trinity in unity.

T. Ll. Deo Powel.

Tro, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* lon (ty—rho) A turn; a while, a time; a lax. *Tro da*, a good turn; *e dro i dro*, from time to time; *troes dro*, for a while; *y tro yma*, this time; *rhos troion*, sometimes; *rhwy dro*, sometime.

Tröed, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* an (tro) A turning; conversion.

—Ar wydd t'r ar,
 A plys drosau'r gloew drydar,
 Oll o'i galon cyll y galur.

On the border of the cultivated land, he who beams the turn^d
 of the sprightly churning, entirely from his heart he will lose his gold.

C. B. Swin.

Tröadwy, *a.* (tröad) Capable of turning.

Tröawl, *a.* (tro) Turning, rolling, revolving.

Troch, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* lon (tro—och) A spray; a lave.

Troch, *a.* (*f.* of trwch) Cat, broken; maimed; unlucky, desperate, fell.

Cynnydd ar dros droch llynges llyr.

Cut off was on a sudden the fell fleet of the torrent.

Gwarchmud.

Trochadwy, *a.* (troch) Capable of being bathed.

Trochawl, *a.* (troch) Bathing, immersing.

Trochedig, *a.* (troch) Bathed, immersed.

Trochedigaeth, *s. f.* (trochedig) The act of bathing

Trochfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* trochfeydd (troch) A bathing-place; a bathing.

Trochlader, *s. f.* (troch—cader) A duckingstool.

Trochl, *v. a.* (troch) To immerse, to dip, to duck, to plunge, to bathe.

Llyon Cadwallawn o'r Fefain,
 Llew lla llusawg o'r wain,
 Twrf mawr trochias ei ordde.

The camp of Cadwallon on Meini, the lion of the host of numerous train, a great tumult drowned his skirt. *Llywarch Hen.*

Trochlad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* an (troch) An immersion.

Tros trachwres trochlad ei wrymder.

The bustle of ambition is the immersion of his energy.

Cynddelo.

Trochiant, *s. m.* (troch) A splashing; immersion.

Trochion, *s. pl.* (troch) Splashing; suds, lather.

Trochioni, *v. a.* (trochion) To raise a lather.

Trochionllyd, *a.* (trochion) Abounding with froth.

Trochwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* trochwyr (troch—gwr) An immerser, a bather.

Trochydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* lon (troch) A dipper, a plunger, a diver; a bather. *Trochydd mawr*, the great northern diver; *trochydd bach*, the grey speckled diver; *trochydd gwdd/goch*, the

red-necked diver; *troeddd danneddary*, the tamer dan diver.

Troedawl, a. (trawd) Transitive; passing over.

Trodi, v. a. (trawd) To make a transit; to pass onward; to journey.

Troddad, s. m. (trawd) A passing onward.

Troddon, s. f. (trawd—gwen) A starting.

Troddail, s. pl. aggr. (tro—dail) Flowers in festoon.

Troddawl, a. (trawdd) Progressive; forwarding.

Troddedig, a. (trawdd) Being passed onward.

Troddi, v. a. (trawdd) To make a transit; to move onward, to make a progress.

Owen with Llewyn ydd wyne nathwyr:

Arthwr at thuchel!

Add a drowl at glawd Goron.

Owen on Llewyn he did watch last night: Arthwr never retreat-
ed: the slaughter he passed through on the dyke of Goron.

Llywarch Hen.

Rhod than o' th dorth gin, a' th glin i ia,

Rhod is i wenywau;

A' th gi, cyn troddi un tro,

A' th fras, mth yn farw yno.

Giving a share of the white loaf and thy dinner to a multitude,
without room to grumble: and thy dog, before meeting forward
one step, and thy crow, there did die.

D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffydd.

Troddiad, s. m. (trawdd) A transition, a passing over; progression.

Troed, s. m.—pl. troed (traw—ed) A foot. It forms the names of many plants: *Troed y coillawg*, cock's-foot grass; *troed y golomen*, *Ulysian y colom*, columbine; *troed yr heddydd*, lark spur, *troed ygyfarnawg*, *million cedennawg*, hare's-foot trefail; *troed yr asen*, *yr arilegawg*, garlick hedge-mustard; *troed yr arth*, bear's foot; *troed yr aderyn*, common bird's foot; *troed y tarw*, *Ulysian y tarw*, bullwort; *troed yr wydd*, goose foot; *troed y cyn*, hedge pansley; *troed y gath*, mountain cat's foot, field cypress; *troed y gwynn*, water purslain; *troed y dryw*, field ladies' mantle; *troed y bardud*, common meadow-rue; *troed yr ebuwl*, marsh marigold; *troed yr erydd*, celery-leaved crow foot; *troed y llew*, ladies' mantle.

Fan thwre duth, pob Sol a dary drowd troe.

When the whe slips, every fool will stamp a foot upon him.

Adage.

Troedawg, a. (troed) Having a foot. *s. f.* A fetlock; a fetter.

Troedawl, a. (troed) Belonging to the foot, pedal.

Troed-drawa, a. (troed—trawa) Splay-footed.

Troed-drowd, a. (troed repeated) Foot to foot.

Troedfedd, s. f.—pl. t. i (bedd) A foot measure.

Troedfeddawl, s. (troedfedd) Of a foot measure.

Troedfeddu, v. a. (troedfedd) To divide into feet.

Troedfyr, a. (troed—fyr) Short-footed.

Troedgail, a. (troed—call) Having the foot turned out; club-footed.

Troedgam, a. (troed—cam) Wry-footed.

Troedhlir, a. (troed—hlir) Long-footed.

Troediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (troed) A footing.

Troediant, s. (troed) A setting a foot, a footing.

Câr y gathfyr yn ngwath yr hen fêrdd, cyn cael o'r Saxonawg
drowiant yn Yngw Prydain.

The wood fresh is to be found in the works of the old bard,
before the Saxons had footing in the isle of Britain.

Llywelyn Hen.

Troedlaw, v. a. (troed) To foot; to use the foot; to tread; to kick.

Troedlawg, a. (troed) Having feet, footed. *s. m.* A pedifer; a foot-holder. He is also called *rhagriedddiad*.

*Troedlawg a ddyly ddyly troed y llaen yn ei wdd, o'r an
ddochrone drowd yn ei gyloddach yd ei i gwyn; ac y ddyly
y troed; ac yn gwyb a byny o ydand gwyllid o'r troed
gwell.*

The footman ought to hold the foot of the king in his hip, but
the time when he begins to sit in his conviviality in the inn is
most to sleep; and his ought to scratch the king; and dany art
a space let him guard the king against accident. *Wick Low.*

Troedig, a. (trönd) Turned, converted; being disposed to turn. *Troedigion, preselyna.*

Addaf gyl grith, grotach dig;

Addaf gyl grithach troedig.

Adam the rotten rake, a early hauch; Adam a drowd rakin
vegubond.

Troedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (tröedig) Circulation.

Troedigawl, a. (tröedig) Circulating, revolving.

Troedias, s. f.—pl. t. au (troed—llas) A tread.

Troediath, s. f.—pl. t. au (troed—llath) Tread.

Troedle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (troed—lle) A trode

place; a place of resort. *Troedle llybys*, a well-known place of resort.

Troedlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (troed—llas) A tread-board; a treadle.

Troedlydan, a. (troed—llydan) Broad-footed.

Troednoeth, a. (troed—noeth) Barefooted.

A hene ddrin na cheddin yn drowdnoeth.

Who save thorns let him not walk barefooted. *Adage.*

Troednoethl, v. a. (troednoeth) To make barefoot.

Troednoethiad, s. m. (troednoeth) Discussion.

Troedog, v. a. (troedawg) To fetter, to shack.

Troedogiad, s. m. (troedawg) A fettering.

Troedraw, s. f. (troed—rhaw) A foot-spade.

Troedrudd, a. (troed—rhudd) Of a ruddy hue.

s. f. The stinking crumhill; also called *ffyn y llwynawg*, *myrswyd y bugel*, pig or arm.

Troedrych, a. (troed—rych) Dry-footed, dry foot.

Troedwst, s. f. (troed—gwst) A foot distance; pace.

Troedwstawl, a. (troedwst) Pedagogical, gawky.

Troedyn, s. m. dia. (troed) A little foot.

Troedygafu, a. (troed—ygafu) Light-footed.

Troell, s. f.—pl. t. au (tro) That effects a turn:

whirl, a wheel for turning, spinning, or wind-

ing; a reel; a pulley; a windlass, a screw; a

trope. *Troellus metis*, the phosom of mill-wor.

troell nyddu, a spinning wheel. *Adaryn y drow*, the goatsucker.

Tori llyw troell ddrin.

To break the thread of the wheel of life.

D. Ll. ab Ll. Pryn.

Troellaid, a. (troell) Like a wheel or whirl.

Crymaw digodolr Dew:—Amlyg yd fôr y gath yn aryd in
arwyddocad cyfelybiadawl troellaid.

The abille of the wrath of God:—It is manifest that the expen-
sion comes under the denomination that is comparative: a
nature of a troep.

Troellawg, a. (troel) Having a turn, whirl, a

wheel; of the form of a whirl, or screw, a

ringlet; brocaded; having the marks call:

watered, on silks or stuffs; grained, as appear-

ing on boards.

Trillw gwyth troellawg oedd—
y tarw.

Of three gay hoes in ringlets was the hall.

A Dr.

Troellodig, a. (troell) Twirled; in ringlets.

Troellen, s. f.—pl. t. i (troell) A whirl, a twist.

Troellenaid, a. (troellen) Like a whirl.

Troellenawg, a. (troellen) Composed of whorls

or ringlets; formed like a cobweb; brocaded.

Troelleniad, s. m. (troellen) A forming into

whirls, or ringlets.

Troellennu, v. a. (troellen) To form a whirl:

form into ringlets.

Troellgorun, s. m. (troell—cornu) Horn rack

Troellhoel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (troell—hoel) A screw-nail.

Troellhoeliad, *s. m.* (troellhoel) A screwing.

Troellhoeliaw, *v. a.* (troellhoel) To screw.

Troelli, *v. a.* (troell) To put in a whirling motion; to turn as a whirl, or wheel; to turn as a screw; to screw. *Gwagr troelli*, a sieve used in cleaning corn.

Troelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (troell) A whirling.

Troelliannawl, *a.* (troelliant) Of a whirling or spinning motion.

Troelliannu, *v. a.* (troelliant) To produce a whirling motion.

Troelliant, *s. m.* (troell) A whirling motion.

Troellig, *s. f.* (troell) The spurrey.

Troellych, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (troell—rhych) The counterpart of a screw, or the groove that receives it.

Troellychiad, *s. m.* (troellyrch) A grooving or forming the concave part of a screw.

Troellychiaw, *v. a.* (troellyrch) To groove the concave part of a screw.

Troellwaith, *s. m.* (troell—gwaith) Wheel-work; the movement of a clock or watch.

Troellweithiad, *s. m.* (troellwaith) A making of wheel-work.

Troellweithiaw, *v. a.* (troellwaith) To make wheel-work.

Troellweithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. troellweithiwr* (troellwaith—gwr) One who makes wheel-work.

Troellymadrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. troellymadroddion* (troell—ymadrawd) A figurative speech, tropology.

Troellymadroddi, *v. a.* (troellymadrawd) To express in figurative speech.

Troellymadroddiad, *s. m.* (troellymadrawd) A making use of figurative speech.

troen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (tro) A turn; a swirl; a while, a good while. *Ni buaist er ys troen yma*, thou hast not been here this good while. *Pwys.*

roety, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (troed—ys) A snare. *Sil.*

roeth, *s. f.* (trwyth) Wash; lye; urine.

roethai, *s. c.* (troeth) A chamber pot.

roethbair, *a.* (troeth—pair) Diuretical.

roethi, *v. a.* (troeth) To void urine.

roethiad, *s. m.* (troeth) A voiding urine.

roethlif, *s. m.* (troeth—llif) A diabetes.

rofa, *s. f.*—*pl. trofeydd* (tro) A place of turning or revolving; a turn; a tropic; a glance.

*Gwddol, ar drofa golwg,
Gwen her,—*

I saw, with a glance of the eye, a sweet smile.

Bede Brugnallys.

rofiad, *s. m.* (trofau) A turning; a revolving; a transition.

rofiawl, *a.* (trofau) Turning; flexuous.

rofiedd, *s. m.* (trofa) Tortuosity, flexure.

rofaeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (trofa) A trope.

rofan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (tro—man) A tropic.

rofanawl, *a.* (trofan) Tropical, of the tropic.

rofa, *v. a.* (trofa) To make a turn.

*Mai naidr fyddar yn trofa,
Tan gas ei oblaenau cyadyd.*

Like the deaf adder winding round, with closing her repulsive ears.

Edm. Fry.

rofaus, *a.* (trofa) Flexuous; tortuous.

rofaul, *a.* (trawf) Tending to pass over; a periphery; tending forward.

rofedig, *a.* (trawf) Being made transitive; being led forward; being instructed, disciplined.

VOL. II.

Trofedigion neu awenyddion, disciples or students. *Barddas.*

Trofedigaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (trofedig) The act of transition; the act or state of forwarding; a discipleship.

Trofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (trawf) A transition; a passage; a clause. *Trofiadau cuniadaeth*, the transitions of music.

Trofiant, *s. m.* (trawf) A pass over; transition.

Trofus, *a.* (trawf) Tending to pass over.

Trofusder, *s. m.* (trofus) A transitive state.

Trohidl, *s. m.* (tro—hidl) An instrument for the twisting of ropes.

Troi, *v. a.* (tro) To turn. *Troi tir*, to plough land: *Troi ar*, to chide; *tro arni*, chide her.

Eswag a dry y cellwair yn wir.

The guilty will turn the jesting to truth.

Adage.

*Gwas a dro o glun i glun,
Ac ni fedda both ei hun.*

Woe to him that turns from side to side, and who possesses nothing for himself.

Adage.

*Try allan ddynion trillu,
A rydd, a fydd, ac a fu—
Gor bron ymad.*

There will turn out of men three hosts, that be, that will be, and that have been, in the presence of the Judge.

Gro. Owein.

Grym a gwandd, trânt o'r eidd.

Strength and weakness, they turn from the birth.

Adage.

Troiad, *s. m.* (troi) A turning, a circling.

Troiadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (troiad) That effects a turning or transition.

Troiadr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (troiad) That forms a transition or turn.

*Cefn ar na fedrais fydd,
Gyferdd draw a'r gerdd droiadr.*

I obtained, though I knew no metre, a contact there with the song that abounds with transition. *I. ab R. ab Iwan Llyrd.*

Trôl, *s. c.*—*pl. t. ian* (ty—rhôl) A cylinder, a roller; a roll; a small cart, otherwise called *câr trôl*; also, a round fat man. *Berfa drôl*, a wheelbarrow.

Trôlaid, *s. f.*—*pl. troleidiau* (trôl) A cart load.

Trôlaidd, *a.* (trôl) Cylindrical, like a roll.

Trôlen, *s. f.* (trôl) A roundlet; a fat female.

Trôliad, *s. m.* (trôl) A trolling, a rolling.

Trôlian, *v. a.* (trôl) To troll, to keep rolling.

Trôliaw, *v. a.* (trôl) To troll, to trundle.

Trôliedig, *a.* (trôliad) Trolled; trundled.

Trôliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. troliwyr* (trôl—gwr) A troller; one who rolls; a trandler.

Trôlyn, *s. m. dim.* (trôl) A roller; a fat one.

Trôlyn o ddyn, a chubby person.

Trôlynnidd, *a.* (trôlyn) Of the form of a roll.

Trôlynawg, *a.* (trôlyn) Cylindrical.

Trôlyniad, *s. m.* (trôlyn) A making a roll.

Trôlynnu, *v. a.* (trôlyn) To form a cylinder.

Trom, *a.* (*s. of trwm*) Heavy, weighty; sad.

Tromfron, *s. f.* (bron) A grief-oppressed breast.

Tromgad, *s. f.* (trom—cad) A main battle.

Tromleddf, *a.* (trom—lleddf) Gravely inflective, a term in prosody for syllables like *ceirw*.

Tromsain, *s. f.*—*pl. tromseiniau* (trom—sain) A grave accent.

Tron, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (tro—on) A circle, a round; a throne.

Trônawl, *a.* (trawn) Transcendent.

Trônawl, *a.* (trôn) Relating to a periphery.

Trôni, *v. a.* (trawn) To render superior.

Trôni, *v. a.* (trôn) To rim; to form a periphery.

Trôniad, *s. m.* (trawn) A transcending.

4 D

Troùiad, s. m. (trôn) A forming a circle, round.
Tros, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tro—os) That is over or placed across, a transverse bar; a lock.
Tros, prep. (tro—os) Over; for, instead of. *adv.*
Over. Teg dros ben, supremely fair; da dros ben, excellently good: Ei drosto ar redeg, thou wilt go over it on full speed.—Trosaf, trosaf, over or for me; trosot, trosot, over or for thee; troso, trosto, over or for him and it; trosti, trosti, over or for her; trosom, trostom, over or for us; trosoch, trosloch, over or for you; trosynt, trostynt, over or for them.

Dyddi chwast dros ben y cant.

Capidity snatches over a hundred.

Adage.

Gwna dda dros ddwr, uffern ni'th dda.

Do good for evil, hell will not have thee.

Adage.

A ddinia dros ei fai, a wnaidd ddiolw o un cythraul.

He that pleads for his fault makes two devils out of one fond.

Adage.

*Ni doddyn dros ei waeth,
 Fobl anhyfaeth Nanhyf-r.*

They come not over sea again, the uncivilized people of Nanhyf-r.

Metaph.

Trosadwy, a. (tros) Capable of being driven over.

Trosedig, a. (tros) Diverted, or turned aside.

Trosedd, s. m. (tros) Transgression, trespass.

Troseddadwy, a. (trosedd) Transgressable.

Troseddawg, a. (trosedd) Full of transgression.

Troseddawl, a. (trosedd) Transgressing.

Troseddedig, a. (trosedd) Being transgressed.

Troseddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trosedd) Transgression.

Troseddu, v. a. (trosedd) To transgress; to err.

Troseddwr, s. m.—pl. troseddwy (trosedd—gwr) A transgressor.

Trosel, s. m.—pl. t. i (tros) A plashed fence.

Troselu, v. a. (trosel) To plash a fence.

Trosenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (tros—enw) A name that is put for another.

Trosenwad, s. m. (trosenw) Transnomination.

Trosenwawl, a. (trosenw) Relating to transnomination.

Trosenwi, v. a. (trosenw) To put one name for another.

Trosfa, s. f.—pl. trosfeydd (tros) A place for turning to. *Trosfa gyffredin, a common for turning cattle to.*

Trosfynediad, s. m. (tros—mynediad) Metabasis.

Trosglud, s. m. (tros—clud) A conveyance over.

Trosgludaw, v. a. (trosglud) To carry over.

Trosgludawl, a. (trosglud) Transporting.

Trosgludiad, s. m. (trosglud) A transportation.

Trosgliwydd, s. m. (tros—clwydd) A carrying over; a transfer; a conveyance.

Trosgliwyddadwy, a. (trosgliwydd) Transferrable.

Trosgliwyddaw, v. a. (trosgliwydd) To transport; to carry over; to transfer; to convey.

Trosgliwyddawl, a. (trosgliwydd) Transferring.

Trosgliwyddedig, a. (trosgliwydd) Transported; transferred; conveyed over; consigned.

Trosgliwyddedigion, those that are carried over.

Trosgliwyddedigaeth, s. m. (trosgliwyddedig) The act of conveying over or transferring.

Trosgliwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trosgliwydd) A carrying over, a transporting; a transferring; a consigning.

Trosgliwyddwr, s. m.—pl. trosgliwyddwyr (trosgliwydd—gwr) A transporter.

Trosogl, a. (f. of *trosgl*) Clumsy, or stumbling.

Angus y ghybodedd drosgl yw hwn chwastl; a byd y prws bodwar hwn i'w yth hwn.

The requisite of the clumsy metricity in a verse of six or eight and the length of the stanza from four verses to eight.

Bards.

Trosi, v. a. (tros) To turn out, to send over, to convey; to move onward; to move about. *Trosi gwartheg, to drive out cattle; Trosi i throai, to turn and move about: Trosi parh i hennaint, to verge towards old age.*

Elch chwastl a droos yw wylan.

Your laughter will turn to weeping. Cyl. Bards or dms.

Morganwg—

Lle tros iau o'm hennarch.

Morganwg, where a portion of my fondness strays.

D. o. Gwyn.

Trosi ei hwyliu a orng. Ffepan, a ddygys yw wylan. Trosi a orngys, ac wedi cael i'r cwsstyn, cyrchu a wneud Ffepanwylod.

To hold his sails was what Ffepan did; and decreed to report of Tolcan did they; and when they had reached had, he approached the castle of Ffepanwylod.

Gr. o. dms.

Troso, pronom. prep. (tros) Over a person or thing; for or on account of a person or thing. **Trosodd, prep.** (tros) Over; beyond. *adv.* **Trosol, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (traw—ol) A lever; a bar, or bolt, which is placed across any thing.

Mal wy ar drool.

Like an egg on a post.

Adp.

Trosol, v. a. (trosol) To work with a lever.

Trosoliad, s. m. (trosol) A working a lever.

Trosoliaw, v. a. (trosol) To work a lever.

Trosolledig, a. (trosol) Being worked as a lever.

Trosolwaw, s. f. (trosol—gwaw) A lever-bear.

Trosolwydd, s. (trosol—gwydd) Wooden lever.

Trosten, s. f.—pl. t. i (trawst) A long rod.

Trosto, pronom. prep. (tros) Over a person or thing; for or on account of any one.

Parb drosto o hwna, Dws drosto o'i gyd.

Every body for himself, God for us all.

Adp.

Maes dywedyd mynydd a wydd trosto.

It is easier to my mountain than to go over it.

Adp.

Trostr, s. m.—pl. t. au (trawst) A slider.

Gwagys y cleddyf o gordwal du, a thuradur gwardal du.

The glide of the sword of black leather, with gl. sh. a s. sh. sh. sh. sh.

Troterth, s. m.—pl. t. od (trawd—erth) A trotter.

Cyfrwy a roddu eis cafar warch;

Dyrru eis ym droterth.

A saddle thou didst give such as it can not have on its side again a trotter.

T. Pr.

Trotiad, s. (trawd) A trotting, a going on a trot.

Trotial, v. a. (trawd) To keep trotting.

Trotian, v. a. (trawd) To keep trotting.

Y march—

Trosed iau y trostianys.

The horse, under him feet would continue trotting.

Gr. Pr. Bn.

Trotiaw, v. a. (trawd) To trot, to go on a trot.

Trotiawl, a. (trawd) Trotting, apt to trot.

Trotiwr, s. m.—pl. trotiwyr (trawd—gwr) One who trots, a trotter.

Troth, s. m. (tro—oth) That tends through.

Troth, prep. (tro) Through, from side to side.

Dyrrch bar carreg rwr o' hwna.

Lle y mywa trogred trodded troth.

She made the top of the stone with her hammer rwr with horse by side let it bend through the path.

Talcan, Mr. Bards.

Trothi, s. m. (troth) A state of passing through.

trothwy, s. m.—pl. *t.* on (tooth) A threshold.

Cybydd am drothwy ty y Nadron.

The miser is about the threshold of the house of thieves.

Adage.

trowynt, s. m.—pl. *t.* oedd (tro—gwynt) A whirlwind.

tru, s. m. (ty—rhu) An outcast; wretchedness.

tru, s. (ty—rhu) Being outcast; wretched.

*Tru mór angell dall dull acirfan
Truodd, trô y gymwedd a gymezm'.*

Pitons that so indirectly blind the unseen way of the transgression, which through acidity they take.

Canadyn.

trud, s. m. (tru) A causing misery; a turning to misery or wretchedness.

truidd, a. (tru) Somewhat wretched or piteous.

truan, a. (tru) Feeble, slender; poor, wretched, miserable, pitiful. *Wyt yn edrych yn druan iawn, thou dost look very poorly. Druan bach! poor little thing! Druan hyn! poor dear that it was! O druan! oh poor thing! Truaned yw! how miserable it is!*

Gwell rhy druanu na rhy druan.

Better too perverse than too wretched.

Adage.

O draenion ddargreudd y llythrenn hifan.

Of piteous tears she then let fall.

Dar. Merddin.

ruanad, s. m. (truanan) A rendering miserable, a becoming miserable.

ruanidd, a. (truan) Somewhat miserable.

ruanau, v. a. (truan) To render wretched; to become miserable or wretched.

ruanawg, a. (truan) Full of wretchedness.

ruanawl, a. (truan) Tending to misery.

ruander, s. m. (truan) Piteousness; misery.

ruanedig, a. (truan) Being made wretched.

ruanedd, s. m. (truan) Wretchedness.

*By sylwedd, truanedd tris,
Mwy ydyw awrodd!*

My substance, a wretchedness of existence, is only a mist invisible.

H. ab Ihuo Fardd Coch.

ruaneiddiad, s. m. (truanidd) A rendering miserable; a becoming wretched.

ruaneiddiaw, v. a. (truanidd) To render miserable; to become miserable.

ruaneiddrwydd, s. m. (truanidd) Miserableness.

ruanen, s. f. dim. (truan) A poor little female.

ruanes, s. f. (truan) A wretched female.

ruaniad, s. m. (truan) A rendering wretched; a becoming wretched.

ruanu, v. a. (truan) To pity, to commiserate; to become feeble, poor, wretched, or miserable.

Truanu wrtho! have pity on him!

ruaw, v. a. (tru) To render piteous; to become piteous, or wretched.

ruawl, a. (tru) Miserable, piteous, wretched.

ruawr, a. (tru) Wretched, or miserable.

Gwell rhy druanu na rhy druanu.

Better it is to be too overbearing than too affect.

Catwg Ddorth.

rudd, s. m. (tru) A break through, a burst.

ruedig, a. (trud) Being made wretched.

ruedd, s. m. (tru) Wretchedness, misery.

rueddu, v. a. (ruedd) To render wretched; to become miserable.

rueddu, a. (ruedd) Piteous, or wretched.

ruiddiad, s. m. (ruidd) A rendering wretched; a becoming wretched.

ruiddiaw, v. a. (ruidd) To render wretched; to become wretched.

ruiniad, s. m.—pl. trueiniad (truan) A wretched one.

Truiniaw, v. a. (truan) To render miserable; to become miserable or pitiful.

Trueiniawl, a. (truan) Tending to misery.

Truineig, a. (truan) Full of misery.

Y rhai euwyr y sy drueinig ac ehwedig.

The wicked ones are wretched and accursed. *E. uicarius.*

Trueinrwydd, s. m. (truan) Wretchedness.

Trueiniwr, s. m.—pl. trueinwyr (truan—gwr) A wretched man.

Trueni, s. m. (truan) Misery, wretchedness.

Bid lygad Dew ar drueni.

Be the eye of God on wretchedness.

Adage.

Truennas, a. (truan) Miserable, wretched.

Truenusaw, v. a. (truennas) To render miserable, to become wretched.

Truennusdra, s. m. (truennas) Pitifulness.

Truennusedd, s. m. (truennas) Piteousness.

Truennusrwydd, s. m. (truennas) Miserableness.

Truennyn, s. m. dim. (truan) A poor little wretch.

Trugar, a. (tru—car) Compassionate, or merciful.

Tri dyn a ddylid bod yn drugar wrthyt: allud, gwedd, ac smedfud.

Three persons that should be dealt with mercifully: the stranger, the widow, and the orphan.

Cating ab Iwanllir.

Ath orchymynaf gŵr y mawr drugar,

Paidd a gur plant Adall.

I commend thee to the mighty compassionate, he that loves the children of Adam.

Cynddelw.

Gwr a gynall nef, gwir addol gwar,

Gwawr gwerthfawr boed trugar.

He that upholds heaven, the true mansion of peace, the precious light be he merciful.

Bledwyn Fardd.

Trugarad, s. m. (trugarau) Commiseration.

Trugarawl, a. (trugarau) Commiserating.

Trugarau, v. a. (trugar) To commiserate.

A'm trugarawg Arphwydd, trugarod wrthyt,

A mi! wrtho na'm gwrthodol!

And my merciful Lord, may he have mercy on me; and me from him let him not reject.

Iwanllir.

Trugarau, a. (trugarau) Compassionate.

Trugarawg, a. (trugar) Merciful; pitying.

Addoli Duw yw bod yn gylfaw, yn afydd, ac yn drugarawg.

To worship God is, to be just, humble, and merciful. *Adage.*

Trugarawl, a. (trugar) Commiserating.

Trugarawr, s. m.—pl. trugarawyr (trugarau—gwr) One who commiserates.

Trugarddawn, s. m. (trugar—dawn) A merciful disposition.

Glyned Dew trued ym trugarddawn s

O fawr oes Merfysdawn.

May the Trinity God continue my gift of mercy from the great sovereign of the tribe of Merfyn.

Lt. F. Moch.

Trugaredig, a. (trugar) Compassionated.

Trugaredd, s. m.—pl. *t.* au (trugar) Compassion.

Car dy Dduw—

Athrw gwir a thrugaredig.

Love thy God, the Lord of truth and mercy. *Ihuo Dduw.*

Trugareddawg, a. (trugaredd) Merciful.

Trugareddawl, a. (trugaredd) Commiserating.

Trugareddfa, s. f. (trugaredd) A mercy-seat.

Trugarogrwydd, s. m. (trugarawg) Mercifulness.

Trul, s. m.—pl. *t.* iau (tru) A tool used for turning or trilling of holes.

Truliad, s. m.—pl. *t.* au (trul) A trilling a hole.

Truliaw, v. a. (trul) To trill a hole.

Trull, s. m. (ty—rhull) A store; a store of liquor.

Beirid gynwll am drull, am ddi hdd.

Bards assembling round a store; round three ddraceion.

Cynddelw.

Trulliad, s. m.—pl. trulliaid (trull) One who serves out or draws liquor, a butler.

Y trulliad a ddylly drulliau y llyso, a rhoddli i lawb herwydd y dyllo.

The drawer ought to draw the liquor and to give to every body according to his due. *Welsh Laws.*

Trulladaeth, s. m. (trulliad) Butlership.

Trulliaes, s. f.—pl. t. au (trulliad) A female butler.

Trullaw, v. a. (trull) To serve out liquor.

Tridyn a'r trillyn yn eu trullaw.

Three persons with the three liquors serving them. *L. G. Colli.*

Trulliedig, a. (trulliad) Being served with liquor
Trulliwr, s. m.—pl. trulliwyrr (trull—gwr) A server of liquor, a butler.

Trum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ty—rhwm) A ridge, a back. *Trum y mynydd, ridge of the mountain; trum y ty, the roof of the house; trum grwn, the elevated part of a ridge of land; rhych a thrum, furrow and ridge.*

*Trefad i dithau y'r trum
Tan gastell teg ei ystum.*

An inheritance for thee is the ridge beneath a castle of splendid aspect. *Iolo Goch.*

Trumain, a. (trum) Having a ridge, coped.

*Nid oddaw o Wynedd
Nanyr farn drumain fain fodd.*

Of Wynedd he owns nothing, save the coped heap of the narrow grave. *Elfen Wen.*

Truman, s. c.—pl. trumain (trum) A ridge.

Gwelais drydar crwn ar drumain wor.

I saw a grovelling tamal on the ridges of the sea. *Cynddelw.*

Trumbeithin, s. pl. (trum—beithin) Ridge tiles.

Trumbeithinen, s. f. (trumbeithin) A ridge tile.

Trumbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (trum—pren) A keel.

Trumiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trum) A ridging.

Trumiaw, v. a. (trum) To ridge, to make a ridge.
to cope, or to trim into a ridge. *Trumiaw grwn, to trim or raise a ridge, in a field; trumiaw ty, to form the coping of a house.*

*Trum yw'r plwm yn trumiaw'r plas,
To daleis tal dewilion.*

Heavy is the lead coping the nave, the gloomy roof of the houses of religious people. *L. Morgenny, i Fyrrchler Nedd.*

Trumiawg, a. (trum) Having ridges; ridged.

Trumiawl, a. (trum) Ridging, coping.

Trumwydd, s. m. (trum—gwydd) A keel.

Trus, s. m. (ty—rhus) A ward, or a guard.

Trusi, s. m. (trus) That is an obstacle or guard.

Eiddeden rhag trus trus tewdor.

He put before the breast the thickly covering guard. *Anwria.*

Trusiaid, s. m.—pl. trusiaid (trus) That wards.

Ei ysgred, of drol, of drolaid.

He is of compact frame, he is daring, he is a bulwark. *Ll. P. Meck.*

Truslaw, v. a. (trus) To ward off, to guard.

Truslawi, a. (trus) Warding, or guarding.

Truth, s. m. (ty—rhuth) Loose unmeaning talk; flattery, fawning, wheedling.

Truthad, s. m. (truth) A fawning, a wheedling.

Truthadwy, a. (truthad) That may be wheedled.

Truthan, s. c.—pl. truthain (truth) A wheedler.

*Y truthan a'i truthad;
Croesnach croes a conai.*

The wheedler would declare it; sheer ribaldry would he talk. *D. ab Owlym, i R. Merger.*

Truthgar, s. (truth) Apt to fawn or to wheedle.

Truthgarwch, s. m. (truthgar) Aptness to fawn.

Truthiad, s. m.—pl. truthiaid (truth) A sycophant

Truthiaith, s. f. (truth—iaith) A fawning; flattering language, adulation.

Truthiaw, v. a. (truth) To fawn, or to wheedle.

Truthiawg, a. (truth) Fawning, or feeding.

Truthiawl, a. (truth) Apt to fawn or wheedle.

Truthiedig, a. (truthiad) Being wheedled.

Truthiwr, s. m.—pl. truthiwyrr (truth—gwr) A fawner, a wheedler.

Trw, s. m. (ty—rhw) A turn, or whirl; a state of penetrating or pervading; that is thoroughly or quite. It is prefixed in composition.

Trw, prep. (ty—rhw) Through, or by.

Nid oes iai ymladd a gwyrr rhoco, manyr—trw ymladdu cicer, ceflaw tangnefedda ag wyn.

We have not to fight with yonder men, but, through open a piousness, to endeavour to make peace with them. *Dru. y Brwm.*

Trwb, s. m. (ty—rhwb) That is rubbed.

Trwc, s. m.—pl. trycion (trw) That is rounded: a turn; a truck.

Moes y march ddyw—

*Trwc lawrdd trwc i cruch,
Trwys fwl hardd, trwys fwl huch.*

Give me a lacy stool, the handker truck, a truckle for my sake, a froward comely son, a lump like a sw. *Im. ab Iwan.*

Trwca, s. m.—pl. t. od (trwc) A bowl, a cap.

Trwcwl, s. m. (trwc) A rundle; a truckle.

Moes drwcwl—o farch—

Cleddwrn, liopandwrn, pendrit.

Give me a truckle of a stool, our-drooping, heavy-bed, wearing his head. *Im. ab Iwan.*

Trwch, s. m. (ty—rhwch) A cut into, an incision a section; a thickness or depth; a charl. *druch tribys, of the depth of three fingers.*

Chwennwyr truch i dria.

The charl is addicted to contention. *Adp.*

Trwch, a. (ty—rhwch) Cut; broken, unimpaired, unlicky; desperate, fell.

*Trwchyd hwynt f'm tra oed;
Trwch f'm gyfarfod a'r tr.*

They have been ordained to frighten me extremely; I am lucky to meet with the three. *D. ab Owlym, i adp.*

Trwd, s. m. (trw) That is circulating; that pervades, or passes through.

Trwl, s. m.—pl. tryllan (trw) A pack; a cushion a couch. *Trwl o ddyn, a lump of a man.*

Trwli, s. m. (trwl) That is round and bally.

Trwli mudi, a fat squabby woman.

Trwliad, s. m.—pl. t. ag (trwl) A bundling up.

Trwlian, v. a. (trwl) To heap together; to roll together.

Trwliaw, v. a. (trwl) To bundle; to roll.

Trwlyn, s. m. dim. (trwl) A soft heap or lump.

Trwlyn o ddyn, a fat chub of a man.

Trwm, s. m.—pl. trymion (ty—rhwm) That heavy, a pressure.

O bob trwm trymaid hantod.

Of every pressure the most pressing is old age. *Adp.*

Trwm, a. (ty—rhwm) Heavy, weighty; and

Trymaid dial yw dymyg.

The heaviest revenge is contempt. *Adp.*

Maw Morgenny, mawr Cyfrin.

*Maw Morgenny mawr tris;
Trymaid oed tan dy addolad at, fardd!*

Morgenny dead, Cyfrin dead, Morgenny the heaviest of death dead: most and the lingering that thou art left, O Morgenny Cyfrin Morgenny.

Trwmgalon, s. m. (trwm—calon) One with heavy heart. a. Heavy at heart.

Adp. pob trwmgalon.

Disconsol in every heavy hearted one. *Adp.*

Trwmorddlig, a. (trwm—gorddlig) Balky &c

TRY

ure; ~~and~~ ~~the~~

ng.
h a

call-
y the

d.
lopped
out or

A chop-

A cutter,
exclusion.

ain.
and the mangrove
L. at Jernorth.

f; truncated.
An incision.

isive, incisary.
rychion) A cut-

ate of being cut
rief.

set yw hnyr amwr af-

arrest for her; that is to
nd vengeance. *Jer. Owein.*

Calamitous.

b) A causing a cala-
ning disastrous.

b) To cause a calami-

b) Disastrous, fell.

ch) Cuttings; shreds.

rychion) A shred.

au (trwch—flam) A dis-

thrwyddedawg llys Arthur, the three free guests of the court of Arthur.

Na ddal dy dy wrth gyngor dy drwyddedawg.

Keep not thy house according to the advice of thy guest.
Adage.

Drwg a drefna wrth ei drwyddedawg.

Badly off is he who manages by the advice of his guest.
Adage.

Nid trwyddedawg ond dinah.

There is no free traveller like a penny.
Adage.

Trwyddedawl, a. (trwydded) Relating to the free passing through; licensing.

Trwyddedig, a. (trwydded) Freely admitted.

Trwyddedogaeth, s. f. (trwyddedawg) Freedom of passing through.

Tair baint heidd Ynys Prydain: trwyddedogaeth lle yr elont, nas dyer arf noeth yn eu herbyn, a gair eu gair lwy ar hawb.

The three privileges of the bards of the Isle of Britain: freedom of journeying wherever they go, that a naked weapon be not borne against them, and that their word be taken before every one.
Barddas.

Trwyddedogi, v. a. (trwyddedawg) To permit a free passage.

Trwyddedogiad, s. m. (trwyddedawg) A rendering of free passage, permission of passing.

Trwyddedogrwydd, s. m. (trwyddedawg) Freedom of passing through, free admission.

Trwyddedu, v. a. (trwydded) To pass through; to give free reception.

Trwyddedwr, s. m.—pl. trwyddedwyr (trwydded—gwr) One who freely passes through.

Trwyddedwraig, s. f.—pl. trwyddedwreiged (trwydded—gwraig) A free female ranger.

Trwyddedwraig lleu bewel, Trig a dyhaud, Forfudd, &c.

The free ranger of the glade of birches, stay and solace me, O, Morvudd!

Trwyddew, s. m. (trwydd) What perforates; a piercer, a borer.

Trwyddiad, s. m. (trwydd) A passing through.

Trwyddydd, s. m.—pl. trwyddydd (trwydd) A passage through; a pass; leave of ingress and regress; licence, admittance; fare; provision.

Trwyll, s. f.—pl. trwyll (trwy) What turns round; a swivel, or ring, on a pivot; a ring in a swine's nose.

Dodi trwyll yn ei drwyn.

To put a ring in his nose.
Adage.

Mi yn son am Wyl Fair; ti yn son am drwyll mochn.

I talking about Lady Day; thou talking about a pig's ring.
Adage.

Barrydd i fynydd mewn cerbyd, yr hon oedd a thrwyll o aur, a dau larch gwynion yn ei dyau.

I mounted up in a chariot the which had a ring of gold, and two white steeds drawing it.
Marchawg Croyddod.

Trwyllaw, v. a. (trwyll) To form a swivel, or ring, to turn round on a pivot; to ring a pig's nose; to trowl, or to fish by trawling.

Da trwyllaw trwyn mochn a fo yn tirlaw.

It is well to ring a pig's nose that turns the ground.
Adage.

Trwyllawg, a. (trwyll) Having a swivel, or ring.

Trwylliad, s. m. (trwyll) A swivelling; a forming a ring; a forming a pivot.

Trwyn, s. m.—pl. trwyn (trwy) A point; a snout; a nozzle; a nose. *Trwyn y llo*, snapdragon.

Sychu trwyn y oeth i fynydd i'r pridd.

To wipe the point of the share before it goes into the soil.
Adage.

Trwynaw, v. a. (trwyn) To nozzle; to nose, to smell with the nose close to a thing.

Trwynawg, a. (trwyn) Having a snout or nose.

Trwynawl, a. (trwyn) Belonging to the snout; nasal.

Trwynbant, a. (trwyn—bant) Having the nose falling in.

Trwynbica, a. (trwyn—pica) Having a turned up nose; snub-nosed.

Trwynbwt, a. (trwyn—pwt) Snub-nosed.

Trwyndwa, a. (trwyn—twn) Broken-nosed.

Trwynedig, a. (trwyn) Snouted; nosed.

Trwynfawr, a. (trwyn—mawr) Large-nosed.

Trwynfyr, a. (trwyn—fyr) Short-nosed.

Trwynffrwy, s. f.—pl. ff. an (trwyn—ffrwy) A nose-band of a bridle.

Trwynffychain, v. a. (trwyn—ffychain) To snort, to snuffle. *a. m. A snorting, a snuffling.*

Trwynffychain ac agori ei mawr a erug.

Snorting and opening his jaw was what he did.

H. Evans—Mabonwg.

Trwynganad, a. (trwyn—casad) Having the nose closed up.

Trwyngorn, a. (trwyn—corn) Horn-nosed.

Trwyngorniawg, a. (trwyngorn) Having a horned nose. *s. m. A rhinoceros.*

Trwyngwrn, a. (trwyn—crwn) Having an aquiline nose.

Trwyngrych, a. (trwyn—crych) Crinkle-nosed.

Trwyngrychiad, s. m. (trwyngrych) A crinkling the nose.

Trwyngrychs, v. a. (trwyngrych) To nose crinkle.

Trwynhir, a. (trwyn—hir) Long-nosed.

Trwyniad, s. m. (trwyn) A nosing, a smelling.

Trwynllem, a. (f. of trwynllym) Sharp-nosed.

Trwynllif, s. m. (llif) A running at the nose.

Trwynllifaw, v. a. (trwynllif) To run at the nose.

Trwynllifawg, a. (trwynllif) Snively.

Trwynllym, a. (trwyn—llym) Sharp-nosed.

Trwynsor, a. (trwyn—sor) Apt to turn the nose; apt to take a huff. *Y trwynsor*, the stinkier goose-foot.

Trwynsori, v. a. (trwynsor) To turn up the nose; to take a huff.

Trwynsoriad, s. m. (trwynsor) A turning up the nose, a taking a huff.

Trwynswch, s. m. (trwyn—swch) Tip of the nose.

Trwyo, prep. (trwy) Through. *ade.* Through, to the other side.

Trwyogaeth, s. f.—pl. trwyogaeth (trwyawg) The act or state of passing through; pervasion.

Tair trwyogaeth oedd: trylio, trwyf, a thrwym.

The three pervasions of song: thorough learning, thorough vigour, and thorough nature.
Marchawg.

Trwyogedd, s. m. (trwyawg) Pervasiveness.

Trwyogi, v. a. (trwyawg) To render pervading; to become pervasive.

Trwyth, s. f.—pl. trwyth (trwy) What pervades; a solvent, dissolvent, or menstruum; lye; a decoction. *Trwyth Trwyth*, the bursting boat.

Trwythadwy, a. (trwyth) Capable of being affected by a menstruum or lye.

Trwythaw, v. a. (trwyth) To make a solvent or menstruum; to steep in lye; to wash in hot lye.

Trwythawl, a. (trwyth) Belonging to a solvent or menstruum; steeped in lye.

Trwythedig, a. (trwyth) Being steeped in lye.

Trwythi, s. m. (trwyth) A menstruum; lye.

Trwythiad, s. m. (trwyth) A forming a solvent or menstruum; a steeping in lye.

Trwythwr, s. m.—pl. trwythwyr (trwyth—gwr) One who steeps in lye.

Try, s. m. (ty—rhy) Aptness to go beyond, to turn, to go to the other side, or to go through.

prep. Through. *adv.* Through.—It is used as a prefix in composition.

Didraw both dry, such a drol.

Wandering, he went through, he went from home.

Idion Rhaidr.

Tryad, s. m. (try) A passing through; pervasion.

Tryal, s. m.—pl. t. au (try—al) A homestead.

Tryarlais, a. (try—arlais) Of a stunning voice.

Dyn tryarlais, a person with a stunning voice.

Tryaw, v. a. (try) To render thorough.

Tryawch, s. f. (try—awch) A pervading energy to attract; magnetism.

Tryawchiad, s. m. (tryawch) A magnetising.

Tryawchu, v. a. (tryawch) To magnetize.

Tryb, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ty—rhyb) The state of being connected or blended.

Tryboddad, s. m. (try—boddad) A dashing thoroughly; a wallowing completely.

Tryboddau, s. a. (try—boddau) To dash thoroughly.

Trybawl, a. (tryb) Tending to blend or to mix.

Trybed, s. f.—pl. t. au (try—ped) A brandiron.

Trybedd, s. f.—pl. t. m. (try—pedd) A stay, or support: a trivet, or brandiron. *Trybedd gr ysgwyd, the collar-bone.*

Trybeddawg, a. (trybedd) Of thorough footing.

Trybeddawl, a. (trybedd) Thoroughly supporting.

Trybeddiad, s. m. (trybedd) A making a stay.

Trybeddu, v. a. (trybedd) To make a stay.

Trybeddiad rhawd rhag eu dardd.

Let the hand make a firm stay against their coming. Tellerin.

Trybelid, a. (try—pelid) That is thoroughly penetrating; perspicuous, luminous.

Trybelid wyddu a wryst enaf.

The quickly hearing ear-movers guard upon me. Cynddelw.

Morwyn y wledd, mor drybedd,

Mirais gwl, o bwl a bwl gwyd.

A damsel I beheld, so elegant, transcendently wise, who from a throne would be far heard of. Ior. Fyfein.

Cywed, di was Araf euall, orld faw-lawr;

Gowod o synwryfawr faw drybedd.

Alas, thou youth of the line of Araf, meet on the grand scene; from the grandly wise we expect a perspicuous sentence. Philip Brydydd.

Trybelidiad, s. m. (trybelid) A penetrating thoroughly; a making perspicuous.

Lle Maegwyn by ysgyn y dachau,

Aerwyr ced, trybelidiad gwadidau.

The hosts of Maegwyn it was fortunate that they came, the warriors of liberality, the illumination of the gory plains. Ym. Tellerin a Merddin.

Trybelidiaw, v. a. (trybelid) To penetrate thoroughly; to become perspicuous.

Trybelidrydd, s. m. (trybelid) Perspicuousness.

Trybelyd, a. (try—pelyd) Thoroughly radiant.

Trybelydr, s. m. (trybelyd) A thorough radiance.

Trybelydrawg, a. (trybelydr) Thoroughly radiant.

Trybelydriad, s. m. (trybelydr) A radiating through.

Trybelydro, v. a. (trybelydr) To radiate through.

Trybest, s. m. (tryb) Bustle, or commotion.

Trybestawd, s. m. (trybest) A bustling state.

Astoriada Fflamddwyn, faw drybestawd, a

deodyn yw ngwystion!—

Then rapt Fflamddwyn, of mighty bustle, would they give in as hasting? Tellerin.

Frybestiad, s. m. (trybest) A bustling.

Frybestu, v. a. (trybest) To bustle, to bluster.

Frybestyd, s. m. (trybest) Bustle; officiousness.

Fryblieth, s. m. (try—plith) A chaos.

Fryboeth, a. (poeth) Being thoroughly hot.

Fryboethi, v. a. (tryboeth) To heat thoroughly.

Fryboethiad, s. m. (tryboeth) A thoroughly heating.

Trybola, s. m. (trybawl) A mixture; a wallowing place, a mire where swine wallow.

Tryboli, v. a. (trybawl) To huddle; to wallow.

Tryboliad, s. m. (trybawl) A huddling; a wallowing.

Trybwl, a. (try—pwl) Thoroughly dull.

Trybwyll, s. m. (pwyll) Thorough reason. a.

Thoroughly rational; of a penetrating mind.

Trybwyllaw, v. a. (trybwyll) To endue with a penetrating mind; to exert a penetrating mind.

Trybwyllawg, a. (trybwyll) Of a penetrating mind.

Trybwylliad, s. m. (trybwyll) An endowing with a penetrating mind; penetration of mind.

Trybwyllan, a. (trybwyll) Of a penetrating mind.

Trybwlawg, a. (trybwl) Being pervaded or loaded with what is thick and heavy. *Hin drybwlawg, thick gloomy weather, without rain.*

Trybylliad, s. m. (trybwl) A pervasion of dullness.

Trybylu, v. a. (trybwl) To pervade with dullness.

Tryciad, s. m. (trwc) A dragging heavily; a falling, a flagging.

Tryclaw, v. a. (trwc) To cause to fail; to flag.

Drag him, pan dryciad creitl—

Draw of you.

The towering leader, when others should fail, grant his energy. T. Aled.

Tryclaw ordal dr Gwlad.

To cause to fall the region of the land of Cornwall.

Tryclaw ordal dr Gwlad. Hywel Reddall.

Tryclawl, a. (trwc) Flaggings, draggings.

Trycliedig, a. (tryciad) Being made to flag.

Trych, s. m. (ty—rhych) An opening; a scope.

Trychad, s. m. (trwch) A cutting off, excision.

Trychadwy, a. (trychad) Capable of being cut.

Trychawl, a. (trwch) Cutting, mangling, lopping.

Trychddawn, a. (trwch—dawn) Endued with a cutting quality.

Trycheb, s. f.—pl. t. au (trwch) The figure called a *thesis*, whereby a word is divided by the interposition of another.

Trychedig, a. (trwch) Being cut or bisected.

Trychedd, a. m. (trwch) The state of being lopped.

Trychfa, s. f.—pl. trychfydd (trwch) A cut or chopping-place.

Trychgyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trwch—cyf) A chopping-block.

Trychiad, s. m.—pl. trychiad (trwch) A cutter, a lopper; that makes an incision or excision.

A' i'w cyfawr cyfawr i'w t'wch,

A trychiad gwerin Caerfyrddin faw.

And his leader met insurrection and tumult, and the manglers of the people of Caerfyrddin built of stone.

Ein. ab Gwgawn, t. L. ab Iarworth.

Trychiedig, a. (trwch) Being cut off; truncated.

Trychiedigaeth, s. m. (trychiedig) An incision.

Trychiedigawl, a. (trychiedig) Incisive, incisary.

Trychiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trychiad) A cutter, a lopper.

Trychineb, s. m. (trwch) The state of being cut off; disaster, calamity; mischief.

Ar fyrder y daw amser cynhaui laddi; set yw hywy amser af-hydd, trychineb, a dyledd.

Shortly there will come the time of harvest for her; that is to say, the time of misfortune, mischief, and vengeance. Ior. Owen.

Trychinebawl, a. (trychineb) Calamitous.

Trychinebiad, s. m. (trychineb) A causing a calamity or mischief; a becoming disastrous.

Trychinebu, v. a. (trychineb) To cause a calamity; to become calamitous.

Trychinebus, a. (trychineb) Disastrous, fell.

Trychion, s. pl. eggr. (trwch) Cuttings; shreds.

Trychionyn, s. m. dim. (trychion) A shred.

Trychlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwch—flam) A disastrous or sad step.

Trychaf, s. m. (trwch) Disaster, calamity, mishap, misfortune.

Trychaf, nid hawdd o' ochel.

Disaster, it is not easy to avoid it.

Adage.

—Aeth fy mwa i

Yn dri-chwap, anafon drychaf.

My bow is gone in three pieces, a woeful accident.

D. ab Gwilym.

Trycholedeb, s. m. (trychawl) A mangled state.

Trycholedd, s. m. (trychawl) A mangled state.

Trycholi, v. a. (trychawl) To render mangled; to become cut and mangled.

Trychu, v. a. (trwch) To cut, to cut into, to make an incision; to lop.

*Trychwys Eingt: trychlon es hadawai.
Loegryso hwygynt lleigynt nid lai,
Can lia.*

*He mangled the Angles: mangled ones he would leave them.
To the Lloegrians the devastation of wrath not the less, though he be slain.*

Cynddelw, m. Cadwallon.

Gwinitlan eydd i ym hanwyld—ac ef a drychodd winwryf ynddi.

To my well beloved there is a vineyard: and he cut a wine-press in it.

Isaiah 5. 2.

Trychwan, s. m. (trwch—gwan) A slit, a split.

Trychwanawg, a. (trychwan) Having slits. *Llen-llian drychwanawg*, a veil cloth full of slits.

Trychwannu, s. m. (trychwan) To slit, to split.

Trychwil, a. (try—chwil) Thoroughly searching.

Trychwillaw, v. a. (trychwil) To search keenly.

Trychwn, s. m. (try—cwn) That bursts or rises through. *a. Bursting through.*

Trychwr, s. m.—pl. trychwyr (trwch—gwr) A cutter, a lopper.

Trychwydd, s. m. (trych—gwydd) A glance of the present; a glance or view of knowledge.

*Cerddgar cyfarwar cyfarwydd yw Daw
Diwedder eyn trychwydd;
A'n rhodden, nid rhodd gwatadwydd,
Trech Wynydd, haelonedd hyrydd.*

The calm pleasure of the love of song is cognisable with God, he that determines before the glance of knowledge; he who gave, not the gift of disgrace, that Gwynedd, prosperous in liberality, should prevail.

Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Trychwyddaw, v. a. (trychwydd) To obtain visual knowledge.

Trychwyddawl, a. (trychwydd) Visibly present.

Trychwyddiad, s. (trychwydd) A visibly knowing

Trychwyl, s. f. (trw—chwyl) A course through.

Trychwyllaw, v. (trychwyl) To circulate through.

Trychwyliad, s. m. (trychwyl) A circulating through.

Trychwys, s. m. (trw—chwys) A sweat through.

Trychwsawl, a. (trychwys) Transuding.

Trychwysiad, s. m. (trychwys) Transudation.

Trychwysan, v. a. (trychwys) To transude.

Trychwyth, s. m. (trw—chwyth) A blast through.

Trychwythawl, a. (trychwyth) Blowing through.

Trychwythiad, s. (trychwyth) A blowing through.

Trychwythu, v. a. (trychwyth) To blow through.

Trychydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trwch) A cutter, a lopper.

Trychyn, s. m. dim. (trwch) A small cut, a nip.

Tryd, s. m. (try) That tends through. *a. Apt to penetrate, or to run through.*

*Annelais rhwng fy nwyllaw
Fwa, yw dryd a fu draw.*

I aimed between my hands a yew bow, pervading was the shock.

D. ab Gwilym.

Trydan, s. m. (trw—tan) A pervading principle

of expansion, a pervading fire; electric fluid.

Trydanawl, a. (trydan) Belonging to the electric fluid.

Trydaniad, s. m. (trydan) An electrifying.

Trydaniaeth, s. m. (trydan) Electricity.

Trydawn, v. a. (trydan) To electrify.

Trydar, s. f. (tryd—ar) A pervading noise; a chirp, a chatter; a din, a tumult.

*Oedd rym rudd chyr o'r gwyr gwyr;
Oedd ran (dwr fwyaf o'r dryder;
Oedd amllw thuna, twa amwr en mudi
Nid oeddant ddiar.*

There ran dreadful streams of red from the ulcers men; but were they the greatest part of the tumult; motley toward were the waves, breaking in discordant course, they were not making a silence.

Lt. F. Mack.

Trydar, v. a. (tryd—ar) To make a pervading noise; to chirp, to chatter; to din.

Trydarawl, a. (trydar) Chirping; chattering.

Trydariad, s. m. (trydar) A chatting; a dinning.

Trydaru, v. a. (trydar) To chirp, to chatter.

Trydarwr, s. m.—pl. trydarwyr (trydar—gwr) One who makes a chatter.

Trydarydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trydar) Chatterer.

Tryde, s. f. (tryd) A third. *a. Third.*

Trydedydd, s. m. (tryd—e—dydd) The third day; the third day of the week. *Bardism.*

Trydedd, s. f. (tryd—edd) A third. *a. Third.*

Trydeddwaith, s. f. (trydedd—gwaith) Third time.

Trydewaith, s. (tryde—gwaith) The third time.

Trydiad, s. m. (tryd) A pervasion. *Trydell drydiad*, the pervasion of destruction.

Trydolwyn, s. f. (tryd—olwyn) Course of a wheel.

*Am curfro, am curfro twryna.
Tori awar trydar trydolwyna.*

Round the golden region, round the golden prominence hurt; a ruthless host makes a tumult like the passing wheel.

Cynddelw, f. v. aryl. Rhys.

Trydon, s. f. (tryd) That is pervasive. *Y drydon*, the stinking goose-foot; also called *trwynawr*.

Trydon, a. (try—ton) Thoroughly toned.

*Trydon dy ffa ar hancrch
Trydar o'w, trawlder seorch.*

Full-toned thy strain on the glade, with smart chirp, the crier of love.

D. ab Gwilym, f. f. p. 10.

Trydwan, s. m. (tryd—gwan) Four days to come. *ade. Four days hence.*

Trydwl, s. m.—pl. trydyllau (trw—twll) A hole through any thing, a perforation. *a. Perforated.*

Trydy, s. m. (tryd) The third. *a. Third.*

Trydydyn, s. m. (trydy—dyn) A third person.

Trydydd, s. m. (tryd—ydd) A third, one out of three. *a. Third.*

Trydydd anabegwr brentu yw ei bentaleu; y ddyn mudi yw ei offeiriad teulu, ac ei ymad lly.

The third indispensable of a king is his patron of the family, the other two are his domestic chaplain, and his judge of his palace.

Welsh Laws.

Pan welai Llyr nad oedd ganddo senawr writh ei awgwrth, ac ei fod ar ei drydydd, cywilyddaw a wad.

When Llyr perceived that he had not money to his father, so that he was on his third, he became ashamed.

Gr. ab Iwan.

Trydyddiad, s. m. (trydydd) A forming a third.

Trydyddn, v. a. (trydydd) To tertiate.

Trydygwr, s. m. (trydy—gwr) A third person.

Trydylledig, a. (trydwl) Perforated, bored.

Trydylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trydwl) Perforation.

Trydyllu, v. a. (trydwl) To perforate.

Trydyllwr, s. m.—pl. trydyllwyr (trydwl—gwr) One who perforates.

Trydyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trydwl) Perforator.

Trydd, s. m. (try) That is thoroughly.

Trydded, s. f.—pl. t. au (trydd) Passage through.

Tryddedawg, a. (trydded) Having a free passage.

Tryddedawl, a. (trydded) Passing through.

Tryddediad, s. m. (trydded) A passing through.

Tryddedn, v. a. (trydded) To pass through.

Tryddedwr, s. m.—pl. tryddedwyr (trydded—gwr) A passenger.

Tryddedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (trydded) A passer through, a passenger.

Tryddyd, *s. m.* (trydd) A passage through.

Tryf, *s. m.* (try) That is thorough.

Tryfal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tryf—al) What has three corners; a trianagl. *Tryfal cyfochrawg*, equilateral-triangle; *tryfal daugyfochr*, isosceles-triangle; *tryfal enghyfochrawg*, a scalenous-triangle; *tryfal lleddf*, oblique-angular triangle.

Tryfaledd, *s. m.* (tryfal) The state of having three points or angles; the bottom of a fork, or where it divides.

Tryfaliad, *s. m.* (tryfal) A forming a triangle.

Tryfala, *v. a.* (tryfal) To form a triangle.

Tryfall, *a.* (trw—mall) Thoroughly evil.

Wid mellt tryfall ond dlopt.

There is no evil thoroughly evil but idleness.

Adage.

Tryfalledd, *s. m.* (tryfall) A state thoroughly evil.

Tryfalliad, *s. m.* (tryfall) A rendering thoroughly evil; a becoming thoroughly evil.

Tryfallu, *v. a.* (tryfall) To render thoroughly evil; to become evil thoroughly.

Tryfan, *s. m.* (try—man) That is spotted through. *Dail y tryfan, alan sawr*, the petasites, or butter-burr.

Tryfar, *s. m.* (trw—bar) Thorough wrath. *a.* Malignant.

Tryfarns, *a.* (tryfar) Thoroughly malignant.

Tryfawl, *a.* (tryf) Being thorough or complete.

Tryfer, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (tryf) A forked spear, or harpoon.

A tryfer brwydr a thrafod.

And the barbed shaft of battle and tumult.

Iolo Goch.

Tryferawg, *a.* (tryfer) Having a bearded spear.

Tryferiad, *s. m.* (tryfer) A harpooning.

Tryferu, *v. a.* (tryfer) To spear; to harpoon. *'Tryferai alon*, he transfixt the foes.

Tryferw, *s. m.* (trw—berw) A thorough boil. *a.* Thoroughly boiling.

Tryferwad, *s. m.* (tryferw) A boiling through.

Tryferwl, *v. a.* (tryferw) To boil through.

Tryferwr, *s. m.*—*pl. tryferwyr* (tryfer—gwr) A spearer; a harpooner.

Tryfesur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trw—mesur) A diameter

Tryfesuraw, *v. a.* (tryfesur) To form a diameter.

Tryfesurawl, *a.* (tryfesur) Diametrical.

Tryfesuriad, *s. m.* (tryfesur) A measuring a diameter.

Tryfol, *s. m.* (try—bol) That is all belly.

Tryfoliad, *s. m.* (tryfol) A gormandizing.

Tryfoliaw, *v. a.* (tryfol) To gormandize.

Tryfoliawg, *a.* (tryfol) Gormandizing.

Tryfoliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. tryfoliwr* (tryfol—gwr) A gormandizer, a greedy-gut.

Tryfrad, *s. m.* (trw—brad) Thorough treachery.

Tryfrith, *a.* (trw—brith) Streaked, diversified, or spotted all through; thoroughly mixed; swarming, or teeming. *Mae y mor yn dryfrith o bysgod*, the sea is swarming with fish.

Tryfrithaw, *v. a.* (tryfrith) To variegatethoroughly; to mix all through; to be swarming.

Tryfrithiad, *s. m.* (tryfrith) A variegatingthoroughly; a mixing thoroughly; a swarming.

Tryfrwyd, *s. m.* (trw—brwyd) The state of darting through and through. *a.* Interweaving.

Tryfrwydaw, *v. a.* (tryfrwyd) To run through backwards and forwards.

Yn tryfrwyd pelidri.

Javelins darting through backwards and forwards.

Aneurin.

VOL. II.

Tryfrwydawl, *a.* (tryfrwyd) Interweaving.

Tryfrwydiad, *s. m.* (tryfrwyd) An interweaving.

Tryfwg, *s. m.* (try—mwg) Thorough smoke.

Tryfygawl, *a.* (tryfwg) Tending to smoke through.

Tryfygiad, *s. m.* (tryfwg) A thorough fumigation.

Tryfygu, *v. a.* (tryfwg) To fumigate through.

Tryfyned, *v. a.* (trw—myned) To go through.

Tryfynediad, *s. m.* (tryfyned) A going through, a passing through; pervasion.

Tryfyw, *a.* (trw—byw) Thoroughly alive.

Tryfywiad, *s. m.* (tryfyw) A thoroughly animating.

Tryfywiaw, *v. a.* (tryfyw) To animate thoroughly.

Tryfywiawg, *a.* (tryfyw) Thoroughly animated.

Tryffaeth, *a.* (trw—ffaeth) Thoroughly mellow.

Tryffaethawl, *a.* (tryffaeth) Tending to make thoroughly mellow.

Tryffaethder, *s.* (tryffaeth) Thorough mellowness.

Tryffaethiad, *s. m.* (tryffaeth) A thoroughly mellowing.

Tryffaethu, *v. a.* (tryffaeth) To mellow thoroughly.

Tryffin, *s. f.* (trw—ffin) A thorough boundary.

Tryffiniad, *s. m.* (tryffin) A making a boundary through.

Tryffiniaw, *v. a.* (tryffin) To make a boundary through.

Tryffiniawl, *a.* (tryffin) Thoroughly bounding.

Tryffraw, *a.* (trw—ffraw) Thoroughly agitated.

Tryffwn, *s. m.* (try—ffwn) Thorough prosperity.

Am Drefan dryffwn rhwng chiroldydd.

About Treven complete prosperity before the interweaver.

Aneurin.

Tryffwrch, *s. m.*—*pl. tryffyrch* (trw—ffwrch) The commencement of a forking, or ramification. *Tryffwrch pren*, the part of a tree where it becomes forked.

Tryllais, *s. m.*—*pl. trylleisiau* (trw—llais) A thorough voice. *a.* Of thorough voice.

Cyfarhais, yn dryllais, draw.

Well Idd's gun it's lively draw.

I greeted, distinctly of voice, yonder D. ab Gwddi, m. fr' god.

Tryllaw, *s. m.* (trw—llanw) A thorough fullness.

Tryllaw, *s. f.* (try—llaw) A complete hand. *a.* Thoroughly handy; dexterous.

Amrywiol dryllaw dryllus.

Accompanied with wealth, dexterity, of thorough training.

Aneurin.

Tryllawn, *a.* (trw—llawn) Thoroughly full.

Tryllawnder, *s. m.* (tryllawn) Thorough fullness.

Tryllawni, *v. a.* (tryllawn) To fill thoroughly.

Tryllawniad, *s. m.* (tryllawn) A filling thoroughly.

Tryllef, *s. m.* (trw—llef) A thorough utterance. *a.* Of thorough utterance, of complete voice.

Llew trylew, trylef ei geinlaid.

The lion altogether brave, completely of voice his minstrel.

Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.

Tryllefawl, *a.* (trylef) Of complete utterance.

Tryllefiad, *s. m.* (trylef) A rendering of complete utterance.

Tryllefu, *v. a.* (trylef) To render of complete utterance; to render articulate.

Tryllefiad, *s. m.* (trylais) A rendering of complete voice.

Tryllefiaw, *v. a.* (trylais) To articulate clearly.

Tryllefiawl, *a.* (trylais) Of clear articulation.

Tryllen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (trw—llen) Thorough learning. *a.* Thoroughly learned.

Tryllenwad, *s. m.* (tryllanw) A thoroughly filling.

Tryllenwawl, *a.* (tryllanw) Tending to fill thoroughly

E.

Trylenwi, *v. a.* (trylanw) To fill thoroughly.
 Tryles, *s. m.* (trw—lles) A thorough benefit.
 Trylesawl, *a.* (tryles) Thoroughly beneficial.
 Trylesiad, *s. m.* (tryles) A thoroughly benefiting.
 Trylesu, *v. a.* (tryles) To benefit thoroughly.
 Trylew, *a.* (trw—glew) Thoroughly collected; full of capability; very brave.

Ef drylew yn rhw,
 A'i dori drylwyn w/w,
 A'i dariau drylu droch.

He abundant in resources on the pass, with his excellent host of dexterous movement, and his shield broken and pervaded with stains.

Trylewder, *s. m.* (trylew) The state of thorough resource or ability; thorough bravery.
 Trylewldid, *s. m.* (trylew) Thorough resource of mind; thorough bravery.
 Trylewych, *s. m.* (trw—llew) Translucency.
 Trylewychawl, *a.* (trylew) Translucent.
 Trylewychiad, *s.* (trylew) A lighting through.
 Trylewychu, *v. a.* (trylew) To shine through.
 Trylid, *s. m.* (trw—llid) Thorough rage.
 Trylidiad, *s. m.* (trylid) A thoroughly angering.
 Trylidiaw, *v. a.* (trylid) To enrage thoroughly; to become thoroughly angry.
 Trylidiawg, *a.* (trylid) Thoroughly wrathful.
 Trylif, *s. m.* (try—llif) A thorough flow.
 Trylifaw, *v. a.* (trylif) To flow through.
 Trylifawl, *a.* (trylif) Flowing through.
 Trylifiad, *s. m.* (trylif) A flowing through.
 Trylith, *s. m.* (trw—llith) A thorough training.
 Trylithawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* trylithorion (trylith) That is thoroughly trained.
 Trylithiad, *s. m.* (trylith) A thoroughly training.
 Trylithiaw, *v. a.* (trylith) To train thoroughly.
 Trylithiawl, *a.* (trylith) Tending to train thoroughly; of a thoroughly alluring tendency.
 Trylithr, *a.* (trw—llithr) Thoroughly gliding.
 Trylithraw, *v. a.* (trylithr) To glide through.
 Trylithrawl, *a.* (trylithr) Apt to glide through.
 Trylithriad, *s. m.* (trylithr) A gliding through.
 Tryliw, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ian (trw—lliw) A pervading colour. *a.* Being stained through, of one pervading hue; deeply coloured. 'Tarian dryliw goch,' a shield thoroughly stained with red.
 Tryliwiad, *s. m.* (tryliw) A colouring through.
 Tryliwiaw, *v. a.* (tryliw) To pervade with colour, to stain through; to make of a deep dye, to engrain.
 Tryliwiawg, *a.* (tryliw) Of a thorough colour.
 Tryliwiedig, *a.* (tryliw) Thoroughly coloured.
 Tryloes, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (trw—gloes) A pang that penetrates through.
 Tryloesi, *v. a.* (tryloes) To strike a pang through.
 Tryloesiad, *s. m.* (tryloes) A striking a pang through.
 Tryloew, *a.* (trw—gloew) Diaphanous, transparent.
 Tryloewad, *s. m.* (tryloew) A rendering transparent.
 Tryloewdeb, *s. m.* (tryloew) Transparency.
 Tryloewder, *s. m.* (tryloew) Transparency.
 Tryloewdra, *s. m.* (tryloew) Transparency.
 Tryloewi, *v. a.* (tryloew) To render transparent.
 Trylon, *a.* (trw—llon) Being thoroughly glad.
 Trylonder, *s. m.* (trylon) Thorough gladness.
 Tryloni, *v. a.* (trylon) To render thoroughly glad; to become pleased thoroughly.
 Tryloniad, *s. m.* (trylon) A gladdening thoroughly.
 Trylosg, *s. m.* (llosg) Thorough ignition. *a.* Thoroughly burnt.
 Trylosgi, *v. a.* (trylosg) To burn thoroughly.
 Trylosgiad, *s. m.* (trylosg) A burning thoroughly.
 Trylwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* trylwgion (trw—llwg) Perspective.

Trylwyn, *a.* (trw—llwyn) Very quick, ready, or dexterous; ingenious; thoroughly complete.
 Gur trylwyn, a man of quick capacity; a drylwyn, an illustrious pedigree.

Terfysg a thylew a thyrlwyn ffrondor.

A tumult against the thoroughly brave with a quivering shield.

Dawn pwynt yn lawr, yn ddyn eithryllch

A thyrlwyn bwyllidan.

A talent I justly possess, being a person of capacity without perceptiveness.

Trylwynaw, *v. a.* (trylwyn) To render thoroughly quick or expert; to become thoroughly quick.
 Trylwyndeb, *s. m.* (trylwyn) Thorough dexterity.
 Trylwynder, *s. m.* (trylwyn) Thorough dexterity.
 Trylwyndra, *s. m.* (trylwyn) Thorough quickness.
 Trylwyniad, *s.* (trylwyn) A rendering thoroughly quick; a becoming thoroughly quick or expert.
 Trylwyr, *a.* (trw—llwyr) Thoroughly complete.
 Trylwyraw, *v. a.* (trylwyr) To render thoroughly complete; to become thoroughly complete.
 Trylwyrddeb, *s. m.* (trylwyr) Thorough completeness.
 Trylwyrdder, *s. m.* (trylwyr) Thorough completeness, a state quite entire.
 Trylwyrdra, *s. m.* (trylwyr) Thorough completeness, or thorough entirety.
 Trylwyriad, *s. m.* (trylwyr) A thoroughly completing or making entire.
 Trylwys, *a.* (trw—glwys) Thoroughly hallowed.
 Trylwyssder, *s. m.* (trylwys) Thorough holiness.
 Trylwyssaw, *v. a.* (trylwys) To render thoroughly pure, holy, or delectable; to become thoroughly holy.
 Trylwyssiad, *s. m.* (trylwys) A hallowing thoroughly.
 Trylygawl, *a.* (trylwg) Relating to perfect vision.
 Trylygiad, *s. m.* (trylwg) A perspective.
 Trylygiad, *s. m.* (trylwg) A perspective view; a forming a perspective.
 Trylygn, *v. a.* (trylwg) To view perspective.
 Trylym, *a.* (trw—llym) Thoroughly keen.
 Trylymdr, *s. m.* (trylym) Thorough keenness.
 Trylymdra, *s. m.* (trylym) Thorough keenness.
 Trylymiad, *s. m.* (trylym) A rendering thoroughly keen, sharp, or severe.
 Trylymu, *v. a.* (trylym) To sharpen thoroughly.
 Trylyn, *a.* (try—glyn) Thoroughly adherent.
 Trylyniad, *s. m.* (trylyn) A thoroughly adhering.
 Trylynu, *v. a.* (trylyn) To adhere thoroughly.
 Trym, *s. m.* (ty—rhym) That is compact. *a.* Compact; energetic; trim.
 Nid wyf i'ch oedl—
 Ion trym, oed thag ofn na tro
 Gwalth i arall gelyd.
 I am not for putting you off, energetic lord, but for fear of the one disgusting turn of another making an attempt. D. Rhydderch.
 Mae'n y nef yn gartredig,
 Lleu trym, a dyna lle trig.
 He is in heaven residing, the energetic lion, and there he will remain. Tho. W. Evans.
 Trymâd, *s. m.* (trymân) A rendering heavy or weighty; a becoming heavy; a saddening.
 Trymâawl, *a.* (trymân) Of a tendency to make heavy; saddening.
 Trymaid, *a.* (trwm) Somewhat heavy or sad.
 Trymâu, *v. a.* (trwm) To make heavy, to sadden, to become heavy; to become sad or dejected.
 Trymdr, *s. m.* (trwm) Heaviness, weightiness, depression, sadness; dejectedness, sorrow.
 Trymdra, *s. m.* (trwm) Heaviness; sadness.
 Trymdrais, *s. m.* (trwm—trais) Heavy oppression.
 Trymdde, *a.* (trwm—de) Pervaded with heaviness; sad; drooping.

Trymeiddiad, *s. m.* (trymaidd) A rendering somewhat heavy; a becoming rather heavy.
 Trymeiddiau, *v. a.* (trymaidd) To render somewhat heavy; to become rather heavy.
 Trymeidd-dra, *s. m.* (trymaidd) A some degree of heaviness or pressure.
 Trymeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (trymaidd) Some degree of heaviness or pressure.
 Trymedd, *s. m.* (trwm) Heaviness; sadness.
 Trymfraw, *s. m.* (trwm—braw) Heavy dread.
 Trymfron, *s. f.* (trwm—bron) Sad breast.
 Trymfryd, *s. m.* (trwm—bryd) Depression of mind, pensiveness; sorrow.

Morodd—
 Afraid it ddala trymfryd.
 Am bren, na beciwen o'r byd.

Nervad, needless is it for thee to harbour sadness, about a tree, or any birchen in the world. D. ab Gwilym.

Trymfrydiad, *s. m.* (trymfryd) A rendering depressed in mind; a becoming dejected.
 Trymfrydig, *a.* (trymfryd) Oppressed in mind.
 Trymfrydigrwydd, *s. m.* (trymfryd) Pensiveness.
 Trymgar, *s. m.* (trwm—car) A heavy throb.
 Trymgaraw, *v. a.* (trymgar) To beat heavily.
 Trymgarid, *s. m.* (trymgar) A beating heavily.
 Trymgwg, *s. m.* (trwm—cwsg) A heavy sleep.
 Trymgwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (trwm—cwyn) A heavy complaint.
 Trymgwynaw, *v.* (trymgwyn) To complain sadly.
 Trymgwyniad, *s. m.* (trymgwyn) A complaining heavily.
 Trymgysgiad, *s. m.* (trymgwg) A sleeping heavily.
 Trymgysgu, *v. a.* (trymgwg) To sleep heavily.
 Trymhun, *s. f.* (trwm—hun) A heavy sleep.
 Trymhunaw, *v. a.* (trymhun) To sleep heavily.
 Trymhunaw, *a.* (trymhun) Heavily sleeping.
 Trymhuniad, *s. m.* (trymhun) A sleeping heavily.
 Trymhwdd, *s. m.* (trwm—hwrdd) A heavy push.
 Trymhyddawl, *a.* (trymhwdd) Heavily pushing.
 Trymhyrddiad, *s.* (trymhwdd) A pushing heavily.
 Trymhyrddig, *a.* (trymhwdd) Lumpish, blockish.
 Trymhyrddigaw, *v. a.* (trymhyrddig) To render a blockhead; to become dull and heavy.
 Trymhyrddigrwydd, *s. m.* (trymhyrddig) Lumpishness, blockishness.
 Trymiad, *s. m.* (trym) A rendering energetic.
 Trymiaw, *v. a.* (trym) To render energetic; to become energetic; to become trim.
 Trymiawg, *a.* (trym) Having compactness; having energy; having trimness.
 Trymiawl, *a.* (trym) Of a compact tendency.
 Trymlwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (trwm—llwyth) A heavy load.
 Trymlwythaw, *v. a.* (trymlwyth) To load heavily.
 Trymlwythawg, *a.* (trymlwyth) Heavily laden.
 Trymly, *s. m.* (trwm—lly) A heavy look.
 Trymlyad, *s. m.* (trymly) A rendering sluggish.
 Trymlyaw, *v. a.* (trymly) To render sluggish.
 Trymlyawg, *a.* (trymly) Heavily drooping; drowsy, flagging. *Hin drymlyawg, heavily oppressing weather.*
 Trymlyogder, *s. m.* (trymlyawg) Drowsiness.
 Trymlyogi, *v. a.* (trymlyawg) To render drowsy.
 Trymlyogrwydd, *s.* (trymlyawg) Drowsiness.
 Trymog, *s. f.* (trym) One that is compact or trim.

*Rhodda's fy mryd ar galaw;
 Rhwch drymog llorog i'm llaw.*

I set my mind on obtaining one; give a trim one with large limbs into my hand. Iw. ab Huw, i'rrch ddawg.

Trymswrth, *a.* (trwm—swrth) Heavily sluggish.
 Trymyrthni, *s. m.* (trymswrth) Drowsiness.
 Trymysg, *s. m.* (try—mysg) Confusion.

Trymysgawl, *a.* (trymysg) Tending to confuse.
 Trymygiad, *s. m.* (trymysg) A confusion.
 Trymysgu, *v. a.* (trymysg) To blend through and through; to confuse.

Nid hawdd trymysgu ar gell.

It is not easy to bring confusion on the cunning. Adage.

Tryn, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (ty—rhyu) Ardency, fierceness. *a.* Ardent, fierce, sharp, stern. *Dyn a goliog tryn lawu, a person with a very stern look. Sil.*

Trynaidd, *a.* (tryn) Of an ardent tendency.
 Trynawf, *s. m.* (trw—nawf) A swim through.
 Trynawl, *a.* (tryn) Of an ardent quality; of a fierce or stern quality.

Trynaws, *s. m.* (trw—naws) A temper or quality that pervades.

Trynawsedd, *s. m.* (trynaws) A pervading temperament or nature.

Trynawsi, *v. a.* (trynaws) To pervade with a quality or disposition.

Trynawsiad, *s. m.* (trynaws) A pervading with a quality, disposition, or nature.

Trynedd, *s. m.* (tryn) Ardency; fierceness.

Trynerth, *s. m.* (trw—nerth) Thorough strength.

Trynerthawl, *a.* (trynerth) Thoroughly strong.

Trynerthedd, *s. m.* (trynerth) Thorough strength.

Trynerthiad, *s. m.* (trynerth) A thoroughly strengthening.

Trynerthu, *v. a.* (trynerth) To strengthen thoroughly.

Trynodd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (trw—nodd) A pervading juice, or fluid.

Trynoddawl, *a.* (trynodd) Tending to ooze through.

Trynodd, *v. a.* (trynodd) To ooze through.

Trynoddad, *s. m.* (trynodd) An oozing through.

Trynoddlyd, *a.* (trynodd) Thoroughly oozing.

Trynofiad, *s. m.* (trynawf) A swimming through.

Trynofaw, *v. a.* (trynawf) To swim through.

Trynofiad, *a.* (trynawf) Tending to swim through.

Trynwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (trw—nwyd) A pervading emotion, energy, or passion.

Trynwydaw, *v. a.* (trynwyd) To pervade with an emotion or passion.

Trynwydawg, *a.* (trynwyd) Having a pervading emotion or passion.

Trynwydawl, *a.* (trynwyd) Being thoroughly impassioned.

Trynwydiad, *s. m.* (trynwyd) A pervading with an emotion or passion.

Trynwyf, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trw—nwyf) Thorough liveliness, thorough vivacity.

Trynwyfaw, *v. a.* (trynwyf) To render thoroughly brisk or lively; to become full of gaiety.

Trynwyfawl, *a.* (trynwyf) Thoroughly lively.

Trynwyfiad, *s. m.* (trynwyf) A rendering full of vivacity; a becoming thoroughly animated or enlivened.

Trynwyfus, *a.* (trynwyf) Full of vivacity.

Trynwyfusaw, *v. a.* (trynwyfus) To render full of vivacity; to become thoroughly animated.

Trynwyfusrwydd, *s. m.* (trynwyfus) A state of thorough liveliness.

Tryred, *s. f.* (trw—rhed) A run through.

Tryredawl, *a.* (tryred) Being running through.

Tryreddeg, *v. a.* (tryred) To run through.

Tryrediad, *s. m.* (tryred) A running through.

Tryrith, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (trw—rith) A thorough appearance.

Tryrithiad, *s. m.* (tryrith) An appearing through.

Tryrithiaw, v. a. (tryrith) To appear through.
Tryrithiawl, a. (tryrith) Appearing through.
Tryryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (try—rhyw) A perfect kind. *a. Thorough-bred.*
Tryrywiad, s. m. (tryryw) A rendering of a perfect kind; a becoming of perfect kind.
Tryrywiaw, v. a. (tryryw) To render of perfect kind; to become of a perfect kind.
Tryrywiawg, a. (tryryw) Being of perfect kind.
Tryrywiawl, a. (tryryw) Of a perfect kind.
Trysain, s. f.—pl. tryseinian (trw—sain) A thorough sound. *a. Of complete sound.*
Trysawdd, s. f.—pl. trysoddion (trw—sawdd) A cube root.
Trysawr, s. m.—pl. trysoran (trws) A treasure.
Tryseiniad, s. m. (trysain) A thoroughly sounding.
Tryseiniaw, v. a. (trysain) To sound perfectly.
Tryseiniawl, a. (trysain) Of a perfect sound.
Trysglaidd, a. (trwsgl) Somewhat awkward.
Trysgleidd, s. m. (trwsgl) Awkwardness.
Trysgleidd-dra, s. m. (trysglaidd) Awkwardness.
Trysgleiddiad, s. m. (trysglaidd) A rendering clumsy or awkward; a becoming awkward.
Trysgleiddiaw, v. a. (trysglaidd) To render clumsy; to become clumsy or awkward.
Trysgleiddrwydd, s. m. (trysglaidd) Awkwardness.
Trysorawl, a. (trysawr) Belonging to treasure.
Trysorfa, s. f.—pl. trysorfeydd (trysawr) A treasury.
Trysori, v. a. (trysawr) To treasure, to store up.
Trysoriad, s. m. (trysawr) A treasuring.
Trysorwr, s. m.—pl. trysorwyr (trysawr—gwr) A treasurer.

*Rhys y Fel Ynys flaenawr—
Trysorwr pob cerddawr.*

Rhys the sovereign of the Honey Island, the treasurer of every minstrel. D. Nanmor.

Trysorydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trysawr) A treasurer.
Trystan, s. c. (trwst) A noisy one, a blusterer.
Trystfawr, a. (trwst) Of great tumult or din.
Trystfawredd, s. m. (trystfawr) A blusteringness.
Trystiad, s. m. (trwst) A blustering, a clattering.
Trystian, v. a. (trwst) To keep a clattering.
Trystlaw, v. a. (trwst) To make a noise; to rattle; to rustle; to bluster, to bustle.

*Meith a was cnaud—mali blodau—
Nau ddail y gwydd, pan ddol gwynt
I drystlaw'n arw drostynt.*

*The body shall fall, like flowers, or the leaves of the wood, when
wind shall come to bluster harshly over them.*

D. Jones o Lanfale.

Trystiawg, a. (trwst) Full of noise; clattering; blustering.

Trystiawl, a. (trwst) Blustering, clattering.

Trystiwr, s. m.—pl. trystiwywr (trwst—gwr) A blusterer, a clatterer.

Tryswn, s. m. (try—awn) A thorough noise. *a. Thoroughly noisy.*

Trysyniad, s. (tryswn) A making a noise through.

Trysyniaw, v. a. (tryswn) To noise through.

Trysyniawl, a. (tryswn) Thoroughly noisy.

Trythia, a. (trwth) Expanding, swelling out.

Trythawl, a. (trwth) Tending to expand out.

Trythfa, s. f. (trwth) A stretching place.

Trythgwd, s. m.—pl. trythygdau (trwth—cwd) A bag or satchel that is made to draw together.

*Sef yw trythawd: y llawcyddau ag a fo ydynt, eithr aur neu
arrian, o bydd lle cerdwyr iysau.*

*A distending bag is thus considered: the hand-bags in which
there may be every thing, except gold and silver, if they be where
jewels are kept. Welch Laws.*

Trythiad, s. m. (trwth) An expanding out.

Trython, s. m. (try—tôn) The sharp dock.

Trythu, v. a. (trwth) To expand or swell out.

Trythwch, s. m. (trwth) The state of being expanded or filled out.

Trythwr, s. m.—pl. trythwyr (trwth—gwr) One who expands himself out.

Trythyll, a. (trwth) Voluptuous; addicted to pleasure; wanton; indulgent.

Drwg ddichwain trythyll.

Evil is the destiny of one addicted to pleasure. S. Day.

Trythyll maeu yn llaw engud.

Wanton is a stone in an expert hand. S. Day.

Nid oes eidd—

A'! thruth oil all trythyllach.

There is not a bird with all her dotage more wanton.

D. ab Gwilym, i farwel.

Trythyllaidd, a. (trythyll) Rather voluptuous.

Trythylliad, s. m. (trythyll) A living voluptuously; a taking enjoyment, a taking pleasure.

Trythyllu, v. a. (trythyll) To live voluptuously; to take enjoyment; to follow pleasure.

Trythyllwch, s. m. (trythyll) A state of ease or enjoyment; voluptuousness; pleasure.

*Megys y celf y rhai da drythyllwch o ddifffwr eidd; hys
celf y lleill chwercwedd o ddifffwr drosol.*

In the manner that the good ones shall obtain the extreme free will; so the others shall obtain the extreme misery. S. Day.

Trythyllwg, s. m. (trythyll) A state of ease, voluptuousness, or enjoyment; pleasure.

Trythyllwg drwg ei ddichwain.

Pleasure is of evil consequence. S. Day.

Trythyllwg a ddwg i ddyn

Dimodd o'! hir eiddia.

Pleasure will bring to a person vengeance from long pain.

Nid oedd o'r teyrnasoedd a allai ymgyfethu o gyfoeth, a trythyllwg, ac amlder pob da yddi, ag Ynys Prydain.

There was not of the kingdoms that could vie in power, enjoyment, and the abundance of every blessing in it, as the Britain. S. Day.

Trythyllwr, s. m.—pl. trythyllwyr (trythyll—gwr) A voluptuary, a man who takes his enjoyment.

Tryw, s. m. (try) That pervades, that is constant, or constancy; a trace, a trace gives perception; knowledge, skill; truth; Universal; constant; true. *Y tryw, i agrimony.*

Tryw i hwch dyfira.

It is natural for a sow to burrow. S. Day.

Trywal, s. m. (try—gwal) That is spread through.

Trywan, s. f. (trw—gwan) An opening or cut through; a thrust through; a stab. *a. Being run through.*

Erchwyawg eidd, segydd trywan.

Yr yfale i'! lly Lloiswra gyman

Estrayddedawg lly, erbyr cerbus.

*Thou the oppressor of the foe, with perforated shield, hast
qualified in thy elegant court of Lloiswra the golden-wind,
received in golden cup. Cynddelw, i F. ab Idris.*

Trywanawl, a. (trywan) Tending to open a passage through; transfixing, stabbing.

Trywanawr, s. pl. (trywan) Acts of stabbing.

Gwawr trywanawr trin, Eiddo ei ddaed.

Gwagalet amlddau gwagawd hary.

*Thou dawn of the gashing of conflict, second in time,
thou didst array thyself in a covering of locks. L. Goch ab Idris.*

Trywaniad, s. m. (trywan) An opening a passage through; a thrusting through; a stabbing.

Trywanoldeb, s. m. (trywanawl) A state of being a passage through; the state of being transfixed.

Trywan, v. a. (trywan) To divide or open through; to pierce, thrust, or burst through; to transfix.

*Trills oeth a Gymara synt;
Tryw Wynedd y trywenyat.
Three hosts went from Wales of yore; through Gwynedd they penetrated.*

*Drywan was, trywan trywddi;
Dwyed an dowed Geri.
Perambulate a course, pass through it: say that we visit Ceri.
O. Cyffiliung.*

Trywanwr, s. m.—pl. trywanwyr (trywan—gwr) One who opens a passage through; a transfixer.
Trywar, a. (trw—gwar) Thoroughly tame or mild.
Trywedd, s. m. (tryw) A trace by scent.
Tryweddiad, s. m. (trywedd) A tracing by scent.
Trywedde, v. a. (trywedd) To trace by scent.
Trywel, s. m. (trw—gwel) A vision through. *a.* Perspicuous.

*Gwelant yn gydaew a thrywel, mabio yw y farn ac y ddoetharh
rydawn ar gerdd.*

*They will see clearly and perspicuously, that this is the just sentiment and regulation with respect to the system of verse.
Ed. Dafydd.*

Trywled, v. a. (trywel) To see through.
Trywlediad, s. m. (trywel) A seeing through.
Trywiad, s. m. (tryw) A pervading through.
Trywiau, v. a. (tryw) To pervade, to run through; to become continual, or constant.
Trywydd, s. m.—pl. f. au (tryw) A trace, a scent; intimation. *Trywydd ceinach*, scent of a hare.
Trywyddawl, a. (trywydd) Having a trace.
Trywyddiad, s. m. (trywydd) A foraging a trace; a following a scent.
Trywyddu, v. a. (trywydd) To trace, to follow a scent.

Trywyllt, a. (try—gwyllt) Thoroughly wild.
Trywyn, a. (try—gwyn) Thoroughly happy.
Trywynawl, a. (trywyn) Tending to pervade with bliss; of a conciliatory temper.
Trywyngar, a. (trywyn) Apt to diffuse happiness.

*Gurfan esob Tellaw—gwr doeth haelionus ydoedd—ac a ddrydd-
tu ya drywyngar yn mabio ymyrrusen.*

*Gurvan the bishop of Telio, he was a wise liberal man, and he was wont to arbitrate with a conciliatory effect in all disputes.
Ceredigion o Langerfon.*

Trywyniad, s. m. (trywyn) A conciliating.
Trywynlaw, v. a. (trywyn) To conciliate.
Trywynwr, s. m.—pl. trywynwyr (trywyn—gwr) A reconciler, one who conciliates.
TU, s. m. r.—pl. f. oedd. That forms a side; a side, a region, a part. *Tu a thraw*, towards yonder; *tu ag yma*, towards here; *Tu yma*, this side; *tu yna*, that side; *tu acw*, yonder side; *tu hant*, *tu draw*, the other side, beyond.

Tu ni fydd Daw ai lwydd.

The side that God wills not will not prosper. Adege.

*Tonon fy ysgwyd ar awry fy nbn:
Cn bwyf hen, ac gallaf,
Ar rodydd Morlas gwyllaf.*

Thn my shield on the left of my side: though I be old, if I am able, on the course of Morlas I will watch. Llywarch Hen.

Tua, adv. (tu—ā) Towards, in a direction to. It is used when a consonant follows.

*I-gan e-gan, mai per honedig yn rhodlaw y ffordd tan nef.
Zag-ag like a gentleman perambulating the road towards heaven.
Adege.*

Tuag, adv. (tu—ag) Towards. It is used instead of *tua* when a vowel follows.

*Gwedi arddigian pob trof,
Teg edrych tuag adeol.*

*After rumbling every town, it is pleasant to look towards home.
Adege.*

Tuagat, prep. (tuag—at) Towards. *Tuagataf*,

towards me; *tuagataf*, towards thee; *tuagadu*, towards him or it; *tuagati*, towards her; *tuagatom*, towards us; *tuagatoch*, towards you; *tuagatynt*, towards them.

Tuallan, s. m. (tu—allan) An outside. *a.* Out-side. *prep.* On the outside. *adv.* Outward.

Tuaw, v. a. (tu) To form a side; to side.

Tuawl, a. (tu) Relating to a side or party.

Tuch, s. m. (ty—uch) A grunt, a grumble.

Tuchan, s. m. (tuch) A sighing; a groaning.

Tuchanawl, a. (tuchan) Grunting, grumbling.

Tuchaniad, s. m. (tuchan) A groaning.

Tuchanllyd, a. (tuchan) Apt to grumble.

Tuchanu, v. a. (tuchan) To grunt, to groan.

Ni thuchwn ond o'th schaws.

I would not grumble but on thy account. D. ab Gwilym.

Tuchanus, a. (tuchan) Apt to grunt; grumbling.

Tuchanwr, s. m.—pl. tuchanwyr (tuchan—gwr)

A grunter, a grumbler, a groaner; a murmurer.

Tuchaw, v. a. (tuch) To grunt, to grumble.

Tuchiad, s. m. (tuch) A grunting, a grumbling.

Tud, s. m.—pl. f. oedd (ty—ud) A surface; a region, a district.

Moes pob tud yn at ddd.

The custom of every place in its place. Adege.

*Penaf nadd Gwafodd, graid ar y Prydain,
Pridawr tud allmyr.*

A supreme lord is Gwafodd, the ardent eagle of Britain, the proprietor of a transmarine region. Ll. P. Mech, i R. ab Owain.

*Gwyled y bwn a golwg
Golddoedd drwy'r gwledydd drwg;
Gwyled na chaid eu golwg;
Ac nid hael agos o'u tud;
Gwyled yn Eifel haelion;
Gwyled and hael gwlad ond hon.*

Observing with an eye I have seen the riches in bad countries; thus seeing that their wealth could not be had; and that there were not twenty liberal ones on the surface of them; seeing in Eifel liberal ones; and seeing that there was no liberal country but this. L. G. Cuth.

Tudalen, s. m. (tu—dalen) A side of a leaf.

Tudalenawg, a. (tudalen) Having a page.

Tudalenawl, a. (tudalen) Paginal, paged.

Tudaleniad, s. m. (tudalen) A paging.

Tudalenu, v. a. (tudalen) To form a page.

Tudaw, v. a. (tud) To form a surface or region.

Tudfach, s. m.—pl. f. au (tud—bach) A still.

Tudgi, s. m.—pl. f. au (tud—ci) A terrier.

Tudhau, s. m. (tud—hau) A sunning place.

Tudlath, s. f.—pl. f. au (tud—lath) Meeting road.

Tudleau, s. pl. (tud—lle) Brogues.

Tudwed, s. m. (tud—gwed) A sword, or eod.

Llywr loeged ei thudwed a'i the.

Completely burnt was its ground and its roof. Ll. P. Mech.

Tudwedd, s. f. (tud—gwedd) The face of the earth; the sword, or eod.

*Mor drannu—
Ar ddeurudd Tudawg fed tudwedd!*

How miserable that on the cheeks of Madawg there should be the eod! Gwladmael.

Tudd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (ty—udd) That is over, or that covers; an obscurity, or shade; gloom; smoke, vapour.

Tuddad, s. m. (tudd) A covering, or enveloping.

Tuddadwy, a. (tuddad) Capable of being covered.

Tuddaw, v. a. (tudd) To cover, to envelop.

*Piss y bedd yn yr ynys,
Al tudd mor a goror guryel
Bedd Meigen mab Rhys, rwyf lly.*

Who owns the grave in the island, which the sea covers with a border of turf! The grave of Meigen son of Rhys, the regent of a court. Eng. Sioden Mawr.

Tuddawg, a. (tudd) Being covered, enveloped.

Tuddawl, a. (tudd) Tending to cover over.

Tudded, s. f.—pl. t. au (tudd) A covering.

Gwas ystafell bla hen ddillad y brenin oll, elthr ei dudded grawys.

The groom of the chamber owns all the old clothes of the king, except his Lent garment. *Welsh Laws.*

Tuddedawg, a. (tudded) Having a covering.

Tuddedawl, a. (tudded) Belonging to a garment.

Tuddediad, s. m. (tudded) A putting on a garment.

Tuddedu, v. a. (tudded) To put on a covering.

Tuddedyn, s. m. dim. (tudded) A covering.

Pob tuddedyn dinesig xxiv a dal : pob tuddedyn pentan viii.

Every town-wrought garment twenty-four pence is its value; every homespun garment eight pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Can ni bo i dalawdr namyn tri thuddedyn, efe a ddylly dalu y ddau.

Since there should be to a debtor only three garments, he ought to part with two in payment. *Welsh Laws.*

Tuedd, s. m. (tu) The state of being on a side; a coast, a region, district; inclination, proneness, tendency.

*A oes bryd mor ysbrydawl
A bod ar ffordd—
Tuedd cymyredd mawr;
Tref Rufala tyrla ryfawr!*

Is there any season so spiritual as to be on the road, a course of great estimation, to the city of Rome over-teeming in population? *R. Idnu.*

*Melli, gwlaw, mwg, fo eu dwg byd ar
Duedd eithafon dalar.*

Lightning, rain, smoke, it bears them to the region of the extremities of the earth. *W. Middleton.*

Tueddadwy, a. (tuedd) Capable of being rendered inclined or partial.

Tueddawg, a. (tuedd) Having inclination, partial.

Tueddawl, a. (tuedd) Tending to a side; partial, inclined; conducive.

Tueddedig, a. (tuedd) Being made partial.

Tueddfryd, s. m. (tuedd—bryd) Bent of the mind.

Tueddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tuedd) Inclination.

Tueddogi, v. a. (tueddawg) To render partial; to take a side; to become partial.

Tueddoldeb, s. m. (tueddawl) Tendency; partiality; inclinedness; conduciveness.

Tueddolder, s. m. (tueddawl) Tendency; partiality

Tueddoli, v. a. (tueddawl) To render inclined or partial; to become partial.

Tueddoliad, s. m. (tueddawl) A rendering inclined or partial; a becoming partial.

Tueddolrwydd, s. m. (tueddawl) Inclinedness.

Tueddu, v. a. (tuedd) To incline, to bias.

Tueddus, a. (tuedd) Tending to make partial.

Tueddusaw, v. a. (tueddus) To render partial; to become inclined or partial.

Tueddusrwydd, s. m. (tueddus) Inclinedness.

Tueddwr, s. m.—pl. tueddwyr (tuedd—gwr) An incliner, one having partiality.

Tuell, s. f.—pl. t. i (tu) A covert, a cover.

Y tri pheth y dyls gwr maeddu ei wraig: am roddi peth ni ddytyo ei roddi; ac am ei chaffel gan wr a dan duell; ac am un-aw medd ar ei fari.

The three things for which a husband ought to beat his wife: for giving away what she ought not to give; for finding her with a man under a covert; and for wishing disgrace on his head. *Welsh Laws.*

Tuelliad, s. m. (tuell) A forming a covert.

Tuellu, v. a. (tuell) To form a covert; to take to a covert.

*Tuellu bydd tua lle bo,
Tir i werth tery wrtho.*

Taking to a covert he will be about where he stays, land for sale he will find out. *S. Brynnaug.*

Tusfaes, s. m. (tu—maes) An outside. *a.* Outside. *prep.* On the outside. *adv.* Outward.

Tufewn, s. m. (tu—mewn) An inside. *a.* Inside. *prep.* Inside. *adv.* Inwardly.

Gwell tufewn berth na tusfaes castel.

Better withinside a hat than outside of a castle. *Idnu.*

Tufewnawl, a. (tufewn) Internal, inward.

Tuhwnt, s. m. (tu—hwnt) The further side, the off side, the other side. *prep.* On the further side, on the other side.

Tul, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ty—ul) An envelop; a shroud.

Tuli, s. m. (tul) That envelopes; a shroud.

Tuliad, s. m. (tul) An enveloping, a shrouding.

*Gwythl aer, gwaith Emyllt;
O'i gwadw yn gwas yn dan gwyllt;
Tullid am twedid dilyn;
Ewais ar awch nai syr Rhyt.*

Golden veins, of Emyllt's art, from his flesh shrouding in fire; an envelop round a safely-guarding child; I have sworn named the nephew of Sir Rhyt. *Rhyt Tr.*

Tuliaw, v. a. (tul) To envelop; to shroud.

Tum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tu—um) A bend, or turn.

Tumiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tum) A forming a bend.

Tumiaw, v. a. (tum) To form a bend, or angle.

Tumiawg, a. (tum) Having a bend, or angle.

Tumiawl, a. (tum) Tending to form a bend.

Tumon, s. f. (tum) A bender, the rower or hinder region of the back, the spine; the part of a carcass called a saddle; one of the twelve priv pieces of a stag.

Tun, s. m. (tu—un) That pierces or pervades.

Tunad, s. m. (tun) A piercing, a pervading.

Tunaw, v. a. (tun) To pierce, or to pervade.

Tunawl, a. (tun) Piercing, pervading.

Tur, s. m. (tu—ur) A change of side, or a reverse.

Turiad, s. m. (tur) A reversing, a turning out.

Turiaw, v. a. (tur) To reverse, to turn up.

Turiawl, a. (tur) Reversing, turning.

Turn, s. m.—pl. t. au (tur) A turn. *a.* Round.

*Mac'n ei gylch er mwyn ei gylt,
Dwrn byr mor darn a bari.*

There is about it, for the sake of the one behind it, a handle as round as a barrel. *L. G. Cothi, 1781.*

Turnen, s. f. dim. (turn) That turns; a whirl; a turner's wheel; the wood in the centre of a wheel, or the shaft. *Turnen metin*, the wood in the centre of a millstone whereto the spindle is fastened.

Turniad, s. m. (turn) A turning, a whirling.

Turniaw, v. a. (turn) To turn round, to whirl; to do turnery work.

Turs, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tur) A snout, or chop.

Tursiad, s. m. (turs) A making a snout.

Tursiaw, v. a. (turs) To make a snout.

Tursyn, s. m. dim. (turs) A snout, or chop.

Tus, s. m. (tu—us) That binds or wraps.

Tusiad, s. m. (tus) A binding or wrapping.

Tusiaw, v. a. (tus) To bind round; to wrap.

Tusw, s. m.—pl. t. au (tus) A whip, a whisk, a small bundle, a bunch.

Tuswad, s. m. (tusw) A whiping, a whip.

Tuswaw, v. a. (tusw) To form a whip, or bundle.

Tuswawg, a. (tusw) Having a whip or bundle.

Tuswy, s. m.—pl. t. on (tusw) A whip, a back.

Tuth, s. m. (ty—uth) A trot. *Tuth blaid*, the trudge of a wolf; *tuth march*, the trot of a horse.

Tuthfawr, a. (tuth) Greatly trotting.

Tuthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tuth) A trotting.

Tuthiaw, v. a. (tuth) To trot, to go on a trot.

*Daethost dan agwrid duthiaw,
Ar frys rhag arnon fraw.*

Thou didst come with mighty driving, in haste led on to be in dread. *M. ab Gw. Gethin, 1841.*

Tuthiawg, a. (tuth) Having a trot; trotting.

Fathawl, s. (tuth) Trotting, going on a trot.
Futhiedig, s. (tuthiad) Being made to trot.
Futhiwr, s. m.—pl. tuthiwywr (tuth—gwr) A man who trots, or a trotter.
Futhwraig, s. f.—pl. tuthwreigedd (tuth—gwraig) A trotting-woman; a gadding gossip.
W, s. m. r. A rise up or out; a drive, an urging; sway. It is also the imperative of the verb.

Twl farch benthyr.

Go on! hired horse.

Adage.

'wa, v. a. (tw) To drive, to impel, to urge on.
wb, s. m.—pl. t. ian (ty—wb) A round lamp.
Twb y dail, a chevin, a chub fish.
wc, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tw) A cut, clip, or chip.
wca, s. m.—pl. t. od (twc) A kind of knife.
wciad, s. m. (twc) A clipping, a docking.
wciaw, v. a. (twc) To clip, to dock, to trim.
wciwr, s. m.—pl. twciwyr (twc—gwr) A clipper.
wdd, s. m. (tw) That pokes or juts out.
wddf, s. m.—pl. tyddfa (twdd) What pokes out.

At twddf sy yt, at oddfyn!

Is it a hunch or an enunciation that thou hast!

D. ab Edmunt.

weg, s. f. (tw—eg) A shock or bush of hair.

*Tag o dwf yw tweg dyn,
 Test haul, mai tanusai telyn.*

Fair of growth is the hair of the nymph, a sun's radiation like the strings of a harp.

D. ab Edmunt, i walli.

wf, s. m. (tw—wf) A growth; an increase.

*Mall can efaio,
 Mai twf dr Gwynn.*

Soft the bloom of arene, like the growth of the soil of Gwynne.

Adage.

*Gwr diffal o'i gryd i'w fodd,
 A yr twf ar ei lloedd.*

A man faultless from his cradle to his grave, will bring increase on his issue.

W. Llwyn.

wff, s. m. (tw—wff) A rise, a lift; a tuft.

wg, s. m. (tw—wg) That is forward; luck.

*Por y tir yu perit twg
 Ar y gwir yn Morgannwg.*

The lord of the soil causing prosperity on the wine in Morgannwg.

D. ab Gwilym, i Ifor.

*Haf—
 Yn hanes dail i'm llanerch,
 A thug ar las awing serch.*

The summer filling my glade with leaves, and a prospering of the conspicuous flit of love.

D. ab Gwilym.

wl, s. m.—pl. tylau (ty—wl) That is rounded or smooth; a toft.

*O gortydd, m dydd na dda,
 Dor'r talar drwy'r tylau.*

If there should be an occasion on one day or another, to break up the headland through the tofts.

Ll. Goch y Dant.

wlc, s. m.—pl. tylciau (twl) A dent, a hollow; a small cot, or hovel; a sty. *Heb na thy na thwlc*, without either house or hovel. *Is Aled.*

*Neidol—
 Ci coch o dwlc moch i ml.*

A red dog leaped from the pig sty upon me.

D. ab Gwilym.

wich, s. m.—pl. tylchau (twl) A round mass, a heap; a tump, or knoll; a pile. *Tylchau*, the Knolls, a hilly district in Glamorgan so called.

Bu bwich, bu twich tandde.

There was an opening, there was a pile paraded with flame.

Anwritin.

wiff, s. m.—pl. tylfa (twl) A round lump.
wiffen, s. f. dim. (twiff) A bulky female. *Dyna globen o dwiffen*, see there a load of a chubby one
wiffyn, s. m. dim. (twiff) A fat bulky person.
wii, s. m. (twl) Buckram, stiff cloth.
wio, s. m. (twl) A bulk; a booth, a hut.
wll, s. m.—pl. tylau (tw—wll) A hole; a pit;

a cavern; a dimple. *Twll oip*, an oilet hole;
twll yn ei boch, dimple in her cheek.

Twm, s. m. (ty—wm) A round heap.

Twmffed, s. m.—pl. t. l (twm—ffed) A funnel.

Twmffedu, v. a. (twmffed) To use a funnel.

Twmp, s. m.—pl. tymplan (twm) A tump.

Twmpian, s. f. dim. (twmp) A round mass; an epithet for a fat female.

Twmpath, s. m.—pl. t. au (twmp) A hillock, a knap, a tump; also a bush. *Twmpathau*, a sort of games.

Gwneuthar mysgdd o dwmpath myrio.

Making a mountain of an ant hill.

Adage.

Y twmpath lle chaddid Rhys a'i wyr a eiwir Bryn y Boddau.

The tump where Rhys and his men were buried is called the Hill of the Graves.

Caradawg o Llangorfan.

Twmpathawg, a. (twmpath) Abounding with tumps or knolls; covered with bushes.

Twmpathiad, s. m. (twmpath) A forming a tump; a forming a bush.

Twmpathu, v. a. (twmpath) To form a tump or knoll; to form a bush.

Twmpethyn, s. m. dim. (twmpath) A small hillock.

Twmpiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (twmp) A dropping.

Twmpian, v. a. (twmp) To continue dropping, or falling; to drop; to let fall suddenly; to nod, or to drop, as the head does when a person is overcome with sleep; to strike upon, to stamp, to flap, to thump.

Twmpiaw, v. a. (twmp) To drop, to fall.

Twmpiawl, a. (twmp) Dropping, falling.

Twn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ty—wn) A break, or rising up of a surface; a scaling, a splint; a fracture. *a.* Having the surface broken: scaled, splintered; fractured, broken. *Esgyrn twion*, splintered bones: *Bara twn*, broken bread.

Twnadwy, a. (twn) Capable of being fractured.

Twnic, s. m. (ty—wnc) That is brought forward or upon; a deposit; the chief rent. *Twnic y brenin*, the king's rent.

Twnedig, a. (twn) Being broken, fractured.

Twnfriw, a. (twn—briw) Broken to pieces.

Llhwne twr twafrw.

Many a tower broken to shatters.

Gwalchmai.

Twniad, s. m. (twn) A breaking, a fracturing.

Twniaw, v. a. (twn) To break, to fracture.

Twnrif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (twn—rhif) A broken number, or fraction.

Twnrifaw, v. a. (twnrif) To reckon fractionally.

Twnrifawg, a. (twnrif) Consisting of fractions.

Twnrifawl, a. (twnrif) Fractional.

Twnrifedd, s. m. (twnrif) Fractions.

Twnrifiad, s. (twnrif) A reckoning fractionally.

Twnrifyn, s. m. (twnrif) A fractional number.

Twnwg, s. m. (ty—wng) That is brought forward, destined, fated, or assigned; that is pledged, or alluded; a lot or share; a plight, troth, or oath; a pledge of homage; a yearly acknowledgement due to the lord of the soil, according to the laws of Wales; also a certain ration of corn due from tenant to landlord.

Nid twng ond a fyao Daw.

There is no destiny but what God wills.

Adage.

*Mi wn en trwydded,
 En tro, en cerdded,
 En twng, a'n tynged.*

I know their course, their turn, their walk, their lot, and their destiny.

Tallorin.

Twysawg, a. (twys) Being a top; having a top, or tuft; having a spire, eared.
Twysawl, a. (twys) Topping; tufting, springing.
Twysen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (twys) An ear of corn.

Twysen lawa a oswng ei phen; twysen wag a saf ya syth.

A full ear lowers its head; an empty ear stands up straight.
Adage.

Twysenawl, a. (twysen) Spirring, earing.
Twyseniad, s. m. (twysen) A spirring, a shooting into ears.

Twysenig, s. f. dim. (twysen) A single ear.

Twysenn, v. a. (twysen) To spire, to ear.

Twysg, s. m.—pl. t. au (twys) A mass, a heap; a quantity; some quantity, some part; the quantity of yarn usually contained on a spindle.

Mae wedd dirwyn ei dwysg.

He has gone his length.

Adage.

Tes gloew teg, twysg liw tywyn,

A haul a distasteful hyn.

Pair clear radiance, some dawn of shining, and the sun would this dissolve.

D. ab Gwilym, yr rhos.

Twysgaw, v. a. (twysg) To amass, to heap, to collect a certain quantity; to get to a head, to get on, to get to an end with any thing; to limit. *Yr wyf yn twysgaw ar fy arian yn arw,* I am getting through with my money sadly.

All yn diagyn, slon dwysgaw,
 With aer-twysgaw Arthur freisgodd.

When descending, the foes consuming, like in stalking through the slaughter to the greatness of Arthur.

D. ab Edmwnd, i Rys o Fon.

Y ffoetl a dwysgal ato.

The multitude gathered to him.

W. Saltbury.

Twysgawl, a. (twysg) Tending onward, proceeding; collective, aggregating.

Twysged, s. f.—pl. t. au (twysg) A mass; a quantity; a good deal; a certain portion, some.

Yr wybodaeth y buom trwy ein bywydau yn ei chnaglu, nid yw hawer o bawl opd awybbodaeth yn unig; a thwysged o bawl yn waeth.

The knowledge that we have been through our lives collecting, much of it is nothing but sheer ignorance; and some of it is worse.
Is. Rhys.

Twysgen, s. f. dim. (twysg) A quantity; a good deal; a certain quantity or portion; some.

Twysgiad, s. m. (twysg) A proceeding, a going on; a getting through; a limiting; a collecting.

Twysgwr, s. m.—pl. twysgwyr (twysg—gwr) One who proceeds; one who goes through; a limiter.

Twysiad, s. m. (twys) A topping; a spirring.

Twyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (twy—yth) A spring, or pliancy; aptness to proceed; celerity, dispatch.
Dyn hydwyth, a tractable person.

Arddwyraaf hael o hil Rodri,
 Arddwyraed gorwlad, gwerllin tethi;
 Teithlawg Prydain,
 Twyth afdrwyth Owain,
 Teyrnau ni grain ni grawn rai.

I will exalt the generous one of the line of Rodri, the curber of the bordering country, endowed with gifts of an illustrious stock; the heir of Britain, ambitious the passion of Owain, the princely one who submits to none, who hoards no treasure.

Gwalchmai.

Twythad, s. m. (twyth) A springing, a bounding.

Twythadwy, a. (twythad) Capable of springing.

Twythaw, v. a. (twyth) To spring, to bound.

Twythawd, s. m. (twyth) The act of springing.

Twythawg, a. (twyth) Having spring, elastic.

Twythawl, a. (twyth) Springing, bounding.

Twythedig, a. (twythad) Being made elastic.

Twythedigaeth, s. m. (twythedig) The act of rendering elastic; a springing.

Twythfalc, a. (twyth—balch) Aspiringly proud.

Next—

Gwag gwalc dwythfalc o hif dacti.

Next with eye of a hawk aspiringly proud, of princely origin.
Gwalchmai.

Twythfawr, a. (twyth) Greatly springing.

Arglwydd tethlwg twythfawr yn arllan,
 Yn arllwydd byddiannwr;
 Arglwydd tethlwg twythfawr;
 Arglwydd tethlwg, dacti gwr.

A rightful sovereign greatly energetic in arms, in the superior tail of martial feat; the bulwark of a host before the enemy; the shield, the overshadowing leader, the wolf of the throat.
Cyddfardd, i Wraymawr.

Twythiad, s. m. (twyth) A springing, resiliency.

Twythiannawl, a. (twythiant) Of a tendency to spring or bound; resilient; of an elastic quality.

Twythiannu, v. a. (twythiant) To cause a springing or resiliency; to make a rebound.

Twythiant, s. m. (twyth) Elasticity; resiliency.

Twythig, a. (twyth) Springing, elastic; rising.

Twythigrwydd, s. m. (twythig) Aptness to spring.

Twythus, a. (twyth) Apt to spring or bound.

Twythusaw, v. a. (twythus) To render elastic.

Twythusdra, s. m. (twythus) Aptness to spring.

Twythusrwydd, s. m. (twythus) Aptness to spring.

Twythwal, s. m. (twyth—gwal) Elastic couch.

Fell o Fon fain ydyd, dwythwal, warch
 Emswyrth ydyd yn awerw gytha.

Far from pleasant Mon art thou, soft place of repose, where to habitancy is at once enjoying a splendid collection.
Gwalchmai.

Twythwaleh, s. m.—pl. twythwelch (twyth—gwalch) A springing hawk.

TY, s. m. r.—pl. t. au. A being about or going on; that is inclusive; a house. *Ty ar enllorid*, house and chattels. It is a prefix in composition, implying a state of being going on or being in.

Athraw pawb yn ei dy.

Every body is master in his house.

Adage.

Ni wyr dyn nad ei dy dy.

A man knows naught who goes out out of his house.

Adage.

Gwse y ty liw nas clywer Bala corydd.

Woe to the house where the voice of reproach is not heard.

Adage.

Nid allan o'i ffordd a gwyddu i dy ddyddyd.

He is not out of his way who strays to the house of the dead.

Adage.

Tyad, s. m. (ty) A housing; a domifying.

Tyaeath, s. m. (ty) A house establishment; a household. *Perchen tyaeath*, the owner of a household.

Mae Daw ei hun yn gorchymyn yn nalltawr i bob parthau aeth i'w rhannu ei deula.

God himself doth command particularly that every owner of a household should instruct his family.
Ros. Pychan, Yn. Ddunwidd.

Tyaid, s. m.—pl. tyeidiau (ty) A household.

Tyaidd, a. (ty) Like a house; domestic.

Tyaw, v. a. (ty) To house, to put in a house, to domify.

Tyawg, a. (ty) Having a house, or housed.

Tyawl, a. (ty) Belonging to a house, domestic.

Tyb, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ty—yb) Opinion, action, sentiment, thought; suspicion.

Celwydd ni was ond clyw;
 Nid da heb duedd yn yb dwg.

A falsehood will only create an angry look; no bad opinion is commendable without a foundation.
G. ab I. ab Llywelyn Pychan.

Tybgar, a. (tyb) Opinionated; suspectful.

Tybgarwch, s. m. (tybgar) Opinionatedness; suspectfulness, suspiciousness.

Tybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyb) A supposing, a respecting, an imagining, a thinking.

Tybiant, s. m. (tyb) Opinionation, opinion.

tybiaw, v. (tyb) To opine, to suppose, to suspect.

Cu a dybio ei fod yn well na neb ar bob peth ac yntau yn wael-
af oll.

Odious is he who thinks that he is better than any body in every
thing and he being the worst of all.

A dybiwys a gamgyrwyys.

He that hath suspected hath mistaken.

Adage.

tybiawl, a. (tyb) Supposing, suspecting.

tybied, v. a. (tyb) To suppose, to suspect.

tybiedig, a. (tybiad) Supposed, imagined.

tybiedigawl, a. (tybiedig) Putative, opinative.

tybiwr, s. m.—pl. tybiwyr (tyb—gwr) An opin-
ator, a supposer, a suspecter.

tyboet, s. m.—pl. tybyst (ty—post) A house-post.

Y tyboet, pedair oclawng cyfruth yw ei worth.

A house-post, four lateral pieces in the value.

Welsh Laws.

ybus, a. (tyb) Apt to suppose, suspecting.

ybusaw, v. a. (tybus) To render suspecting; to
become suspicious, to be suspectful.

ybuswydd, s. m. (tybus) Suspectfulness.

ybwg, s. m. (tyb) The state of being supposed.

ybygadwy, a. (tybwg) Supposable, imaginable.

ybygiawl, a. (tybwg) Suppositive; supposed.

ybygiad, s. m. (tybwg) An imagining.

ybygiedig, a. (tybygiad) Supposed, imagined.

ybygoldeb, s. m. (tybygiad) Suppositiousness.

ybygoli, v. a. (tybygiad) To render suppositi-
ous; to become suppositive.

ybygoliaeth, s. m. (tybygiad) Supposition.

ybygolrwydd, s. m. (tybygiad) Imaginableness.

ybygwr, s. m.—pl. tybygwyr (tybwg—gwr) A
supposer, one who imagines.

yciad, s. m. (twg) A prospering, a succeeding;
a prevailing; a befitting.

yciannawl, a. (tyciant) Prospering; prevailing;
tending to suit or to agree with.

yciannu, v. a. (tyciant) To cause prosperity, or
success; to become successful.

yciannus, a. (tyciant) Prosperous; lucky.

yciannusaw, v. a. (tyciannus) To render pros-
perous; to become successful.

yciannusdra, s. m. (tyciannus) Prosperousness.

yciannusrwydd, s. m. (tyciannus) Prosperous-
ness, successfulness.

yciant, s. m. (twg) Prosperity, success; meetness

yciaw, v. a. (twg) To prosper, to succeed; to
prevail; to befit, to suit, to agree with.

Yn lle y bo y da.

Y rhoir ac y tyda.

Where there is property, there will be given and it will prosper.

Adage.

Nid oedd yn Ffrainc wr a dychai lido gyhydreg ag Ewropa.

There was not in France a man to whom it would succeed to con-
tend with Europe.

Gr. ab Arthur.

yciawl, a. (twg) Prospering; prevailing.

yd, s. m. (ty—yd) That is continuous or whole.

ydain, s. m. (ty—tain) The centre of expansion,
the centre of fire; that is universally pervasive;
an epithet for the sun. Tydain Tad Awen, or
Tydain Father of the Muse, is a personage often
alluded to in the Triades and in our poetry, as
the founder of the bardic system; and he prob-
ably was so named on account of his superior
genius; as, in such a case, the epithet was not
improperly applied to him, in a metaphorical
sense. It is remarkable that, in the mythology
of the Greeks and Romans, Apollo had similar
attributes with the Tydain of the Cymry; and
therefore he was probably the same person;
and was feigned to be the sun from the cogency
of the original epithet. I believe Tydain to

have been a real person; yet it were easy to
turn the whole into an allegory, supported by
a verse, which says that his grave was in Bron
Aren; for Bron means the breast, and the arell
of a hill, often applied in the names of places;
Aren, also is the appellative of several hills, de-
scriptive of their smoothness, and it means
smooth or eloquent, with respect to composition.

Rodd Tydain Tad Awen

Yn ngwllr Bron Aren.

The grave of Tydain Father of the Muse in this boundary region
of Bron Aren.

Eng. Bedden Myny.

Tydalaeth, s. m. (ty—talaeth) House-porch.

Tydi, pron. (ty—ti) Thou. Tydi dyhun, tydi yth
hun, tydi dy hunan, tydi yth hunan, thou thyself.

Tydi, Arglydd, rwydd rinweddau bob awr,

A roddid dan llawr, fawr fwrddau;

Tydi, Dew, gwddi gwasodau cof ydy

Cyfoeddi i'w rddau.

Thou, Lord, at all times freely dispensing virtues, wert placed
beneath the mid, grant the desires; thou, God, afterwards, memo-
rable themes of praise, didst rise in thy blessings.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Tyddfawg, a. (twddf) Having a jutting, hunchy.

Tyddfawl, a. (twddf) Tending to jut out.

Tyddfiad, s. m. (twddf) A jutting or projecting.

Tyddfu, v. a. (twddf) To poke out, to jut out.

Tyddiad, s. m. (twdd) A spreading or laying out.

Tyddu, v. a. (twdd) To spread out, to lay out.

Tyddyn, s. m.—pl. f. od (twdd) Land under cul-
tivation; a farm, a tenement.

Podair erw yn mhob tyddyn a ddyly fod; podair tyddyn yn
mhob rhanad: deuddeg erw a thriugain a tydd yn y rhanad syl-
ruthiaw, rhwng rhwydd a drys, a choed a mara, a gwyb a cych,
either yr orllewod.

There ought to be four acres in every manor; four manors
in every shireland: there are to be seventy-two acres in a lawd
shireland, between the open and the wild, and wood and field,
and wet and dry, except the accessory township.

Welsh Laws.

Awa i aredig y tyddyn,

Sy rhwng y ty a'r ody.

Let us go to plough the field that is between the house and
the kiln.

D. ab Gwilym.

Tyddynawl, a. (tyddyn) Relating to a tenement.

Tyddynyn, s. f. dim. (tyddyn) A small tenement.

Tyedig, a. (tyad) Being housed; domified.

Tyfadwy, a. (twf) Capable of growing.

Tyfawl, a. (twf) Growing or vegetating.

Tyfedig, a. (twf) Being grown or vegetated.

Tyfiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (twf) A growing.

Tyfiannawl, a. (tyfiant) Vegetative, growing.

Tyfiannu, v. a. (tyfiant) To produce vegetation.

Tyfiannus, a. (tyfiant) Tending to vegetate.

Tyfiannusaw, v. a. (tyfiannus) To render vegeta-
tive; to become vegetative.

Tyfiant, s. m. (twf) A growth, or vegetation.

Tyfu, v. a. (twf) To grow; to cause to grow.

Had dystelaid a dyfiant yn mhob tir;

Had synwyr braidd y tyfiant yn na tir.

The seed of plowmen will grow in every land; the seed of
reason scarcely will they grow in any land.

Adage.

Dar a dyfws yn meillion,

A chae a'i llyw a'i bi groo;

Gwae wr wrth ei gaeion.

An oak hath grown amidst the trefolis, and since it has been
wounded it is not round; woe to a man amongst his foes.

Robert Tywysorg Normandi.

Tyfw, s. m.—pl. tyfwyr (twf—gwr) A grower.

Tygiad, s. m. (twg) A prospering, a succeeding,

Tygiaw, v. a. (twg) To prosper, to befit.

Yn awlad Tregingl i tygia,

Am fiod a wa, ym gaei da.

In the county of Tregingl it will prosper, for the fame I con-
fer, for me to obtain a benefit.

G. ab S. ab Rhys, ab Hy. Gortmor.

Tyhun, pron. (ty—hun) Thyself. See Tydi.

Tyhanan, pron. (tyhun) Thyself, thou thyself.

Twysawg, *a. (twys)* Being a top; having a top, or tuft; having a spire, eared.

Twysawl, *a. (twys)* Topping; tufting, spiring.

Twysen, *s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (twys)* An ear of corn.

Twysen lawn a oetwng ei phen; twysen wag a walf yn syth.
A full ear lowers its head; an empty ear stands up straight.
Adage.

Twysenawl, *a. (twysen)* Spiring, earing.

Twyseniad, *s. m. (twysen)* A spiring, a shooting into ears.

Twysenig, *s. f. dim. (twysen)* A single ear.

Twysenn, *v. a. (twysen)* To spire, to ear.

Twysg, *s. m.—pl. t. au (twys)* A mass, a heap; a quantity; some quantity, some part; the quantity of yarn usually contained on a spindle.

Mae wedi dirwya ei dwysg.

He has gone his length.

Tes gloew teg, twysg llw tywyn,
A haul a ddiatodol hyn.

Fair clear radiance, some dawn of shining, and the sun would this dissolve.
D. ab Gwilym, 6'r rhos.

Twysgaw, *v. a. (twysg)* To amass, to heap, to collect a certain quantity; to get to a head, to get on, to get to an end with any thing; to limit. *Yr wyf yn twysgaw ar fy arian yn arw,* I am getting through with my money sadly.

All yn diagyn, sion dwysgaw,
With ser-lwysgaw Arthur frelagedd.

When descending, the foes consuming, like in stalking through the slaughter to the greatness of Arthur.
D. ab Edmund, i Rys o Fon.

Y fystal a dwysgal ato.

The multitude gathered to him.

W. Saltbury.

Twysgawl, *a. (twysg)* Tending onward, proceeding; collective, aggregating.

Twysged, *s. f.—pl. t. au (twysg)* A mass; a quantity; a good deal; a certain portion, some.

Yr wybodaeth y broom trwy ein bywydau yn ei chaeu, nid yw fawr o honi ond anwybodaeth yn unig; a thwysged o' honi yn waeth.

The knowledge that we have been through our lives collecting, much of it is nothing but sheer ignorance; and some of it is worse.
Ian. Rhys.

Twysgen, *s. f. dim. (twysg)* A quantity; a good deal; a certain quantity or portion; some.

Twysgiad, *s. m. (twysg)* A proceeding, a going on; a getting through; a limiting; a collecting.

Twysgwr, *s. m.—pl. twysgwyr (twysg—gwr)* One who proceeds; one who goes through; a limiter.

Twysiad, *s. m. (twys)* A topping; a spiring.

Twyth, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (twy—yth)* A spring, or pliancy; aptness to proceed; celerity, dispatch.
Dyn hydwyth, a tractable person.

Arddwyneaf bael o hili Rodri,

Arddwyd gorwad, gwerin teithi;

Teithiawg Prydain,

Twyth afduwyt Owain,

Teyrnau ni grain ni grawn rai.

I will exalt the generous one of the line of Rodri, the curber of the bordering country, endowed with gifts of an illustrious stock; the heir of Britain, ambitious the pashon of Owain, the princely one who submits to none, who hoards no treasures.

Gwalchmai.

Twythad, *s. m. (twyth)* A springing, a bounding.

Twythadwy, *a. (twythad)* Capable of springing.

Twythaw, *v. a. (twyth)* To spring, to bound.

Twythawd, *s. m. (twyth)* The act of springing.

Twythawg, *a. (twyth)* Having spring, elastic.

Twythawl, *a. (twyth)* Springing, bounding.

Twythedig, *a. (twythad)* Being made elastic.

Twythedigaeth, *s. m. (twythedig)* The act of rendering elastic; a springing.

Twythfalc, *a. (twyth—falc)* Aspiringly proud.

Nest —

Golwg gwalc dwythfalc o brif ddeli.

Nest with eye of a hawk aspiringly proud, of princely origin.

Gwalchmai.

Twythfawr, *a. (twyth)* Greatly springing.

Arglwydd teithiawg twythfawr yn arho.

Yn arlwydr byddinawr;

Arglwydd teithiawg twythfawr;

Arglwydd teithiawg twythfawr.

A rightful sovereign greatly energetic in arms, in the superior toll of martial feats; the bulwark of a host before the (small) shields, the overshadowing leader, the well of the stout.
Cydrallu, i Wrecsam.

Twythiad, *s. m. (twyth)* A springing, resiliency.

Twythiannawl, *a. (twythiant)* Of a tendency to spring or bound; resilient; of an elastic quality.

Twythiannu, *v. a. (twythiant)* To cause a springing or resiliency; to make a rebound.

Twythiant, *s. m. (twyth)* Elasticity; resiliency.

Twythig, *a. (twyth)* Springing, elastic; rising.

Twythigrwydd, *s. m. (twythig)* Aptness to spring.

Twythus, *a. (twyth)* Apt to spring or bound.

Twythusaw, *v. a. (twythus)* To render elastic.

Twythusdra, *s. m. (twythus)* Aptness to spring.

Twythusrwydd, *s. m. (twythus)* Aptness to spring.

Twythwal, *s. m. (twyth—gwal)* Elastic coach.

Fell o Fon fala ydyd, dwythwal, watha

Esmwyth twythwal yn ascerw gyfrin.

Far from pleasant Mon art thou, soft place of repose, when inhabitation is at once enjoying a splendid scoldance.
Gwalchmai.

Twythwaleh, *s. m.—pl. twythweilch (twyth—gwalch)* A springing hawk.

TY, *s. m. r.—pl. t. au.* A being about or going on; that is inclusive; a house. *Ty ac allfordd*, house and chattels. It is a prefix in composition, implying a state of being going on or being in.

Athraw pawb yn ei dy.

Every body is master in his house.

Adage.

Ni wyr dyn nad ei dy dy.

A man knows naught who goes not out of his house.

Adage.

Gwse y ty lle nas clywer llais cerydd.

Woe to the house where the voice of reproof is not heard.

Adage.

Nid allan o'i ffordd a gwyddir i dy derydd.

He is not out of his way who strays to the house of the dead.

Adage.

Tyad, *s. m. (ty)* A housing; a domifying.

Tyaeth, *s. m. (ty)* A house establishment; a household. *Perchen tyaeth*, the owner of a household.

Mae Dew ei hun yn gorchymyn yn ddilysuol i bob perchen tyaeth aethrawiaeth ei deula.

God himself doth command particularly that every owner of a household should instruct his family.

Rom. Pechen, Ym. Ddewid.

Tyaid, *s. m.—pl. tyeidian (ty)* A household.

Tyaidd, *a. (ty)* Like a house; domestic.

Tyaw, *v. a. (ty)* To house, to put in a house; to domify.

Tyawg, *a. (ty)* Having a house, or housed.

Tyawl, *a. (ty)* Belonging to a house, domestic.

Tyb, *s. m.—pl. t. ian (ty—yb)* Opinion, action, sentiment, thought; suspicion.

Celwydd ni wna ei clyw;

Nid da heb droad un tyb drwg.

A falsehood will only create an angry look; no bad opinion is commendable without a foundation.

G. ab I. ab Llywelyn Pechen.

Tybgar, *a. (tyb)* Opinionated; suspicious.

Tybgarwch, *s. m. (tybgar)* Opinionateness; suspiciousness, suspiciousness.

Tybiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (tyb)* A supposing, a suspecting, an imagining, a thinking.

Tybiant, *s. m. (tyb)* Opinionation, opinion.

Tymberydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tymber) A seasoner.

Tymhest, s. m. (tymp) That breaks out.

Tymhestl, s. f.—pl. tymhestledd (tymhest) A tempest, a storm.

Tymhestlaidd, a. (tymhestl) Tempestive.

Tymhestlawg, a. (tymhestl) Tempestuous.

Tymhestliad, s. m. (tymhestl) A tempesting.

Tymhestlu, v. a. (tymhestl) To tempest.

Med ydd oeddynt etefi yn ymladd o bob parth, ar warthaf yr eglaw, cnycha yn ddiwyf y gwybhang wrthwyneb yn chwylu, ac yn tymhestlu y weigl, ac yn gwagaru y llosgau i smryddio draethau.

As they were in that manner fighting on all sides, upon the face of the ocean, behold suddenly the adverse winds blowing, and tempesting the torrent, and dispersing the ships to various shores.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Tymhestlus, a. (tymhestl) Tempestuous.

Tymhig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tymp) A prickle, a twitch, a stinging.

Tymhigaw, v. a. (tymhig) To twitch, to prickle.

Tymhigawl, a. (tymhig) Twitching, pricking.

Tymhigiad, s. m. (tymhig) A twitching.

Gallai fod i ddyn, cyn y credai of cariad Daw tangat yn Nghrist, maeu mawr o ymstyngiad cyfreithlaw, a thymhigiad calon.

A person might have, before he believed in the love of God towards him in Christ, a great degree of obedience according to the law, and pricking of conscience.
S. Trefredyn.

Tymhigiedig, a. (tymhigiad) Being twitched.

Tymhigwr, s. m.—pl. tymhigwyr (tymhig—gwr) A twitcher, a stinger.

Tymig, a. (tym) Ample; seasonable, timely, of full time, mature, efficient.

Nid oes o ddyrn—

God tywarchen dymig bruddlen, domawg bridled!
There is nothing of man but the clad an extending gloomy veil, mazy and composed of dust!
Gr. Ddu.

Tymmor, s. m.—pl. t. au (tym—mor) Season.

Hinnon bodwch a wna bob tymmor yn haf.

The halcyon days of peace make every season like summer.
Adage.

Tymmoraid, a. (tymmor) Tending to be seasonable; seasonable; fit, befitting. *Byw yn dymmoraid*, to live comfortably.

Tymmorawl, a. (tymmor) Temporal; seasonable.

Tymmordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymmor—ty) A house that is managed by the season; a house that is held by the season, or tenanted at will.

Tymmoreidd—dra, s. m. (tymmoraid) Seasonableness; comfortableness.

Tymmoreiddiad, s. m. (tymmoraid) A rendering seasonable; a becoming seasonable.

Tymmoreiddiaw, v. a. (tymmoraid) To render or become seasonable; to render fitting.

Tymoreiddrwydd, s. m. (tymmoraid) Seasonableness; comfortableness.

Tymmoreiddwch, s. m. (tymmoraid) Seasonableness; comfortableness.

Tymmorgwaith, s. m. (tymmor—gwaith) A certain season, a certain time.

Tymmorl, v. a. (tymmor) To make a season.

Tymmorlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymmor) A making a season; a fixing a season.

Tymmorledeb, s. m. (tymmorawl) Seasonableness.

Tymhyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymp) A temporality.

*Pwyllai Forant of a'i wyr,
Fy neol a llosg fy nhymllyr.*

Morgan and his men would rush onward, expelling me and burning my native place.
Llywarch Hen.

Fy mrodyr a'm tymhyr a gwynaf!

My brothers and my native land I mourn!
Llywarch Hen.

*Lloest Cadwallon heno
Trathir yn nhymllyr Penfro.*

The encampment of Cadwallon to-night is the extreme of the temporality of Penfro.
Llywarch Hen.

*Ni rydd rhwyng eidd
Hyd troed o'i dymhyr,
Er olyn hwytr
Yn herw ystwad.*

He that is of eagle course will not give the length of his foot of his temporality, for fear of depredators in the path of depredation.
Gwalchmai, t. P. ab Iorwedd.

Tymhyraw, v. a. (tymhyr) To attemptate, to temper; to moderate. *Tymhyra fo yn dda*, temper it well.

Tymhyrawl, a. (tymhyr) Attemptate.

Tymhyriad, s. m. (tymhyr) A tempering.

Tymhyroldeb, s. m. (tymhyrawl) Temperateness.

Tymp, s. m. (tym) Enlargement; the act or time of bringing forth; birth; season.

Budd cyn tymp.

Profit before the birth.

Adage.

Tyn, s. m. (ty—yn) A pull, a draught; a stretch; a tendency, or inclination.

Ni phaid Prydenlaid a's tyn.

The Britons will not refrain from their inclination.

D. ab I. Ddu.

Tyn, a. (ty—yn) Stretched, tight, strait, tightly stuffed or pressed; stubborn, pertinacious.

Pe tynaf fo y llynon cyntaf y tyr.

The tightest the string may be the sooner it will break.

Adage.

Gochel y pechawd cyntaf, canys y mae llyng yn dyn wrth ei sawl.

Avoid the first sin, for there is a legion close at its heel.

Adage.

Tynâd, s. m. (tynân) A tightening, a straining.

Tynâwl, a. (tynân) Tightening, straining.

Tynân, v. a. (tyn) To tighten, to strain.

Tynawl, a. (tyn) Drawing, straining, pulling.

Tynchwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyn—chwydd) A tumour.

Tynder, s. m. (tyn) Stretchedness, tightness, straitness; rigidity, rigour; austerly; stubbornness.

*Rhag baichder, tynder y tir,
Gwared ff, Arglwydd gwirion.*

From the pride, the stubbornness of the land, deliver me righteously Lord.
H. D. ab I. Iwan.

Tyndir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (twn—tir) A fallow.

Tyndra, s. m. (tyn) Tightness, or straitness.

Tyndrec, s. m.—pl. t. lau (trec) A draught geer.

Tyndrecyn, s. m. dim. (tyndrec) An elevatory, a surgical instrument so called.

Tynedig, a. (tyn) Being drawn or pulled.

Tynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (tynedig) Attraction.

Tynedigawl, a. (tynedig) Attractive, drawing.

Tynedigolrwydd, s. m. (tynedig) Attractiveness.

Tynell, s. f.—pl. t. i (tyn) A barrel; a tun.

Tynellaid, s. f.—pl. tynelleidiau (tynell) The quantity contained in a tun.

Tynelliad, s. m. (tynell) A filling a tun.

Tynellu, v. a. (tynell) To fill a tun.

Tyner, a. (tyn) Tender, lenient; assuasive.

Gair tyner dadi galed.

Tender word hard argument.

Adage.

Tynerâd, s. m. (tynerân) A rendering tender, an assuaging; a becoming tender.

Tynerâwl, a. (tynerân) Tending to soften.

Tyneraid, a. (tyner) Somewhat tender.

Tynerân, v. a. (tyner) To become tender.

Y lly—

*Er gradd ei drugareddau
Daw Ner rhodd hwy i dymorâd.*

The multitude, according to the degree of his meekness, may the Lord God incline them to become gentle.
H. D. ab I. Iwan.

Tynerawl, a. (tyner) Of a soothing nature.

Tyneredig, a. (tyner) Being made tender.

Tylad, s. m. (twl) A making smooth; a forming a smooth toft.

Tylaith, s. m. (ty—llaith) That destroys.

Tylath, s. f.—pl. t. an (ty—llath) A house beam.

Tylawd, a. (ty—llawd) Poor, needy, being in want, being bereaved.

Ffawd ar ol ffawd a wnaet ddyn yn dylawd.

Luck after luck will make a person poor.

Adage.

Tylcyn, s. m. dim. (twlc) A small hovel.

Tylchawg, a. (twlch) Abounding with knolls.

Tylchiad, s. m. (twlch) A forming a knoll.

Tylchu, v. a. (twlch) To form a knoll or tump.

Tyle, s. m.—pl. t. au (twl) A gentle swell or elevation, a small bank or rising hill, a down; a toft, the site of a building; a couch. It forms the names of several places; as *Tyle Denis Powys*; *Tyle Forgan*; *Tyle Garw*; *Tyle y Gwel*; *Tyle Tref Gatwg*. *Tyle Ysgawd*, or Scottish Tyle, an old appellation for Ireland.

Treddiant—

Ta a threfnas,

A thyllas,

A chellau bwyd.

They will pervade houses and furniture, and meads, and meat closets.

Yn nghyfarfod clod cludfeidd dyle,

Yn nghyffwrdd gyswysu gan wawr y se.

In the convention of fame on the ears of the assembling birds, in an intellectual reception in the glory of the stars.

Lt. P. Mech.

Pan edrychyst y dyle, nid oedd arael namyn byrwellt dyallt chwerinlyd.

When they surveyed the couch, there was upon it only broken straw dusty and full of fleas.

Lleidd. Rhonabwy.

Tylinad, s. m. (glin) A kneading of dough.

Tylinaw, v. a. (glin) To knead, to work dough.

Mae gwith Gildas wedi myned trwy ddwyllaw y mynach; gwyr a fedrynt yn dda delgawn dylinau pob peth i'w dybenion eu hunain.

The work of Gildas hath past through the hands of the monks; men who knew well enough how to mould every thing to their own purposes.

Evan Evans.

Tylinedig, a. (tylinad) Being kneaded.

Tylinwr, s. m. (tylinaw—gwr) A kneader.

Tylodaidd, a. (tylawd) Somewhat poor or needy.

Tylodedd, s. m. (tylawd) Poverty, poorness.

Tylodi, s. m. (tylawd) Poverty, or poorness.

Nid oes gan gyflawnder na golud na thylodi.

Equity has neither wealth nor poverty.

Adage.

Amludd cybydd ys tylodi arno.

A miser's abundance is poverty to him.

Adage.

Nid tylodi ond clefyd.

There is no poorness like disease.

Adage.

Tylosus, a. (tylawd) Tending to make poor.

Tylosusaw, v. a. (tylosus) To render poor.

Tylosusedd, s. m. (tylosus) Impoverished state.

Tylosusrwydd, s. m. (tylosus) State of poverty.

Tylosyn, s. m. dim. (tylawd) A poor person.

Tyln, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ty—llu) A household.

Tylüaidd, a. (tylu) Familiar; sociable, domestic.

Tylüedd, s. m. (tylu) The state of being a household, socialness, sociableness.

Mad ganed o genedl fonedd.

Nawr wldig mawrwlad tylüedd.

Blessed was he born of a noble race, the great sovereign of the great country of society.

Cyad. Llew. i Dydilio.

Tylüeiddiad, s. m. (tylüaidd) A familiarizing.

Tylüeiddlaw, v. a. (tylüaidd) To familiarize.

Tylüeiddrwydd, s. m. (tylüaidd) Familiarness.

Tylüwr, s. m.—pl. tyluwyr (tylu—gwr) A family man, a domestic man.

Tylwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ty—llwyth) A household, a family; kinsfolk; a tribe. *Y tylwyth teg, bendith eu mamau, gwreigedd unwyf, y teulu,*

aerial beings, sylphs, gnomes, or fairies; but they are not considered of a diminutive form, as the fairies are, in English tales.

Byw ar dir y tylwyth teg.

To live on the land of the fairy tribe, or by unknown means.

Adage.

Tylwythaw, v. a. (tylwyth) To form a family.

Tylwythawg, a. (tylwyth) Having a household, having a family, or kindred; having a great family; populous.

Tylwythawg dyfha yr anawwawl, at bydd faddiart.

The ungodly of extended household, it shall not be prosperous.

Dyddiad i. i.

Tylwythiad, s. m. (tylwyth) A forming a family.

Tylwythogi, v. a. (tylwythawg) To form a household or family.

Tylwythogrwydd, s. m. (tylwythawg) The state of having a family.

Tylwodraeth, s. m. (ty—llywodraeth) House management, household economy.

Tyllawg, a. (twll) Having holes, perforated.

Tyllfras, a. (twll—bras) Of ample opening.

Gwen forddwyd tyllfras

A wylas neithwyr yn agorwyr rhyd Farnas:

A chhu bu mab ym ni thebas.

Gwen with thigh of wide opening did watch last night on the border of the ford of Farnas: and as he was my son he fed me.

Llywarch Hen.

Tyllrug, s. m. (twll—crug) The opening of the ground in dry weather.

Tylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (twll) A boring.

Pau oeddwn yn sefyll ac yn rhyfeddu gyfnged y tyllid, a welwn hen wiber yn myned i mewn, ac yn gylindro yn ddaud i ei hol yn gyfnewydd ac yn leuan.

When I was standing, and wondering how narrow was the perforation, I beheld an old serpent going in, and immediately coming back renovated and young.

Marchwyl Crydd.

Tylliedig, a. (tylliad) Bored, or perforated.

Tylliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tylliad) A borer.

Tyllogi, v. a. (tyllawg) To make full of holes.

Tyllogrwydd, s. m. (tyllawg) The state of being full of holes, porousness.

Tyllu, v. a. (twll) To make a hole, to bore.

Y dafn a dyll y gareg, nid o gryfder ond o fnych cythbas

The drop will perforate the stone, not through strength but often falling.

Adage.

Tyllwr, s. m.—pl. tyllwyr (twll—gwr) One who bores a hole, or perforates.

Tyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (twll) A borer.

Tym, s. m. (ty—ym) A principle of extension, a principle of enlargement; a tendency to enlarge; space.

Tymher, s. m. (tym) Temperament.

Tymheraidd, a. (tymher) Temperamental.

Tymherawl, a. (tymher) Temperamental.

Tymhereiddiad, s. m. (tymheraidd) A rendering temperamental; a becoming temperate.

Tymhereiddlaw, v. a. (tymheraidd) To render temperate; to become temperate.

Tymhereiddrwydd, s. m. (tymheraidd) Temperateness.

Tymheriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymher) A temperist.

Tymheriedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tymher) One who renders temperate.

Tymheru, v. a. (tymher) To temper; to mollify.

Tymherus, a. (tymher) Temperate.

Tymherusaw, v. a. (tymherus) To render temperate; to become temperate.

Tymherusdra, s. m. (tymherus) Temperateness.

Tymherusedd, s. m. (tymherus) Temperateness.

Tymherusrwydd, s. m. (tymher) Temperateness.

Tymherwr, s. m. (tymher—gwr) A temperer.

Tymberydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tymher) A seasoner.

Tymbest, s. m. (tympt) That breaks out.

Tymhestl, s. f.—pl. tymhestledd (tymhest) A tempest, a storm.

Tymhestlaidd, a. (tymhestl) Tempestive.

Tymhestlawg, a. (tymhestl) Tempestuous.

Tymhestliad, s. m. (tymhestl) A tempesting.

Tymhestlin, v. a. (tymhestl) To tempest.

Mai ydd oeddynt eithy yn ymladd o bob parth, ar warthaf yr eithaw, enycha yn ddwyfod y gwybodaeth gerbydd yn chwyrto, ac yn tymhestlin y wellig, ac yn gwrsgaru y llongau i amryfollod draethau.

As they were in that manner fighting on all sides, upon the face of the ocean, behold suddenly the adverse winds blowing, and tempesting the torrent, and dispersing the ships to various shores.

Or. ab Arthur.

Tymhestlus, a. (tymhestl) Tempestuous.

Tymhig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tympt) A prickle, a twitch, a stinging.

Tymhigaw, v. a. (tymhig) To twitch, to prickle.

Tymhigawl, a. (tymhig) Twitching, pricking.

Tymhigiad, s. m. (tymhig) A twitching.

Gallai fod i ddyn, cyn y credai of cariad Daw taarato yn Nghrist, mawr mawr o ymstyngiad cyfreiliaw, a thymhigiad calon.

A person might have, before he believed in the love of God towards him in Christ, a great degree of obedience according to the law, and pricking of conscience.

S. Trefredyn.

Tymhigiedig, a. (tymhigiad) Being twitched.

Tymhigwr, s. m.—pl. tymhigwyr (tymhig—gwr) A twitcher, a stinger.

Tymig, a. (tyni) Ample; seasonable, timely, of full time, mature, efficient.

Mid oes o ddyn—

Oed tywarchen dymig bruddlen, domawg bridled!
There is nothing of man but the clod an extending gloomy veil,
mry and composed of dust!

Or. Ddu.

Tymmor, s. m.—pl. t. au (tym—mor) Season.

Hfion heddwch a was bob tymmor yn haf.

The halcyon days of peace make every season like summer.

Adage.

Tymmoraid, a. (tymmor) Tending to be seasonable; seasonable; fit, befitting. *Byw yn dymmoraid*, to live comfortably.

Tymmorawl, a. (tymmor) Temporal; seasonable.

Tymmordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymmor—ty) A house that is managed by the season; a house that is held by the season, or tenanted at will.

Tymmoreidd-dra, s. m. (tymmoraid) Seasonableness; comfortableness.

Tymmoreiddiad, s. m. (tymmoraid) A rendering seasonable; a becoming seasonable.

Tymmoreiddiaw, v. a. (tymmoraid) To render or become seasonable; to render fitting.

Tymoreiddrwydd, s. m. (tymmoraid) Seasonableness; comfortableness.

Tymmoreiddwch, s. m. (tymmoraid) Seasonableness; comfortableness.

Tymmorgwaith, s. m. (tymmor—gwaith) A certain season, a certain time.

Tymmori, v. a. (tymmor) To make a season.

Tymmoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymmor) A making a season; a fixing a season.

Tymmoroldeb, s. m. (tymmorawl) Seasonableness.

Tymhyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (tympt) A temporality.

Peryllol Fergant o'i wyr,

Fy neoi a lloeg fy nhymhyr.

Morgan and his men would rush onward, expelling me and leaving my native place.

Llywarch Hen.

Fy mrodyr a'm tymhyr a gwynaf!

My brothers and my native land I mourn!

Llywarch Hen.

Lloest Cadwallon heno

Tratuir yn nhymhyr Penfro.

The encampment of Cadwallon to-night in the extreme of the temporality of Penfro.

Llywarch Hen.

Ni rydd rhwyng eyr
Hyd troed o'i dymhyr,
Er o'i'n hwyfyr
Yn hwr ystawd.

He that is of eagle course will not give the length of his foot of his temporality, for fear of deprecation in the path of deprecation.

Or. ab Idris.

Tymhyraw, v. a. (tymhyr) To attempt, to temper; to moderate. *Tymhyra fo yn dda*, temper it well.

Tymhyrawl, a. (tymhyr) Attemptate.

Tymhyriad, s. m. (tymhyr) A tempering.

Tymhyroldeb, s. m. (tymhyrawl) Temperateness.

Tymp, s. m. (tym) Enlargement; the act or time of bringing forth; birth; season.

Budd cyn tympt.

Prodit before the birth.

Adage.

Tyn, s. m. (ty—yn) A pull, a draught; a stretch; a tendency, or inclination.

Ni phaid Prydonaid a'n tyn.

The Britons will not refrain from their inclination.

D. ab I Ddu.

Tyn, a. (ty—yn) Stretched, tight, strait, tightly stuffed or pressed; stubborn, pertinacious.

Pe tynaf to y llyng cynaf y tyr.

The tightest the string may be the sooner it will break.

Adage.

Gochel y perchawd cynaf, caen y mae llang yn dyn uph at sawd!

Avoid the first sin, for there is a legion close at its heel.

Adage.

Tyniad, s. m. (tynau) A tightening, a straining.

Tyniadawl, a. (tynau) Tightening, straining.

Tynau, v. a. (tyn) To tighten, to strain.

Tynawl, a. (tyn) Drawing, straining, pulling.

Tynchwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyn—chwydd) A tumour.

Tynder, s. m. (tyn) Stretchedness, tightness, straitness; rigidity, rigour; austerity; stubbornness.

Rhag bachder, tynder y tyr,

Gward B, Arglydd gwir.

From the pride, the stubbornness of the land, deliver me righteously Lord.

H. D. ab Idris.

Tyndir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (twn—tir) A fallow.

Tyndra, s. m. (tyn) Tightness, or straitness.

Tyndrec, s. m.—pl. t. iau (trec) A draught geer.

Tyndrecyn, s. m. dim. (tyndrec) An elevatory, a chirological instrument so called.

Tynedig, a. (tyn) Being drawn or pulled.

Tynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (tynedig) Attraction.

Tynedigawl, a. (tynedig) Attractive, drawing.

Tynedigolrwydd, s. m. (tynedig) Attractiveness.

Tynell, s. f.—pl. t. i (tyn) A barrel; a tun.

Tynellaid, s. f.—pl. tynelleidiau (tynell) The quantity contained in a tun.

Tynelliad, s. m. (tynell) A filling a tun.

Tynellu, v. a. (tynell) To fill a tun.

Tyner, a. (tyn) Tender, lenient; assuasive.

Gair tyner dadi galed.

Tender word hard argument.

Adage.

Tyneriad, s. m. (tynerau) A rendering tender, an assuaging; a becoming tender.

Tyneriadawl, a. (tynerau) Tending to soften.

Tyneraid, a. (tyner) Somewhat tender.

Tynerau, v. a. (tyner) To become tender.

Y llyng—

Er gradd ei drugareddau

Daw Ner rhodd lwy i dnyrta!

The multitude, according to the degree of his merces, may the Lord God incline them to become gentle.

H. D. ab Idris.

Tynerawl, a. (tyner) Of a soothing nature.

Tyneredig, a. (tyner) Being made tender.

Tyneredd, s. m. (tyner) Tenderness, leniency.
Tyneriad, s. m. (tyner) A making tender; emol-
 lition, mollification.
Tyneriant, s. m. (tyner) Emolllition; leniency.
Tyneruwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyner—nwyf) A
 tender passion.
Tyneru, v. a. (tyner) To soften, to assuage, to
 lenify, to make tender; to become tender.
Tynerus, a. (tyner) Of a tender quality.
Tynerusaw, v. a. (tynerus) To render lenient; to
 become tender, or lenient.
Tynerusrwydd, s. m. (tynerus) Tenderness.
Tynerwch, s. m. (tyner) Tenderness, lenity.
Tynfa, s. f.—pl. tynfeydd (tyr) A draught.

*A oedd y fath rin a thyfa yn llala yr anwyld i ennill yr hen
 egiwys gynt!*

*Was there such a charm and attraction in the voice of the lover
 to gain the old church formerly?* *Ier. Owain.*

Tynfach, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyr—bach) A harpago,
 the gaffe of a cross-bow.

Tynfaen, s. m. (tyr—maen) A loadstone.

Tynfalch, a. (tyr—balch) Stubbornly proud.

Tynfalchedd, s. m. (tyr—falch) Stubborn pride.

Tynfarch, s. m. (tyr—march) A draught horse.

Tynhegl, s. f. (tyr—hegl) A stretching limb.

Gorewynawg ton, tynhegl ebrwydd.

*Crowned with foam the wave, of stretching limb the quick one.
 H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Tynhug, s. f.—pl. t. au (tyr—hug) A close coat.
Tyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyr) A pulling, a draw-
 ing, a tension; a pull, a draught; deduction.
Tyniadau a chyweirdannau, modulations and
 chord-strings.

Tyniar, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tyr—iar) A bubble.

Tyniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tyr—iad) A drawer.

Tynlath, s. f. (tyr—lath) A draught-tree.

Tyno, s. m. (tyr) A plain area, a plat, or plot;
 a dale; a green. **Tyno Coch**, the old name of
 Ceredigion.

Cood, maes, tyno, a bryn.

Wood, field, dale, and hill.

Tatteris.

*Nid oes dwyn, na dwyn dyro,
 Yn neutsa glyn Nant y Glo—
 Na wyddost.*

*There is no tump nor tedious dale, about the dingle of Nant y
 Glo, but thou knowest.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

Tynraff, s. f. (tyr—rhafl) A drawing rope.

Tynrwyd, s. f. (tyr—rhwyd) A dragnet.

Tynrwydd, s. m. (tyr) Rigidity, or tightness.

Tynrwym, s. m. (tyr—rhwym) A tight bandage.

Tynrwymaw, v. a. (tyr—rhwym) To bind tightly.

Tynrwyriad, s. m. (tyr—rhwym) A striction.

Tyna, v. a. (tyr) To draw, to pull, to tug. **Tyna
 hi gan bryll**, draw her on gently. *Dyfed.*

Cyllon a dynant at y mel.

The wasps will draw to the honey.

Adage.

*Na thyn chwara ar dalawg;
 Na fydd ry hyf ar rywiawg.*

*Draw no play from a savage; be not over encroaching on the
 good-natured.* *Llywarch Hen.*

*Hawdd tynu dannedd blaidd, ond hwyr y tynir o bano ei anian.
 It is easy to draw a wolf's teeth, but it will be long before his
 nature is pulled out of him.* *Adage.*

*Anturiwn, hwyliwn bell a thonau,
 A thynwn fed yn rhi,
 Ynad pob gwlad rad roddi,
 Un ion aithrawn a thiri.*

*Let us venture, let us range the brine and waves, and let us
 draw towards our Lord, the judge of every nation, dispensing
 grace, one supreme of lords and thine.* *Casnodwr.*

Tynwr, s. m.—pl. tynwyr (tyr—gwr) A puller.

Tynwydd, s. m. (tyr—gwydd) Direction, inform-
 ation, intelligence.

Tynwyddaw, v. a. (tyrwydd) To direct, to guide

Tynwyddawl, a. (tyrwydd) Directing, informing.
Tynwyddiad, s. m. (tyrwydd) Direction, guidance.
**Tynwyddwyr, s. m.—pl. tynwyddwyr (tyrwydd—
 gwr)** One who directs, or an informer.

Tynwyddyd, s. m. (tyrwydd) Direction, guidance,
 information, intelligence. *A eili di mi ty-
 wyddyd i mi am dano? canst thou give me in-
 telligence about it?* *Sil.*

Tyngad, s. m. (twng) A making a deposition, a
 plighting; a swearing; adjuration.

Tyngadwr, s. m.—pl. tyngadwyr (tyngad—gwr)
 An exorcist; an adjurer.

Tynged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (twng) Destiny, fate, for-
 tune, luck. *Tynged ddwrwg iddo!* Bad luck to
 him!

Gores tynged diwedd da.

The best fortune is a good end.

Adg.

Nid i bob amddawd tynged.

Fate is not attached to every circumstance.

Adg.

Trech tynged nog arfetha.

Fate is more powerful than resolution.

Adg.

Ni all dyn ochei tynged.

A person cannot avoid fate.

Adg.

Tyngedawl, a. (tynged) Belonging to destiny.

Tyngedfen, s. f.—pl. t. au (tynged—men) The
 fated or sworn necessity, fate, destiny.

Nid oes nawdd rhag tyngedfen.

There is no refuge against destiny.

Adg.

Tyngedfenawg, a. (tyngedfen) Being fated.

Tyngedfenawl, a. (tyngedfen) Belonging to fate,
 fatal; fortunate; predestined.

Tyngedfeniad, s. m. (tyngedfen) A rendering la-
 ble to fate; predestination.

Tyngedfenoldeb, s. m. (tyngedfenawl) The act
 of being subject to destiny; fatality.

Tyngedfenoli, v. a. (tyngedfenawl) To subject to
 fate; to become destined.

Tyngedfenolrwydd, s. m. (tyngedfenawl) A state
 subject to destiny.

Tyngedfennu, v. a. (tyngedfen) To predestinate.

Tyngedfennu, a. (tyngedfen) Predestinarian.

*O fol drwg tyngedfennu! O ddolw ysyd! O aggrawd ty
 oes genyd twy o ddolli no chan safed.*

*Oh thou foolish one evil of destiny! Oh vain man! Oh—
 than a shadow of a man! thou hast no more to do: thou
 belongs to a beast.* *Merchug (1722).*

**Tyngedfenwr, s. m.—pl. tyngedfenwyr (tynged-
 fen—gwr)** A fatalist; a predestinator.

Tyngediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tynged) Exorcism.

Tyngedig, a. (tynged) Being sworn. *Mac of n—
 dyngedig*, he is rather addicted to swearing.

Tyngedigawl, a. (tyngedig) Juratory.

Tyngediad, s. m. (tynged) Adjuration.

Tyngedu, v. a. (tynged) To make a pledge; to
 adjure. *Wyf yn dy dyngedu i fyned allen*, I do
 adjure thee to go out.

Arthur nis bogdaf;

Na wnant cad a'i tyngedaf;

O'm lleddir, minnau a luddaf.

*Arthur I will not be intimidated by; now hundred battles I
 adjure him: if I should be killed, I too will kill.*

Ynodd. Trydan a Constan.

Tyngedwr, s. m. (tynged—gwr) An exorcist.

Tyngiad, s. m. (twng) A swearing, a deposing.

Tyngnaith, s. f. (twng—naith) A sanctuary.

I'w tyngnaith cewant dangnef,

Y gwyr all o'i safor et.

*To their sanctuary they will seek for transgression
 of his high choir.* *Ier. Sear ab Rhysier (1722).*

Tyngnawdd, s. m. (twng—nawdd) Sworn pro-
 tection.

Tyngu, v. a. (twng) To render fixed or unalterable; to depose; to swear, to take an oath; to adjure. *Tyngu anudon*, to swear a false oath.

Ni ddawr dindd pa dyng.

The mischievous curse not what *he swears*.

Adapt.

Mal hys y bu y daengfudd rhyngddynt: nid amgen, talu o Hauri—dirfwr swmp o arfand i Lowys, fab brenia Ffrinac, twy dygu ohoon ystau deyrnos Lloegr yu dragwyddawl.

In this manner was there peace between them; that is to say, by Henry's paying an immense sum of money to Louis, the son of the king of France, through his adjuring on his part the kingdom of England for ever.

Brut y Sassen.

Tyngwr, s. m.—pl. tyngwyr (twng—gwr) A sweater.

Tyrwl, a. (twr) Heaping, or accumulating.

Tyrch, s. m. (torch) That consists of circles.

Tyrchaid, a. (twrch) Hoggish, or like a hog.

Tyrchawl, a. (twrch) Belonging to a pig, or hog.

Tyrches, s. f.—pl. t. od (twrch) A splayed sow.

Twrch a thrches, a splayed boar and splayed sow.

Tyrchiad, s. m. (twrch) A burrowing, as a pig.

Tyrchn, v. a. (twrch) To turn up; to burrow.

Tyrchwr, s. m. (twrch—gwr) A mole-catcher.

Tyrchyn, s. m. dim. (twrch) A little hog; a hoggish fellow.

Tyrddain, v. a. (twrdd) To be blustering, to storm.

Tyrddan, s. m. (twrdd) A blustering, a turmoil.

Tyrddiad, s. m. (twrdd) A blustering, a storming.

Tyrddu, v. a. (twrdd) To bluster, or to storm.

*Trigdd yno ny fro frus,
Tyrdded mewn tal o orddu.*

Let him abide there in the rich country, let him bluster in houses of renown.

Tho. Llywelyn.

Tyrddwr, s. m. (twrdd—gwr) A blusterer.

Tyrdig, a. (twr) Heaped, or accumulated.

Tyrfa, s. f.—pl. tyrfeydd (twrf) A multitude.

*Un dyrf a was derfyg
Rhag f'r Mall gual mael i'n myg.*

One host smelt a tumult, lest the other should obtain an advantage amongst us.

H. D. ab Iffon.

Tyrfain, v. a. (twrf) To be blustering, to storm.

s. m. A storm, a tumult.

Mal gwlith Arderydd gwrth ar dyrfain cad.

Like the battle of Arderydd wrath in the storm of conflict.

Cynddelw.

Tyrfau, v. a. (twrf) To cause a drawing together; to be contracted.

Tyrfedig, a. (twrf) Being heaped; being drawn together; contracted.

Tyrfiad, s. m. (twrf) A heaping; a turning up, as swine do the ground; a contraction, or shrinking.

Tyrfia, v. a. (twrf) To draw together; to rise tumultuously; to contract, to shrink.

Tbu tyrfid, told ordd.

The wave is heisterns, it covers the shore.

Llywarch Hen.

Kidlon i was, huch i dyrfia.

An ox to spread, a sow to turn up.

Tallerin.

Tyriad, s. m. (twr) A heaping; accumulation.

Tyriaw, v. a. (twr) To heap up; to turn up.

Tyru, v. a. (twr) To heap, to pile; to make a heap, to amass, to collect, to accumulate.

*Am benneth ydd ym, am bennaf terfyna
Tyrrast fôrdd am alaf.*

Around a chief we are, around the chiefest of the fierce bands will gather together after wealth.

Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.

Tyrwn, s. m.—pl. tyrynod (twr) A sand-bank; also called *tywooden* and *traethell*.

Tyrwr, s. m.—pl. tyrwyr (tyru—gwr) A heaper.
Tysmwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (tws—mwy) A throbbing, a palpitation; horror, trembling. *Tysmwy ar un wedi gweled ellyll*, horror upon one after seeing a monster.

*Nid amwyth hys o dyrmwy;
Ni be boen ar farw-groen lwy.*

Not comfortable this fit of shivering; there never was a benumbed skin in greater pain.

D. ab Owlym.

Tysmwyad, s. m. (tysmwy) A throbbing, a palpitation; a trembling with fear.

Tysmwyaw, v. a. (tysmwy) To throb; to tremble with fear.

Tysmwyawl, a. (tysmwy) Throbbing; shivering.

Tyst, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ty—yst) One who testifies.

Tystiad, s. m. (tyst) A testing, a witnessing.

Tystiant, s. m.—pl. tystiaint (tyst) A witness.

Tystiaw, v. a. (tyst) To testify, to bear witness.

Tystiawl, a. (tyst) Testifying, witnessing.

Tystiedig, a. (tystiad) Being testified or witnessed.

Tystiolaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (tystiawl) Testimony.

Tystiolaethawl, a. (tystiolaeth) Testimonial.

Tystiolaethiad, s. m. (tystiolaeth) A testifying.

Tystiolaethu, v. a. (tystiolaeth) To give a testimony; to bear witness.

Tystiolaethwr, s. m.—pl. tystiolaethwyr (tystiolaeth—gwr) One who gives testimony; testifier.

Tystiwr, s. m. (tystiaw—gwr) A testifier.

Tysyn, s. m. dim. (tws) The bottom of a ball of yarn or thread.

Tytmyw, s. m.—pl. t. au (twyt—mwy) A loop; a clasp; a buckle.

*Tytmyw ar adwy ydoedd,
Tyst coed, ar nant cwlarn oedd—
Y farw.—*

A fastening on a gap is it, the string of the wood, across a ditch; strong was the brist.

D. ab Owlym.

Tytmywyad, s. m. (tytmwy) A fastening with a loop, clasp, or buckle.

Tytmyyaw, v. a. (tytmwy) To fasten with a loop, clasp, or buckle; to buckle.

Tytmyyawg, a. (tytmwy) Having a fastening loop.

Tytmywyedig, a. (tytmwyad) Fastened by looping.

Tyw, s. m. (ty) That tends to over-spread.

Tywall, s. m. (tyw—gwall) A pour; a spill. **v. a.**

To pour; to shed, to spill.

Tywalliad, s. m. (tywall) A pouring; a shedding.

Tywallt, s. m. (tywall) A pour; a spill. **v. a. To**

pour; to shed, to spill.

Tywallitawg, a. (tywallt) Having a pouring.

Tywallitawl, a. (tywallt) Pouring, spilling.

Tywallitedig, a. (tywallt) Being poured out.

Tywallitiad, s. m. (tywallt) A pouring; a shedding.

Tywalltiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tywallitiad) One who makes a pouring; a pourer.

Tywallitu, v. a. (tywallt) To pour; to shed.

Tywallitwr, s. m.—pl. tywallitwyr (tywallt—gwr) A pourer; a shedder.

Tywallitydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tywallt) A pourer.

Tywarch, s. m. aggr. pl. tyweirch (tyw—arch) A spreading element; a sod, a clod, a turf.

Nid oes dim dyfawrn, ond digon o dywarch yn y Wddgrug.

There is no deep peat, but plenty of turf in the Wyddgrug.

Ed. Lloyd.

Tywarchawg, a. (tywarch) Turfy, glebous; swardy.

Tywarchawl, a. (tywarch) Turfy, or glebous.

Tywarchawr, s. m.—pl. tywarchorion (tywarch)

That is of the sod; an epithet for the ox in a yoke on the turf side, as opposed to *rhyrchawr*, or the one that walks in the furrow.

Tywarchen, s. f.—pl. t. i (tywarch) That is over or covering, a stratum; an element, a constituent matter; a sod, a clod. *Y pum tywarchen, the five elements. Barddas.*

Y ddwy dywarchen yr â pawb llydynt; y nef ac y ddalwr.

The two elements into which every body go; the heaven and the earth. *Triodd Athroni.*

Syrthiwy y rhai brathedig, a'r cryddiau yn eu hymysgaroedd; a chwa anled y rhedai y dywarchen o'r gwael, a chyd bai disgyfdd ddechruwynt yn llywca ddyfwr mor.

The wounded ones were falling, with the propelled shafts in their bowels; and so abundantly did the sod run with blood, as if a sudden south wind were sinking the snow into the sea. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Tywarchiad, s. m. (tywarch) A forming of glebe, turf, or sod; a swarding.

Tywarchlyd, a. (tywarch) Turfy, swardy, glebous. **Tywarchu, v. a. (tywarch)** To form turf or sod; to sward; to cover with turf.

*Cyn gweryd gorodwr digu,
Cyn anawu tywaws tywarchu
Fy nghawd, tywarchen o bobtu,
Bwyl gwas Daw cyn nom gostegu!*

Before the bed fall in the extreme and unlovely, before the universal spread of covering with turf my flesh, a sod on either side, may I be a servant of God ere I be silenced! *Ellor Sall.*

Tywas, s. m.—pl. tyweision (ty—gwas) A house servant, a domestic.

Dy gynwgu ni gynall y tywas.

Thy debtor will not maintain the domestic. *Ll. P. Moch, i Ll. ab Iorwerth.*

Tywawd, s. m.—pl. tywodydd (tyw) Sand.

Tywei, s. m.—pl. t. i (tyw) A cloth, a towel. **Tyweiki caws, cheese cloths.**

Tywell, a. (s. of tywyll) Dark, obscure, dusky.

*Nos da f'r yys dywell;
Ni wa oes an yys well.*

Good night to the dusky Isle; I know not that there is a better Isle. *Ll. Goch ab Iorwerth.*

Tywerchyn, s. m. dim. (tywarch) A clod, a sod.

Tywi, s. m. (tyw) The state of being spread.

Tywiad, s. m. (tyw) A spreading over.

Tywiaw, v. a. (tyw) To spread about.

Tywiawl, a. (tyw) Tending to overspread.

Tywodaidd, a. (tywawd) Arenaceous; like sand.

Tywodawl, a. (tywawd) Having sand; sandy.

Tywodawl, a. (tywawd) Arenaceous; sandy.

Tywodi, v. a. (tywawd) To sand; to become sand.

Tywodiad, s. m. (tywawd) A forming of sand.

Tywodlyd, a. (tywawd) Sandy, full of sand.

Tywodlydrwydd, s. m. (tywodlyd) Sandiness.

Tywodwlydd, s. m. (tywawd—gwydd) Sandwort.

Tywodyn, s. m. dim. (tywawd) A grain of sand.

Tywota, v. a. (tywawd) To gather sand.

Tywu, v. a. (tyw) To spread about, to dilate.

Tywydd, s. m. (tyw) That is of a spreading principle; the atmosphere; the weather.

*Hwa ar dywydd dydd, a wnaeth deuddyn hen;
Hwynt a gad o briddyn.*

He, on the expansion of day, did form two primitive persons; they were had from earthly substance. *L. G. Cokk.*

Am y tywydd goren tewl.

About the weather it is best to be silent. *Adage.*

Tywyll, s. m. (ty—gwyll) Dark; dusk, gloom. **a. Dark; dusky, gloomy.**

Llewychid gwir yn nhywyll.

The truth shines in the dark. *Adage.*

*Ystafell Cynddylan yn tywyll heno,
Heb dan, heb oleud;
Eidd andaw am danad!*

The hall of Cynddylan is dark this night, without fire, without light: a deadly silence goes about there! *Lly. Goch Hen.*

Tywyllawd, s. m. (tywyll) An obscuration.

Tywyllawdr, s. m.—pl. tywyllodron (tywyllawd) One who makes obscure or dark.

Tywyllawr, s. m. (tywyll) An obscurer.

Tywyllledig, a. (tywyll) Darkened, obscured.

Tywylliad, s. m. (tywyll) A darkening, an obscuring.

Tywyllu, v. a. (tywyll) To darken, to obscure; to grow dark, to become obscure, to grow dusky or gloomy.

Tywyllwch, s. m. (tywyll) Darkness, obscurity.

Tywyllwg, s. m. (tywyll) Darkness, obscurity.

Tywyllwr, s. m.—pl. tywyllwyr (tywyll—gwr) A darkener, one who renders obscure.

Tywyn, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (tyw) A spread; a strand; a ray, or beam of light.

*Blin yw ar bob blaennwydd,
Blodenyw o dywyn dydd.*

Troubled is it on every change, a flower from the bud of day. *D. ab Gwilym, 1178.*

Tywynawg, a. (tywyn) Having a splendor.

Tywynawl, a. (tywyn) Shining, resplendent.

Tywynedig, a. (tywyn) Being made shining.

Tywynedigaeath, s. m. (tywynedig) Resplendent.

Tywynedigrwydd, s. m. (tywynedig) Shining.

Tywyniad, s. m. (tywyn) A shining, a radiance.

Tywynu, v. a. (tywyn) To shine, to cast a lustre.

*Tan o fron y tywn fry
Tywynodd.*

Fire from the bosom of the expanse above did shine. *Iolo Goch, 1178.*

Tywynwg, s. m. (tywyn) A shiningness.

Tywynygawl, a. (tywynwg) Resplendent.

Tywynygiad, s. m. (tywynwg) Illumination.

Tywynygu, v. a. (tywynwg) To cast a splendor.

*Y fedd a wneid yn rhin nam,
Hi a dywynyg yn azydd cast.*

The crime that is committed in the secret of the day, reflect a light in the presence of a hundred. *Id.*

Tywsa, s. m. (ty—gwsa) A lead, or guidance. **v. a. To lead, to conduct.**

*Llhwys gorydd—
Llhwys gwion hawd ffrwyd tywsa.*

Many a steeled, many of dusky hay prancing in the lead. *Gwalter.*

Tywsaw, v. a. (tywsa) To lead, or to conduct.

Tywsawg, a. (tywsa) Having a lead. **a. m.—f.**

Tywsogion. A leader, a prince.

Mynych f'r pridd bod ar wall pen fo tywsog priddig.

Frequently must the herd be strayed when the steer is a herdsman. *Id.*

Tywsawl, a. (tywsa) Leading, conducting.

Tywsedig, a. (tywsa) Being conducted or led.

Tywsel, s. f.—pl. t. i (tywsa) A plug.

Tywsyg, s. m. (ty—wysg) A procession. **v. a. To proceed forward.**

*Bu, o Gadwaladr hyd at Gwilym Bostardd, ughl truh
Saxson olynol, a thrichannlynedd y bennat yn tywsyg.*

There have been, from Cadwaladr down to Wllym Bostardd, a thrichannlynedd y bennat in succession, and there have been they continued going on. *Id.*

Tywsygaw, v. a. (tywsyg) To proceed onward.

Tywsygawl, a. (tywsyg) Tending to go onward.

Tywsygiad, s. m. (tywsyg) A proceeding forward.

Tywsygiad, s. m. (tywsyg) A leading, a conducting.

Tywsygaeth, s. f.—pl. t. an (tywsygaw) Principality.

Tywsygaidd, a. (tywsygaw) Like a leader.

Tywsygaawl, a. (tywsygaw) Like a leader.

Tywsygeiddiad, s. m. (tywsygaidd) A leading princely; a becoming princely.

Tywsygeiddaw, v. a. (tywsygaidd) To lead princely; to become princely.

Tywsygeiddrwydd, s. m. (tywsygaidd) Princeliness.

Tywsyoges, s. f.—pl. t. an (tywsygaw) A prince.

Tywsywr, s. m.—pl. tywsywyr (tywsygaw) A man who leads.

U.

UCH

UB, *s. m. r.* That is out, or extreme; that is high, or loud; a howl, a loud cry.
Ubain, *v. a. (ub)* To howl, to utter doleful cries.
s. m. A howling.

Gwae hwynt y gethera,
 A fynynt uffern
 Dyth gwedi yma;
 Yn y mawr uchaf,
 A mawr pia.

Woe to them the fiends, who seek for hell over after the present;
 where there is howling, where there is waiting, and many a torment.

Uban, *s. m. (ub)* A howling, a loud crying.
UCH, *s. f. r.—pl. t. lon.* That breaks out, or rises; a sigh.

Quid ach yn nghawdd,
 Neud Urian at blaidd!

If there is a cry in distress, is it not Urian with distress is away!
Taliesin.

Uch, *a. (uch, s.)* Being over or above; higher.
Uch, *prep. (uch, s.)* Above, over. *a.* Higher, used for *uchaf*.

Gwedd uch ben dedwydd ddiodes.

Accordant over the head of the prudent is a shelter. *Adage.*

Uchad, *s. m. (uch)* The act of rising higher.
Uchaf, *a. (uch)* Upmost, uppermost, highest.

A pair Daw yn uchaf.

With the word of God uppermost. *Adage.*

Uchafael, *s. m. (uchaf)* A going aloft; ascension.

Gostwng a fu'r cyfrwng cael
 A chyfod iau'r Uchafael.

Hemilitation was the intermediate act, and a resurrection on Ascension Thursday. *Iwan Dduwryn.*

Uchafed, *a. (uchaf)* Being over or above. *Llethr uchafed*, upper leather.

Uchafedu, *v. a. (uchafed)* To make a top part; to vamp.

Uchafedd, *s. m. (uchaf)* Loftiness, pre-eminence.

Uchafiad, *s. m. (uchaf)* A rising over or above.

Uchafiaeth, *s. m. (uchaf)* Supremacy, superiority.

Llyma fal y dopwrthant deyrnau Cymru yn dair rhan: un a hi uchafiaeth ar y ddyw; nid angen nos Aberffraw pia y bendeg-weth.

Behold the manner they divide the kingdoms of Wales into three parts: one possesses supremacy over the two; that is to say, Aberffraw has the sovereignty. *Trioedd.*

Uchafiaethawl, *a. (uchafiaeth)* Appertaining to supremacy.

Uchafiaetholdeb, *s. m. (uchafiaethawl)* A state of supremacy or superiority.

Uchafiaethu, *v. a. (uchafiaeth)* To create supremacy; to exercise superiority.

Uchanedd, *s. m. (uch—anedd)* The gums. *Dodi mel ar uchannedd plentyn*, to apply honey to the gums of a child. *Dyfed.*

Uchanian, *s. f. (uch—anian)* A superior nature. *a.* Of superior nature; supernatural.

Uchanianaeith, *s. f. (uchanian)* Metaphysics.

Uchanianawl, *a. (uchanian)* Metaphysical.

Uchanianoldeb, *s. m. (uchanianawl)* A state of superior nature; supernaturalness.

Uchanianolder, *s. (uchanianawl)* Supernaturalness
Uchanianoll, *v. a. (uchanianawl)* To render of superior nature; to become of superior nature; to become supernatural.

Uchanianolrwydd, *s. m. (uchanianawl)* A state of superior nature; supernaturalness.

VOL. II.

UCH

Uchaniann, *v. a. (uchanian)* To render of superior nature; to become of superior nature; to become supernatural.

Ucharn, *s. m.—pl. t. edd (uch—arn)* The region of the ankle; the ankle; the same as *uffarn*.

Uchaw, *v. a. (uch)* To heighten, or to elevate.

Uchawl, *a. (uch)* Relating to height; elevating.

Uchdeb, *s. m. (uch)* Highness, loftiness, height.

Uchder, *s. m. (uch)* Highness, loftiness, height.

Uchdeyrn, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd (uch—teyrn)* A sovereign prince.

Uchdeyrnas, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd (uchdeyrn)* A superior realm or kingdom.

Uchdeyrnedd, *s. m. (uchdeyrn)* Supreme monarchy.

Uchdra, *s. m. (uch)* Loftiness, altitude, height.

Uched, *a. (uch)* High, elevated, or exalted.

Pam ucher uchod pan atchubed Ffrainc,
 Pan farson foed.

Five elevated vespers were had when France was saved, when mighty ones were put to flight. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Uchediad, *s. m. (uched)* A soaring, an elevation.

Uchedu, *v. a. (uched)* To soar; to elevate.

Uchedydd, *s. m.—pl. t. lon (uched)* A soarer.

I gyngar gyda threud yr ych,
 A choul gyda'r uchedydd.

To sleep with the turning out of the ox, and to rise with the lark. *Adage.*

Uchedd, *s. m. (uch)* Highness, loftiness, altitude; grandeur; a top, or surface.

Uchel, *a. (uch—el)* High, lofty; towering; stately. It is prefixed in composition. '*Mol-uch of yn yr uchelion*,' Praise him in the high-places.

A ddringo yn rhy uchel, fo dyr y brwynnau dano.

He that climbs too high, the branch will break under him. *Adage.*

Darlwr'r gwaf, darlwr'r oerfel,
 Darlwr'r gwaf a'r gwafodd uchel;
 Darlwr'r gwaf a'r gwafodd uchel;
 Darlwr'r gwaf a'r gwafodd uchel.

'Past is the winter, past is the cold, past is the rain and the high winds; the green vegetating spring is come, leaves to the grove, and the dale covered with trefolle. *Ed. Mathew, o Forgenny.*

Uchelawg, *a. (uchel)* Having height or altitude: *yr uchelawg*, the mistletoe; also called *uchel-awr*, *uchelff*, *uchelfal*, and *uchelfar*.

Ucheldad, *s. m. (uchel—dad)* A supreme father.

Uchelder, *s. m.—pl. t. au (uchel)* Loftiness, height.

Y Daw safedraul—
 Fy llygaid i fy hun ei gwel,
 At ddringo ucheldrad.

The incomprehensible God, my own eyes shall him behold, on pleasant heights. *Ellis Wyn.*

Ucheldir, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd (uchel—tir)* High land.

Ucheldra, *s. m. (uchel)* Highness, or elevatedness.

Ucheldrem, *s. f.—pl. t. iau (uchel—trem)* A high look. *a.* Of supercilious look.

Ucheldremiad, *s. (ucheldrem)* A highly looking.

Ucheldremiaw, *v. a. (ucheldrem)* To look highly.

Ucheldremiawl, *a. (ucheldrem)* Highly looking.

Ucheldrum, *a. (uchel—trum)* A high ridge.

Ucheldrumiad, *s. m. (trum)* A forming a high ridge.

Ucheldrumiaw, *v. a. (ucheldrum)* To form a high ridge.

Ucheldrumiawg, *a. (ucheldrum)* Being high ridged.

Ucheldyb, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (uchel—tyb)* A high opinion. *a.* Of a high opinion.

Ucheldybiaw, *v. a. (ucheldyb)* To hold a high opinion.

Ucheldig, *a.* (uchel) Being heightened, elevated.
 Ucheidd, *s. m.* (uchel) Altitude, elevatedness.
 Uchelfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* uchelfeydd (uchel) High place.
 Uchelfaer, *s. m.* (uchel—maer) A high constable.
 Uchelfal, *s. m.* (uchel—bal) The misseltoe.
 Uchelfalch, *a.* (uchel—balch) Of stately pride.
 Uchelfalchedd, *s.* (uchelfalch) High-mettledness.
 Uchelfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (uchel—mân) High place.
 Uchelfar, *s. m.* (uchel—bar) A high summit; also the misseltoe, otherwise called *uchelfa*, *uchelfal*, *uchelyydd*, *uchellawg*, *uchellawr*, *pren uwyr*, and *grysgeonllys*.

—Cor goelfain
 Uchelfar uchelfab Owain.

The circle of the oracle stone of the *Aigh* branch of the elevated son of Owain: *Cyndeiw.*

Uchelfawr, *a.* (uchel) Eminently great or grand.
 Uchelfeddwl, *s. m.* (uchel—meddwl) Lofty mind.
 Uchelfen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (uch—elfen) A superior element.
 Uchelfryd, *s. m.* (uchel—bryd) A lofty mind. *a.* High-minded, magnanimous.
 Uchelgaer, *s. f.* (uchel—caer) A high rampart.
 Uchelgaerawg, *a.* (uchelgaer) Of high rampart.
 Uchelgais, *s. f.* (uchel—cais) A lofty attempt.
 Uchelgeisiaw, *v. a.* (uchelgais) To make a lofty attempt; to be ambitious.
 Uchelgrug, *s. m.* (uchel—crug) A lofty tump.

O fro Echelfaint uchelgrug.

From the region of Echelfaint of elevated peak. *LL. P. Mach.*

Uchellylid, *s. m.* (uchel—cylid) A chief rent; an annual tribute of corn.
 Uchelhed, *s. f.* (uchel—hed) A high flight or soar.
 Uchelheddiad, *s. m.* (uchelhed) A high-flying.
 Uchelheddydd, *s. m.* (uchelhed) A high-flier.
 Ucheliad, *s. m.* (uchel) A making lofty, a heightening; a becoming elevated.
 Ucheliant, *s. m.* (uchel) Elevation, exaltation.
 Uchelradd, *s. f.* (uchel—gradd) A high degree.
 Uchelraddawg, *a.* (uchelradd) Of a high degree.
 Uchelraddiad, *s. m.* (uchelradd) Of a high degree.
 Uchelraddu, *v. a.* (uchelradd) To raise to a high degree.
 Uchelraith, *s. f.*—*pl.* uchelreithian (uchel—rhaith) A grand jury.
 Uchelred, *s. f.* (uchel—rhed) An elevated course.
 Uchelreithiad, *s. m.* (uchelraith) A forming a grand jury.
 Uchelreithiaw, *v. a.* (uchelraith) To form a grand jury; to act as a grand jury.
 Uchelreithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* uchelreithiwr (uchel—rhaith—gwr) A grand jury man.
 Uchelryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (uchel—rhyw) A superior kind. *a.* Of superior kind; highborn.
 Uchelsaf, *s. f.* (uchel—saf) High standing.
 Uchelsain, *s. f.* (uchel—sain) A high note.
 Uchelsant, *s. m.* (uchel—sant) A superior saint.

Eurbarch uchelsaint baint breninlwi.

The gloriously revered superior saints of royal privilege. *Bledyn Ferdd.*

Uchelsantaeth, *s. m.* (uchelsant) A hierarchy.
 Uchelswydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (uchel—swydd) A high office.
 Uchelswyddawg, *a.* (uchelswydd) Having a high office. *s. m.*—*pl.* uchelswyddogion, A high officer.
 Uchelsyth, *a.* (uchel—syth) Being highly erect.
 Uchelsythiad, *s. m.* (uchelsyth) A rendering highly erect.
 Uchelsythu, *v. a.* (uchelsyth) To be highly erect.
 Uchelu, *v. a.* (uchel) To make high, to exalt.
 Uchelurdd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (uchel—urdd) High order

Uchelurddas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (uchelurdd) High dignity.

Uchelurddaw, *v. a.* (uchelurdd) To raise to a high order, rank, or station.

Uchelurddiad, *s. m.* (uchelurdd) A raising to a high order, rank, or dignity.

Uchelwaed, *s. m.* (uchel—gwaed) High blood.

Uchelwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* uchelwyr (uchel—gwr) A high man; a gentleman; a freeholder.

Un lle y dylly mab fod yn arglwydd ar ei dad o gefneth: a der fydd uchelwr roddi ei ferc'h i'w alltud ei ban, a bwl hwyer llydion, a gwedi hyny marw yr uchelwr, a chobel o'i hwyer alltodd famwyo o dir eu henedd; y rhai hyny fyddant arglwydd ar eu tad, o fewnys, a dawed eu tad yn rhannu yr alltudion: yna bydd y nabh yn arglwydd ar ei dad.

There is one case where a son ought to be lord over his father by law: if a freeholder should have given his daughter to his own alien, and they have children, and then the freeholder dies, and the children of the alien obtain maternal right to the land of their grandfather; those ones will be lord over their father through maternalty, as their father comes under the division of the aliens: so therefore the son becomes lord over his father.

Welsh Law.

Uchelwriaeth, *s. m.* (uchelwr) The rank or state of a gentleman, or freeholder.

Uchelwyl, *s. m.* (uchel—gwyl) A high festival.

Uchelydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (uchel) A superior.

Lle bydd uchelydd ar ychydig.

Where there is lord over a little.

Spoken Verse.

Uchelyddiaeth, *s. m.* (uchelydd) The state of a superior.

Uchell, *s. f.* (uch) What is on high or aloft.

Uchellawg, *a.* (uchell) Having a lofty site.

Uchellawr, *s. m.* (uchell) What is most exalted: the misseltoe.

Caing uchellawr tringaint a dal.

A branch of misseltoe sixty pence is its value. *Welsh Law.*

Uchenaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* ucheneidion (uch—caid) The rising or groan of the soul; a sigh.

Uchenaid gwraich ar ol ei hawd.

The sigh of an old woman after her candle. *Idyl.*

Am frig Moreiddig mawr radd welyrdd
 Ar Lloer fawr ucheneid.

For the top of Moreiddig great the necessity for the church of England to cast a sigh. *Religious Verse.*

Ucheneidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (uchenaidd) A sighing.

Ucheneidiaw, *v. a.* (uchenaidd) To utter sighs.

Ucheneidiawl, *a.* (uchenaidd) Sighing, apt to sigh.

Ucheneidiwr, *s. m.* (uchenaidd—gwr) A sigher.

Ucher, *s. m.* (uch) An overcast; the evening.

Pa decas y bore, bacraf yr ucher.

The more fine the morning, the more rough the evening. *Idyl.*

Ucher a ddaw gan ddrygion.

A gloom will come with the storm. *Idyl.*

Cadfan—

Bendigadd a dalith o'n gywilydd,
 Pan doeth i'r cyfoeth, henneth, henneth;
 Pan dyfe chwant sylis ar eiddiadau,
 Yn mber Aber Menwener ucler ebbwydd.

Cadfan, blessed is whoever travels through his saddest, who be comes into the country, by night, by day; when a man beholding came on a progeny, in the sweet estuary of a river over of tranquil evening. *Llynwyls Verse.*

Ucherawl, *a.* (ucher) Being overcast; evening.

Ucherddaw, *s. m.* (ucher—daw) Evening tide.

Mor deg y gelli di gall arwyddaw

Mierwrydd echwydd ac ucherddaw.

So fair cannot thou discreetly delineate the tranquil eve and evening tide. *Idyl.*

Ucherydd, *s. m.* (uch—ergydd) A high shock.

Mai ucherydd gwynt wrth awydd.

Like the high shock of the wind on ash trees. *Tidra.*

Ucheriad, *s. m.* (ucher) An overcasting; a becoming evening.

Ucheru, *v. a.* (ucher) To overcast; to become evening. *Pan ucherai y dydd*, when the day drew to a close.

Ucherwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (ucher—gwyl) Evening tide watch; a vesper, or vigil.

Uchfrait, *s. m.*—*pl. uchfreintiau* (uch—braint) A supreme right, a prerogative.

Uchfreintlys, *s. m.* (uchfrait—llys) A court of superior privilege.

Uch-hed, *s. f.* (uch—hed) A superior flight.

Uch-hedeg, *s. a.* (uch—hed) To fly in a higher course.

Uch-hedfa, *s. f.* (uch—hed) A superior flight.

Uch-hediad, *s. m.* (uch—hed) A superior flying.

Uchiad, *s. m.* (uch) A brightening; exaltation.

Ucho, *prep.* (uch) Above. *adu.* Above, over.

*Y byd go domlyd a ddelwale i gyd,
A chwan o lechyd a chwanychale;
Am oled y byd mi a wylale dwr byu,
Am echo wirlawd mi a chwerdale!*

The world of frail tendency I have experienced all, and a state of health I have desired; after the wealth of the world I have wept living water, concerning the tree God above I have laughed.
L. G. Collis.

Uchod, *prep.* (uch) Above. *adu.* Above, over head. *Nef uchod a ddaer isod,* heaven above and earth beneath.

Uchuch, *prep.* (uch, repeated) Above and above.

Gwynllach eiry uchuch achos dolydd.

White driving snow above and above the surface of the dale.
Isorworth Pychem.

UD, *s. m. r.* That is high, loud, or shrill; a howl; a blast of a clarion or trumpet.

Udaw, *v. a.* (ud) To howl, to yell; to yelp.

*Aruthredd gwelid y diefyl, y seirff, ac y dreigiau! a chan wrach-
ion y tan y gorchant wy; wyntau hagen a'r germain trwmall gwa-
ddys; ac yn udaw, ac yn wylaw, ac yn ymffwl.*

Dreadful thing to behold the devil, and the serpents, and the dragons! and it is from the sparks of the fire that they are; they besides keep up the most miserable outcry, and are howling, and weeping, and striking one another.
Elucidarius.

Udawg, *a.* (ud) Full of howling; yelling.

Udawl, *a.* (ud) Howling, yelling; yelping.

Udfa, *s. f.*—*pl. ndfeydd* (ud) A howling, yelling.

Udgau, *s. f.* (ud—can) A sound of a trumpet.

Udganawl, *a.* (udgan) Sounding as a trumpet.

Udganlad, *s. m.* (udgan) A sounding a trumpet.

Udgann, *v. a.* (udgan) To sound a trumpet.

Udganwr, *s. m.*—*pl. udganwyr* (udgan—gwr) A trumpeter.

Udgorn, *s. m.*—*pl. udgyrn* (ud—corn) A trumpet

Udgorn angau yw powch sych.

The trumpet of death is a dry cough.
Adaga.

Jdiad, *s. m.* (ud) A making a howling, a yelling.

Jdlais, *s. m.*—*pl. ndleisau* (ud—lais) A howling noise.

—Bar ordd
Eligion adlais gweiddoedd.

Various was the deeply howling cry of nations.
W. Middleton.

Jdlef, *s.* (ud—llef) Ejaculation; howling voice.

Jdlefain, *v. a.* (udlef) To make a howling cry.

Jdlefawg, *a.* (udlef) Having a howling cry.

Jdlefawl, *a.* (udlef) Of a howling cry.

Jdlefiad, *s. m.* (udlef) A making a howling cry.

Jdow, *s. m.* (ud—on) A solemn cry; an imprecation.

Jdonawl, *a.* (udon) Being imprecated.

Jdoni, *v. a.* (udon) To make imprecation.

Jdoniad, *s. m.* (udon) An imprecating.

Jdoniaeth, *s. m.* (udon) An imprecation.

Jdwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ndwyr* (ud—gwr) A howler.

DD, *s. m. r.* That is over, above, or superior; a chief; a lord. *Mor Udd,* the name of the

British Sea, or King's Channel.

*Grafudd mynawg add mynad;
Mynad with soul, with stony be gwidd,
Be goriadwy ar almyr.*

Grafudd the courteous master of civility; civility to the song of praise, towards the warriors he was furious, he was the trouble of regions beyond the sea. *D. ab Ll. Myrddin, m. G. ab Cyfion.*

Uddyf, *a.* (udd—yf) Humble, obedient, meek.

*A fych gwyf fannu,
Uddyf y tyf a fydd iau.*

What thou wouldst likewise have from me, obsequious will grow up what will be thine. *H. ab I. ab Rhys.*

Uddyfand, *s. m.* (uddysau) Obedience.

Uddyfau, *v. a.* (uddyf) To humble; to obey.

Uddyfawd, *s. m.* (uddyf) Obedience; humility.

UF, *s. m. r.* That is over, spread, or diffused.

Ufel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (uf—el) Elementary fire; a spark of fire.

*At an hysat gwynt, ni os dwf mor,
At an udd tan twf ddaer!*

Is there but one course to the wind, is there but one to the water of the sea, is there but one to the spark of fire of irresistible tumult! *Tolluain.*

*Rhestr sêr afri,
Rhyndd awel
Rhydd fabia.*

Like the dotted summit of fire, like the chilling of the robe in the war of youth.
Chadrig.

*Ti angau—
Ni llyng ufel,
Ni llydd awel,
Ni llydd arth.*

Thou death, that fire will not burn, that cold will not obstruct, that arms will not slay.
Iolo Goch.

Ufelai, *s. c.* (ufel) That generates fire, that is elementary of fire; oxygen.

Ufelaldd, *a.* (ufel) Of fiery tendency; sulphurous

Ufelawg, *a.* (ufel) Full of fiery particles.

Ufelre, *s. f.* (ufel—bre) A fire hill; a volcano.

The name of a hill in Pembrokeshire, giving name to a comot.

Ufelar, *s. m.* (ufel) That generates fire; that yields sparks or flame; sulphur.

*Llywelyn, ryd llydery trwy far,
Cydd lloegry nid llyng ufelar.*

Llywelyn, whilst he stays through wrath, whilst he burns not feeble the sulphur flame.
Ll. P. Moeh.

*Lias Amer nerllaw, seirlyd ufellar,
Aerthir bar buedd efrid;
Llyw glyn gweidraws yn agoedd,
Llew tort llyng eurygymid.*

The slaughter-lion Amer fell! in wrath
As fiery flame the hearth with scorching lance.
In difficulty brave as guide and chief,
With gold rim shield a lion of the host.
Cynadelfw, m. t. O. Gwynedd.

Ufelin, *a.* (ufel) Of a fiery nature, generating fire; oxygen.

Ufelu, *v. a.* (ufel) To generate fire; to ignify, to ignite.

Ufelydd, *s. m.* (ufel) That is on fire.

*Dwr ar fân drwy'r erw a fydd
Dau fî yn dau ufelydd.*

Beneath the noble boat along the plain water to sparkling fire hides upon the stones.
T. Alod, i Jorch.

Ufelyddiad, *s. m.* (ufelydd) Ignition, an igniting.

Ufelyddiaeth, *s. m.* (ufelydd) Pyrotechny.

Ufelyn, *s. m.* (ufel) The element of fire.

*Seith tan ufelya
Seith cad cyferbyn,
Seithfed Cynfeira
I bob cynfa.*

The seven fires of the preceding elements are seven hosts in opposition, the seventh is Cynfeira to every foretold slither.
Ymdd. Taliesin a Merddin.

*Rhoes hi fîngi yn yr edyn
Ond seith yn dau ufelya.*

She put a flame in the kiln so that it became a fire of conflict.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ufell, *a.* (uf—ell) Obsequious, or humble.

Ufelldawd, *s. m.* (ufell) Obsequiousness.

Ufydd, a. (uf—ydd) Humble, obedient, meek.

*Dy ddol wyt, lle'r wyfrydd
U'cawa wyt, dy was ufydd.*

*Thy bashful image, where I am at liberty thy nightingale I am,
and thy obedient servant.* *L. G. Corah.*

Ufyddâd, s. m. (ufyddân) An obeying; a becoming humble, humiliation; obedience.
Ufyddâwl, a. (ufyddau) Of obedient disposition
Ufyddaidd, a. (ufydd) Tending to humility.
Ufyddân, v. a. (ufydd) To obey; to be humble.

*Yn y faint hono y gorddymasm ni ei chaffael a'i meddu, hyd
na wddam ni ufudda i garthiwd; a hono hagen pel celynt y
dwyau ei dwyn i corymp, ni a iafuriam yn y faint y galleu oc
y holl oerth o'i hantol yn eu herbyn.*

*In such a degree we were accustomed to obtain and enjoy it,
so that we knew not how to be humbled to servitude; and this
persecution were the Gods to attempt to deprive us of it, we
would exert ourselves to the utmost of all our power to preserve
against them.* *Bent y Bredydd.*

Ufyddaw, v. a. (ufydd) To obey; to humble.
Ufyddawl, a. (ufydd) Obedient, or humble.
Ufyddâwr, s. m.—pl. ufyddâwyr (ufyddau—gwr)
One who obeys.
Ufydd-dawd, s. m. (ufydd) Humility, obedience.
Ufydd-dra, s. m. (ufydd) Humbleness, obedience
Ufyddfryd, s. m. (ufydd—bryd) Humble mind.
a. Of an obsequious disposition.
Ufyddgar, a. (ufydd) Obsequious; dutiful.
Ufyddgarwch, s. m. (ufyddgar) Obsequiousness.
Ufyddiad, s. m. (ufydd) A humbling; an obeying
Ufyddiannawl, a. (ufyddiant) Of a humbling ten-
dency; tending to obedience.
Ufyddiannu, v. a. (ufyddiant) To be obedient.
Ufyddiannus, a. (ufyddiant) Of a humiliating
tendency; disposed to obedience.
Ufyddiannusaw, v. a. (ufyddiannus) To render
obedient; to become obedient.
Ufyddiant, s. m. (ufydd) Obedience; humility.
Ufyddoldeb, s. m. (ufyddawl) Humbleness.
Ufyddolder, s. m. (ufyddawl) Humbleness.
Ufyddolrwydd, s. m. (ufyddawl) Humbleness.
Ufyddwr, s. m. (ufydd—gwr) An obedient man.
Ufyll, a. (uf—yll) Obsequious, or humble.
Ufyldawd, s. m. (ufyll) Obsequiousness.
Ufylder, s. m. (ufyll) Humility; meekness.

*Rhag llyddlyd prid, praw ufyllder byd,
Rhif byd a'm dyd dyg a chialder.*

*Against over-pursuing of an object, the experience of an humi-
lity of mind, the lord of the world will give me instruction and
discretion.* *G. n. M. ab Dafydd.*

UFF, s. m. r. That straitens, closes, or confines.
Uffarn, s. f.—pl. t. an (uff—arn) The ankle; also
called *ucharn, ffer*, and *migwrn*.

*Y rhingyll a ddily gwaun yr ychain ac y gwartheg, a gaffer o'i
gyhuod ef, i wneuthur cwrnau cyfawch a'i uffarnau.*

*The serjeant ought to have the legs of the oxen and the cows,
which shall be obtained through his informing, for making bus-
kins reaching up to his ankles.* *Welsh Laws.*

Uffern, s. f.—pl. t. i (uff—ern) A strait or con-
fined drift; the state of reprobation in the bar-
dic doctrine of transmigration; the infernal
region, hell.

Nid oes ar uffern ond eliau ei threfnu.

There is in hell only the want of being put in order. *Adage.*

Hunanoldeb yw y diawl daaf yn uffern.

Selfishness is the blackest devil in hell. *Adage.*

Y diawl ffolaf yn uffern yw hunandeb.

The simplest devil in hell is self-conceit. *Adage.*

Yr aderyn a facer yn uffern yn uffern y myn drigaw.

The bird that is reared in hell, in hell he will seek to dwell. *Adage.*

Uffernaidd, a. (uffern) Like hell, or hellish.

Uffernawl, a. (uffern) Infernal, or hellish.

*I d y mae caelid i gerdded trwy swyrwyl ffigh, ac uffernau
dal, a chreiglau ddiarollon dillid: Dywyl i ni yn ddaer i
ych ei phreuswylau chonod.*

*For thee there is liberty to traverse through night pain, and
infernal mansions, and to assign the destiny of terrible beings.
Inform me what region thou wouldst have me to dwell there.* *Bent y Bredydd.*

Ufferngi, s. m. (uffern—ci) A hell-bound.

UG, s. m. r. That is over or exterior; that close
upon or envelops.

Ugain, s. m.—pl. ugeiniau (ug) That has a com-
pletion, or close; the close of reckoning;
twenty. *a. Twenty.*

Ugaint, s. m.—pl. ugeinniau (ugain) Twenty.

*Ugaint, teg; deg-ar-ugaint, cryf; deugaint, gulchwr; deg
deugaint, doeth; a throes en hoedraus, nid gwr m. on y m-
na'r liall.*

*Twenty, fair; thirty, strong; forty, bustling about; calm; &c.
wise; and as to those in the extremes of their ages, it is so &c.
while to make mention of the one or the other.* *Adag.*

Ugeinfed, s. f. (ugain) The twentieth.

Ugeiniawl, a. (ugain) Belonging to twenty.

Ugeinplyg, s. m. (ugain—plyg) That is twenty-
fold. *a. Twenty-fold.*

Ugeintro, s. m. (ugain—tro) That consists of
twenty turns. *a. Of twenty turns.*

Ugeintroed, s. m. (ugain—troed) That has twenty
feet. *a. Of twenty feet.*

Ugeinwaith, s. pl. (ugain—gwaith) Twenty times.

UL, s. m. r. That is humid, or damp. *a. Humid,
damp, or muggy. Mae yn ul iawn heddiw, it is
very muggy to-day: Mae yr ud yn rhy ul i
fald, the corn is too damp to be ground: Yn
y gwair yn rhy ul iddei gyswain, the hay is too
moist to be carried off. Sil.*

Ulai, s. a. (ul) That generates humidity or moi-
ture; hydrogen.

Ulaw, v. a. (ul) To render moist or humid; to
smother; to become close, damp, or muggy;
to heat by closeness, to generate hydrogen.

Uliad, s. m. (ul) A filling with humidity; a smother-
ing; a growing close, or muggy; a heating
by laying close together; a producing hydrogen.
Uliar, s. m. (ul) A humid nature; a phlegmatic
habit.

*Un a fo a'i ardyrwr o'r allar a fydd wico, a breidd m.
ei notyr, ond egnaw: yn yr all cyfarwyl hwy a fydd ffrwyd
on y bobl a font o'r allar—a hwy a fyddant ddiwyddia
phobl o'r cyfarwydd creill, a herwydd eu beidd.*

*One whose constitution is of the phlegmatic habit is much
of brown complexion, because their nature is hot: for he
could respect they who are of a phlegmatic habit will be
and fat; and they will be less energetic than people of other
positions, because of their cold nature.* *Meddygyn Dyfodol.*

Ulw, s. m. (ul) That is divested of the principle
of moisture; the remains of any thing burnt;
ashes; cinders. *Mae fo wedi llwgi yn ul, it
is become burnt to cinders.*

Ulwaidd, a. (ulw) Like smothered hot ashes.

Ulwawg, a. (ulw) With remains of combustion.

Ulwyn, s. m. (ulw) The scoria or remains of any
burnt matter: ashes, embers, or cinders.

ULL, s. m. r. That bursteth out; that is sudden
or abrupt.

Uilda, s. m. (ull—ta) That has sudden start; a
oaf; a dolt.

Uildach, s. m. (ull—tach) An oaf, a changeling.

Uilliad, s. m. (ull) A bursting out; a sudden start
or impulse.

UM, s. m. r. That spreads out or about.

UN, s. m. r.—pl. t. au. That is individual, that
is identified as one; one. *Yr un un, the same
one, the very same, idem, eadem. It is a prefix
in composition.*

Cared pob un ei gynbaltirf.

Let every one love his native place.

Adage.

Tri un cyrnaf y add; so mae gellio amgynnog yn y bont; yn Dwy, yn gwrthod, ac yn gwrthod, ac yn gwrthod yn y bont pob gwrthod.

There are three primitive ones; and nothing otherwise than one of them, one possibly be: one God, one truth, and one point of liberty, that is where every opposition equivoques.

Berddas.

Gwell mared gwr nag un gwrall.

Better is the activity of a man than that of a woman.

Adage.

Un, a. (un, a.) One; identical, of the same, same. Nid yw fal yr un, he is not like the same one.

Un gadarn, un fryd fry,
Un brain, un brenhin, un fryd,
Un allu, un cwyliu—Un Daw.

Of one energy, of one mind above, of one pre-eminence, of one possession, of one power, of one will: one God. *Iolo Goch.*

Ys awr ydych un raddodd
A'ch hawl ddiad.

At present you are of the same attribute as your generous grandfathers. *J. Ceis.*

Unad, s. m. (un) A making into one; union. Unagwedd, s. m. (agwedd) One appearance. a. Of similar appearance.

Unarbytheg, s. m. (un—ar—pymtheg) Sixteen. a. Sixteen. Unarddeg, s. m. (un—ar—deg) Eleven. a. Eleven

Unaw, s. f. (un) To make into one; to unite; to accord, to agree.

Unawl, s. f. (awdl) A single rhyme. a. Unirhyme.

Unawl, a. (un) Belonging to one; uniting.

Unawr, s. f. (awr) A single hour. a. Of one hour.

Unbaladr, a. (paladr) Of one shaft; of one or the same verse.

Unbaladrawg, a. (unbaladr) Of one shaft; of one or the same verse.

Unban, s. m. (ban) Being of one verse or line.

Unbanawg, a. (unban) Having one verse.

Unben, s. m.—pl. unbyn (pen) A one head, a one supreme, a monarch; also a complimentary appellation, like sir.

Tri unben rhith Ynys Prydain: un, Cawallawr ab Llied ab Beil ab Mynog; all, Caradawg ab Bran ab Llyr Lliedlith; trydydd, Owain ab Maxen wledig: sef o'r rhith gwlad a chennid y ddedd ar yst yr unbenneith, lle nad oeddut hyneddith.

The three jury monarchs of the Isle of Britain: the first, Cawallawr son of Llied son of Mynog; second, Caradawg son of Bran son of Llyr of Barbarous Speech; third, Owain son of Maxen the patriot; that is to say, through the judicious election of the country and nation was the monarchy given them, when they were not chosen. *Triad.*

Tri tharw unben Ynys Prydain: Elenor mab Cadair, Cynhafal mab Argoed, Afon mab Taliesin: Tri mab beidd oeddynt.

The three bull champions of the Isle of Britain: Elenor son of Cadair, Cynhafal son of Argoed, Afon son of Taliesin: They were three sons of bards. *Triad.*

Ha unben! Daw a'ch noddo; ni ddim gwestal orioed o honni a'f fywyd gathu.

Oh sir! God protect you; there never escaped a guest from me with his life. *H. Culterch—Mabingion.*

unbenaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (unben) Sovereignty. *Unbenaeth Prydain*, the sovereignty of Britain; the name of a national hymn, now lost, which used to be sung before the armies, on the onset of battle. Probably, this was some piece of music, to which different words were adapted, agreeably to the incidents of the times; but all tending to impress an idea, consonant to the title of the piece, that the welfare of the British Monarchy was the object contended for: thus all the different chiefs of the island, in their quarrels, were impelled by a national maxim, ostensibly to be supporting the supreme government.

Y bardd teulu a gollir ydion o bob arbenith y he wrth ei dduw cyfwrdd; a rhith gwr holl, mae pob gwladwr aml; ymddi gae Unbenaeth Prydain rhagdynt, yn nydd cad ac ymddi.

The bard of the household shall have a heart out of every soul he bears a part in taking with the family; and the share of a large species, like every other individual of the family; and he then shall sing the *Monarchy of Britain* before them, in the day of battle and war. *Welsh Laws.*

Unbenaethawl, a. (unbenaeth) Monarchical.

Unbenaethiad, s. m. (unbenaeth) A forming a monarchy or sovereignty.

Unbenaethu, v. a. (unbenaeth) To establish a monarchy or sovereignty.

Unbenaidd, a. (unben) Monarchal; royal.

Bonedd hon unbenaidd had.

Her descent of royal progeny.

Merwig Dafydd.

Unbenaui, a. (unben) Monarchal; royal.

Unbenes, s. f.—pl. t. au (unben) A female monarch; also a title of respect, equivalent to lady and madam.

Arlywydd, ni thych i nob ymddi yr unbenaui rhago; ni wddwyd i'farch dyma yu y gwrthod o hys; ac ni thych i mai ei dyddid!

Lord, it will avail nobody to pursue yonder lady: I know of no swifter horse in the kingdom than this; and it doth not avail me to pursue her! *H. Pwyll—Mabingion.*

Unbenesidd, a. (unbenes) Appertaining to a female monarch; like a queen; royal.

Gwrth y rhod trued y traidid,
Ynydd unbenaidd.

The reverse of the wheel though this will run, thus little else seeming like a queen. *Gro. Umars, i. Fen.*

Unbeniad, s. m.—pl. unbeniad (unben) That is one head, a monarch; a sovereign.

Tri glesion unbeniad Ynys Prydain; Cynfelys Wledig, Caradawg ab Bran, ac Arthur: sef y gwrthodant ar eu galon, hyd nes gollid many o frad a chynhyrfa eu gorfod.

The three brave sovereigns of the Isle of Britain: Cynfelys the Patriot, Caradawg son of Bran, and Arthur; that is to say, they would obtain success over their enemies, so that it were not possible except by treachery to overcome them. *Triad.*

Unbenig, a. (unben) Monarchical, monarchal.

Unbenigder, s. m. (unbenig) Monarchicalness.

Unbenigdra, s. m. (unbenig) Monarchicalness.

Unbenigrydd, s. m. (unbenig) Monarchicalness.

Unbriodas, a. f. (un—priodas) Monogamy.

Uncorn, s. m.—pl. uncyrn (corn) That has one horn; an unicorn.

Nicadw—

Rhag oyrn yr uncyrn enydd.

We preserve awhile from the horns of the unicorns. *H. Mabingion.*

Undad, s. m. (tad) A same father. a. Of the same father.

Undanc, a. (tanc) Being united in tranquillity.

Undawd, s. m. (un) A state of being one.

Roed y byddwyf, gwddi haddawd,

Cyd o'r Undawd mawr yn ei undawd.

Be it that I may exist, after the course of the grave, with the great one God in his unity. *Einion ab Gwalcham.*

Undeb, s. m. (un) Unity. *Undeb a bradgerwch*, unity and brotherly love.

Undeg, s. m. (deg) Eleven. a. Eleven.

Undegawl, a. (undeg) Belonging to eleven.

Undegfed, s. m. (undeg) An eleventh. a. Eleventh.

Undeg fed awen: undegfed awydd

A wladys fy ngydd,

O'm gwadw ran, o'm ban, o'm barddeg,

O welch fath, o Welchlawd gived.

Eleven goodly themes: the eleventh wish my destiny will produce, with respect to my share of praise, of my elevation, of my heroic treasure, from a towering inspiration, from the Welshman tribe. *Cynadfa, Gwylgyddion Penry.*

Under, s. m. (un) Unity, almplessness, singleness.

Gorwch, o ran bennod, yu y path a sillar under headed ac anawdd, ac heb gwrthod headed ac anawdd.

Superior, with respect to origin, is the thing which stands upon simplicity of existence and quality, over every complex existence and quality. *Barddon.*

Undodiad, s. m.—pl. undodiaid (undawd) Unitarian.

Undodiaeth, s. m. (undawd) Unitarianism.

Undon, s. f. (ton) That is of one tone or voice. *a.* Monotonous.

Undonydd, s. m. (undon) A monotonous one.

Undonyddiaeth, s. f. (undonydd) Monotony.

Undras, s. f. (tras) That is of the same kindred. *a.* Of the same kindred.

Undrwh, a. (trwch) Of equal thickness.

Undud, s. m. (tud) Sameness of region. *a.* Of the same region.

Gogoniant—

I'r Driodawd Undawd unded prwelydd.

Glory to the Trinity of Unity the inhabitant of the same region.
D. Dda o Hiraiddug.

Undull, s. m. (dull) Same form or manner. *a.* Of the same form.

Unduw, s. m. (duw) The same or one God.

Undwf, s. m. (twf) That is of one growth. *a.* Of the same growth.

Undydd, s. m. (dydd) One day; same day. *a.* Of one day. *Undydd a blwyddyn, a year and a day.*

Undyddiawg, a. (undydd) Of a single day.

Ni ddyl neb gymeryd mach yn undyddiawg.

No body ought to take ball as of one day. *Welsh Laws.*

Undyn, s. m. (dyn) A single person.

Gwae undyn a wneid gant yn drit.

Woe to the one person who makes a hundred sorrowful.
Adage.

O cal fy nghledd ar fy nghlan,
A'm llaw ddaen i'm difyn,
Ai gwaeth ffrainc oeg undyn?

If I obtain my sword by my side, and my right hand to defend me, am I then more despicable than any person?
Ymdd. Ffrydian a Gwalechmai.

Uddalen, s. f. (dalen) One leaf; one page; same leaf. *a.* Of one leaf; of the same leaf.

Uddalenawg, a. (uddalen) Monopetalous.

Uddawn, s. m. (dawn) Sameness of attribute. *a.* Of one attribute; of the same endowment.

—Uch archengylion,

Uddodlon nelfon werth heb dregl—

Unduw yst wyntau a ddaen drit.

Over archangels, lords of attributes—conquer once with power never failing, one God are they and truly three. *Gwalechmai.*

Udddefnydd, s. m. (defnydd) That is of the same material. *a.* Homogenous.

Uddull, s. f. (dull) Unity of form. *a.* Uniform.

Uned, s. m. (un) Unity; accordance, concurrence; entreaty, solicitation.

Archaf i Ddaew drwy uned.

I will ask of God through entreaty. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Unesgar, s. m. (esgar) Sameness of foe. *a.* Having the same enemy, of common foe.

Cymmodi a wneynt, a myned ungar unesgar.

They were reconciled, and became of common friend of common foe.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Unfaint, s. m. (maint) Unity of size. *a.* Of the same size, of equal magnitude.

Unfan, s. m. (mân) The same place. *Safa yn ei unfan yn wastad, he stands in his one place continually.*

Unfath, s. m. (math) Unity of sort. *a.* Of the same sort, similar.

Unfed, s. m. (un) The order of one; a first. *a.* Being in the order of one; first.

Unfed-dydd, s. m. (unfed—dydd) The first day.

Unfin, s. m. (min) A one edge. *a.* One-edged.

Unfiniawg, a. (unfin) Having one edge.

Unfodd, s. m. (modd) Sameness of mode. *a.* Of the same manner; similar.

Unfrait, s. m. (brait) Sameness of rank, right, or privilege. *a.* Of the same rank.

O bydd amryson rhwng deudynau unfrait an dderia, y mae wrper gwirionedd y rhyngddynt, tyged pob un a dderia, a gwedi hynny rhannu y tir amryson.

If there shall be contention between two persons of equal rank respecting a boundary, and the truth be not ascertained between them, let each one swear his boundary; and after that, let the land of contention be divided.

Unfri, s. m. (bri) Sameness of privilege. *a.* Of equal privilege.

Unfryd, s. m. (bryd) One mind, sameness of intention. *a.* Of one mind, unanimous.

Nid unfryd yafyd a chall.

Not of the same mind the simple and the cunning. *Adage.*

Nid unfryd cybydd a chorodyn.

Not of the same mind the sober and the liberal. *Adage.*

Unfunnd, s. f. (ffunnd) Sameness of appearance. *a.* Of the same appearance; exactly alike.

Unfurf, s. m. (ffurf) Sameness of form. *a.* Of the same form; uniform.

Ungar, s. m. (car) Sameness of friend. *a.* Of common friend.

Unged, s. f. (ced) Sameness of treasure. *a.* Of one treasure, having one treasure in common.

Ungoel, s. f. (coel) Sameness of belief. *a.* Of one belief, of the same creed.

Deus, unged, ungoel.

Ye berth, yd borthur yn wyl.

The supreme arbiter, of universal beauty, of universal truth that is holy, he is served with humility. *Cyprian.*

Ungor, s. f. (cor) That is of one turn or twist. *a.* Of a single turn or twist. *Edaf ungor, a single twisted thread.*

Cadarnach yw yr edaf yn gyfrododd un yn ungor.

Stronger is the thread of double twist than of single twist. *Adage.*

Ungorn, s. f. (corn) That is of one turn. *a.* Of a single turn. *Edaf ungorn, the same as edaf ungor.*

Unywaith, s. m. (un—gwaith) A particular turn, or purpose. The same as *unwyrdd*.

Unywaith merched y gwelydd.

El edrych fo fal drych fydd.

The sole work of the girls of the country round out to be as it is as a mirror. *L. ab Hywel Iorwerth.*

Ungwr, s. m. (gwr) One man; any man.

Ungyfun, a. (cyfun) Uniformly the same.

Tri banogion pob byw yn ungyfun y gwylydd: awen, hysbydd, a swydd; ac nid gellir dau yn bod yn ungyfun yn mhob peth; y bydd cyfaw pob un yn y bwrdd hysbydd; ac nid o'r arddim, heb y maint o'r ddiachon fod o hysbydd.

The three peculiar distinctions of every living being are: a principle of felicity; vocation, privilege, and disposition; and it is possible for two beings to be uniformly the same in these three; for every one will have a plenitude of what is essential to him; and there is no plenitude of any thing, without another in a degree that comprehends the whole of it that can rise. *Bacon.*

Unhaen, s. f. (haen) A single layer, or spread. *a.* Of one spread or stratum.

Unhawl, s. f. (hawl) A sole claim. *a.* Of a single claim, of common claim.

Unhwyl, s. f. (hwyl) A sole course. *a.* Of a single course, of a common course.

Unhyd, s. m. (un—byd) A single length. *a.* Of one length; of the same length, or duration.

Uniad, s. m. (un) A making one; a uniting.

Uniaith, s. f. (iaith) A single speech. *a.* Of a single language, of a common speech.

Uniannaw, a. (uniant) Tending to unite.

Uniannu, v. a. (uniant) To produce union.

Uniant, s. m. (un) The state of being one.

Uniawn, s. m. (lawn) That is right, straight, or direct. *a.* Right, straight, direct; upright, perfect, just. *Rhed yno yn uniawn, run there directly: Mi of yn uniawn deg, I will go immediately.*

*Llenwr pob deall uniawn,
A llyfr cyfrinach yr hith lawn.*

The former of every just idea, the law book of the perfect language. *Gr. Grgg, i D. ab Gwilym.*

*A fo'n enwog fyw'n uniawn,
Pe rydd Daw fawredd a dawn.*

He who nobly leads a righteous life, God will give him greatness and virtue. *S. Tudgr.*

Unig, a. (un) Sole, only, lonely, lonesome, single, solitary, singular. *O yr unig! How singular!*

Digawn Daw da i unig.

God is able to help the solitary.

Adage.

Hydr saw unig.

Confident is the song of the solitary.

Adage.

Uniganedig, a. (unig—ganedig) Only-begotten. **Unigaw, v. a. (unig)** To render sole; to become sole, single, or solitary.

Unigawl, a. (unig) Of a solitary or singular quality; ununited, independent. *Y saw unigedig, the nine digits.*

Unigder, s. m. (unig) Solitariness, loneliness.

Unigdra, s. m. (unig) Solitariness, loneliness.

Unigedd, s. m. (unig) Solitude, or loneliness.

Unigenid, a. (unig—genid) Only-born.

Unigfydd, a. (unig—fydd) Of singular faith.

Unigfyddiad, s. m.—pl. unigfyddiaid (unigfydd) A solifidian.

Unigiad, s. m. (unig) A rendering solitary.

Unigdeb, s. m. (unigawl) Singularity.

Unigolder, s. m. (unigawl) Singularity.

Unigoll, v. a. (unigawl) To render solitary or singular; to become singular.

Unigolrwydd, s. m. (unigawl) Solitariness.

Unigrwydd, s. m. (unig) Loneliness, solitariness.

Unionad, s. m. (uniawn) A straightening, a righting, a making even, a rectifying.

Uniondeb, s. m. (uniawn) Rightness, rectitude, uprightness; straightness; evenness.

Unionder, s. m. (uniawn) Rightness; straightness.

Uniondra, s. m. (uniawn) Rightness; directness.

Unionedd, s. m. (uniawn) Rightness; directness.

Uniongongl, s. f.—pl. t. au (uniawn—cong) A right angle.

Uniongonglawg, a. (uniongongl) Rectangular.

Uniongred, s. f. (uniawn—cred) Orthodoxy. *a.* Of right belief, orthodox.

Uniongyrch, s. m. (unlawn—cyrch) A direct course. *a.* Of a direct course; immediate.

Yr ychyd a hwynt o Ddud yr ychydodd; yr hwn a elwir felly, mae yn debygol, o herwydd eu hwynt o hono of yn uniongyrch, heb fod allweddol yn cydgerdded, mae yn cyfyngu dim all.

The spirit proceeded from the Father of spirits; who is so called, it is probable, because of their proceeding from him immediately without second causes being concurring, or contributing any thing at all. *Irr. Owens.*

Uniongyrchawl, a. (uniongyrch) Directly proceeding.

Uniongyrchiad, s. m. (uniongyrch) A directly or immediately proceeding.

Uniongyrchu, v. a. (uniongyrch) To proceed directly; to proceed straightly.

Unioni, v. a. (unlawn) To straighten, to rectify; to make even; to become straight.

Unionran, s. f. (uniawn—rhan) An exact portion.

Unionraniad, s. m. (unionran) A sharing exactly.

Unionrau, v. a. (unionran) To share exactly.

Unionredd, s. f. (uniawn—rhed) A direct course. *a.* Directly recurrent.

Unionrwydd, s. m. (unlawn) Straightness.

Unionserth, a. (unlawn—serth) Straightly falling.

Unionserthawl, a. (unionserth) Of a perpendicular fall or dip.

Unionserthiad, s. m. (unionserth) A dipping or falling perpendicularly.

Unionserthu, v. a. (unionserth) To dip or fall perpendicularly.

Unionsyth, a. (uniawn—syth) Directly erect.

Unionsythawl, a. (unionsyth) Tending to a perpendicular erectness.

Unionsythiad, s. m. (unionsyth) A rendering perpendicularly erect.

Unionsythu, v. a. (unionsyth) To render perfectly erect or upright.

Unionwr, s. m. (unlawn—gwr) A straightener.

Unionydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (uniawn) Straightener.

Uniof, s. f. (llef) Sameness of tone. *a.* Of one tone, of the same sound; monotonous.

Awel yw ein uniof y geiriau gobenyddiaid.

Rhyme is the uniform sound of the terminating words. *Barddas.*

Unllaw, s. f. (llaw) One hand. *a.* One-handed, single-handed.

Bwrw a'th unllaw, cais a'th ddwyllaw.

Cast with thy one hand, get with thy two hands. *Adage.*

Unllawlawg, a. (unllaw) Having one hand.

Unllawlawg fydd unllawmorch.

A nerve is single-handed.

Adage.

Unlle, s. m. (lle) One place, same place; any place, any where. *Ni bum yn unlle, I have not been any where.*

Unlled, s. m. (lled) One breadth. *a.* Of one breadth, of equal breadth.

Unllef, s. m. (llef) Sameness of tone or voice. *a.* Of the same voice, unison.

Unlliw, s. m. (lliw) Sameness of colour. *a.* Of one colour.

Adar o'r unlliw a dynant i'r unlle.

Birds of a colour will flock together.

Adage.

Unlliwlawg, a. (unlliw) Having one colour.

Unllygad, s. m. (llygad) One eye. *a.* One-eyed.

Unllygaidlawg, a. (unllygad) Monocular.

Unllygaidlawg a ddyf y cast.

The one-eyed ought to have a hundred.

Adage.

Unllygaidlawg fydd brein yn ngwlad y ddaifid.

The one-eyed will be a king in the country of the blind ones.

Adage.

Unman, s. f. (man) Same place, sameness of place; any where. *a.* Of the same place.

Gwir trwy byth yn yr unman.

The truth for ever in the same place.

Adage.

Nid llai y crefydd yn unman na lle bo mwyl y ddiellu am dano.

Not less the religion any where than in the place where there is most disputing about it.

Adage.

Unmodd, s. m. (modd) Sameness of mode; any wise. *a.* Of the same mode.

Unnawd, s. m. (nawd) Sameness of nature. *a.* of the same nature or quality.

Unnawu, s. f. (nawu) Sameness of disposition or temper. *a.* Of the same temper.

Unne, s. m. (un—gne) That is one colour. *a.* Of one hue, of the same hue. *Unne geirw, equal in hue to the torrents.*

Unnerth, s. m. (nerth) Sameness of power. *a.* Of one power, of equal might.

Trindod yn gwarad a'n gwarad,

Tri unlawn aoneth y cydant:

Trwy y Tad, a Rhed yn rhediant,

Trwy y Mab gwestid i'w bob grymiant.

The Trinity our deliverance and our security, three perfect of equal power in glory; through the Father, with Grace concomitant, through the Son, all were made of every energy. *Carmichael.*

Unodiaeth, s. f. (unawdl) Sameness of rhyme.

Ni ddylai gyswain fod yn nechreu y sill olaf o'r awdl yn amgen a fo yn yr unodiaeth.

The consonant ought not to be in the beginning of the last syllable of the word of the rhyme different from what may be in the unity of rhyme. *Barddon.*

Unodiawg, s. (unawdl) Having unity of rhyme.

Unodledd, s. m. (unawdl) The state of being of continued rhyme; *tinirhyme*.

Unodli, v. s. (unawdl) To agree in rhyme.

Nid unodia sillaf dalgryn ond ag un dalgryn arall o'r un bwysa ni.

An inflective syllable will agree in rhyme only with another inflective syllable of the same accent with itself. *W. Middleton.*

Unodiad, s. m. (unawdl) A forming unirhyme.

Unood, s. m. (un—ood) One age, same age, sameness of age. *a. Of one age, of equal age; of the same time.*

Fyn pedwar prif-oes crymmod,
Yngyfarfyddyt yn unood:
Fas a bentist, haist a hood.

My four principal forms through life, they have met together in unity of time: cough and old age, disease and grief. *Llywarch Hen.*

Unoes, s. f. (un—oes) One life; same age, sameness of age. *a. Of one age; cotemporary.*

Unoldeb, s. m. (unawl) Unity; identicalness.

Unolder, s. m. (unawl) Identicalness, sameness.

Unoldra, s. m. (unawl) Sameness, similarity.

Unoli, v. a. (unawl) To render united, to accord; to become the same; to identify.

Unoliad, s. m. (unawl) Union; accordance.

Unoliaeth, s. m. (unawl) The state of being the same or identified; accordance.

Yn nghred ni welod, unoliaeth Gwalchmai,
Wr well.

In christendom there has not been seen, the likeness of Gwalchmai, a better man. *T. Ald, & T. Salctri.*

Unollant, s. m. (unawl) Union; integration.

Unolrwydd, s. m. (unawl) Sameness, similarity.

Unon, s. m. (un—on) Particularity; doubt, question, supposition. *v. a. To suppose.* Ni raid unon y dot di yma, there is no need to suppose that thou wilt come here.

Er bod dy ddôben di yn nesáu o fewn ychydig ddalenau yn fy llyfr diocant i'r; eto nid rhaid i ti unon soddi at Lucifer.

Notwithstanding that thy end draws near within a few leaves in my unerring volume; yet thou needest not to fear of slinking to Lucifer. *Elin Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.*

Unparth, s. m. (parth) One part. *a. Of one part.*

Unpeth, s. m. (peth) One thing, same thing. *a. Of one thing.*

Unplyg, s. m. (plyg) One double or fold. *a. Of one double or fold.*

Unraith, s. f. (rhaith) Sameness of right or law. *a. Of equal law, of equal right.*

Unran, s. f. (rhan) One share. *a. Of one share.*

Unrwydd, s. m. (un) A state of being one.

Unrwyg, s. m. (rhwyg) Sameness of course or sway. *a. Of the same sway.*

Unryw, s. m. (rhyw) A same kind, a same sex; same. *a. Of the same kind.*

Unrywiaeth, s. m. (unryw) A rendering of the same kind; identity.

Unsain, s. f. (sain) An unison. *a. Unison.*

Unawd, s. f. (sawd) A same state. *a. Of the same state.*

Unseiniad, s. m. (unsain) A forming an unison.

Unseiniaw, v. a. (unsain) To form an unison.

Unseiniawg, a. (unsain) Having one sound.

Unsill, s. f. (un—sill) One syllable. *a. Of one syllable.*

Unsilawg, a. (unsill) Having one syllable.

Unswd, s. m. (swd) Same state. *a. Of one state.*

Unswd, s. m. (swd) Same state. *a. Of one state. of the same condition.* Unswd ac swd, so and so.

Unswn, s. m. (swn) A same sound. *a. Of the same sound.*

Unswydd, s. m. (swydd) A same office or business; one purpose. *a. Of one business or purpose.*

Eis gyo yn unswydd, I went there on purpose.

Unswydd, s. m. (swydd) Sameness of substance. *a. Of one substance, or material.*

Unswyddawg, a. (unswydd) Consubstantial.

Unswyddawl, a. (unswydd) Homogeneous.

Unswyddiad, s. m. (unswydd) A rendering of the same substance; a becoming homogeneous.

Untaith, s. f. (taith) One journey. *a. Of the same journey.*

Unteithiawg, a. (untaith) Having one journey.

Untref, s. f. (tref) Sameness of habitation. *a. Of the same habitation or town.*

Nid untref gwadd no crrf.

Not of one habitation a mole and an eagle. *Idy.*

Untri, s. m. (un—tri) Three united in one.

Untro, s. m. (tro) One turn. *a. Of one turn.*

Untroed, s. m. (troed) One foot. *a. One-footed.*

Untroedawg, a. (untroed) Having one foot.

Untu, s. m. (tu) One side. *a. One sided.*

Untuawg, a. (untu) One-sided; partial. *(Cyfr.) untuawg, a side-saddle.*

Taw, gwyn untuawg unnoeth,
A beiaw.

Be silent, thou complaisant partial and unwise, with unbefitting.

Untuawg fwyg ond teg fydd,
Ac yn hardd fwl gwynn huddfudd!

The one-sided man is it not fair, and beautiful like to me day's gooseman. *T. Ald, & T. Salctri.*

Untuawl, a. (untu) Belonging to one side.

Untuogrydd, s. m. (untuawg) The state of being on one side; partiality.

Untuolrwydd, s. m. (untuawl) A one-sided state.

Unwalth, s. f. (un—gwaith) One time. *a. Of one time.* *adv. Once, at one time.*

A fo drwg unwalth a wyr fod yn ddwrg yr olaf.

He that is bad one time knows how to be bad a second time. *Idy.*

Unwalth yr oeth yr arwydded i nodw hi a follen.

Once the lady went to swim she was drowned. *Idy.*

Unwedd, s. f. (un—gwedd) Sameness of appearance, similitude. *a. Similar; uniform, comparable.* *adv. Alike.*

Y doeth a'r unnoeth unwedd,
O gyrra'r byd gyf i'r bodd.

The wise and the unwise alike, from the entrance of this world he sends to the grave. *Idy.*

Unweddawg, a. (unwedd) Having a fellow or partner. *s. c. A monogamist.*

Unweddawl, a. (unwedd) Uniform; of one aspect.

Unwr, s. m.—pl. unwyr (gwr) A man who unites agrees, or accords.

Unwyneb, s. m. (gwyneb) Sameness of face. *a. Of the same face or surface.*

Unwynebawg, a. (unwyneb) Having one face.

Gelll cyssain ragndig fod wrethiau yn unwynebawg, ac b wrethiau dim ond trefyn y rhagndig, mab—

'A'm try angwa o'm tryngwa.'

A consonant of the leading rhyme may sometimes be a weak preface; that is, without performing any thing more than the former preface, as in the above verse. *Idy.*

Unyd, s. m. (un) The state of being one; continuity; a state of being thoroughly united; alike. *a. Being united, continual, or uninterrupted; like.* *adv. As one, continually; like.*

Cad fan Gwyllydd,
Ovarr Eiddlonydd,
Gwyllydd sayd.

The mighty son of Gwyllydd, the teminary of Eiddlonydd, the same as Gwyllydd. *Rhaderdy.*

Gwel, Adyn, adolod byfryd,
O hwr i hen yu sayd.
Buarfryd dirfawr.

Behold, O man; a pleasant structure also, from the bottom to the summit all complete, the immense terrestrial world. *Miss Wyn, Dordd Crag.*

UR, s. m. r. That is extreme, over, or superior; that is essential, or pure; that is sacred, holy, or inviolable.

Urael, s. m. (ur) That is of pure element; amianthus, asbestos; also the cloth made of that fossil.

Urael yw lleiswyr o'r manweiddid, o'r man yafnoe, ac a oidd a'r tan, wedi y bndroddid.

The Urael is a cloth garment of the finest texture, made of the asbestos stone, and which used to be cleansed with the fire, after it had been soiled. *Adedd. Fyrd Mab Dwr.*

Ar ddeu gwynnau, ar dal unel,
Mwr y mae ei—fryd.

On white towers, on houses of asbestos, great is his delight. *L. G. Cuth.*

Mab addwyn o rym unel mawr,
Mab Arlydd yr Israel.

A hostile son out of a bandage of ample asbestos, the Son of the Lord of Israel. *L. G. Cuth.*

Urdd, s. f.—pl. t. au (ur) A dignified order, rank, or class; a sacred order.

—Yn gwyllydd
Ar Ddew nef a'r urddau naw.

Praying to God of heaven and his orders nine. *L. ab Rh. ab Iwan Llwyd.*

Urddain, a. (urdd) Abounding with dignity.

I fwrdd dwfn dyfidd a gollid;
I Gyneddau—oidd urddau urddain.

To have profound will be preserved what they commemorate; to Urddain it was his honourable claim. *Cyneddau, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Urddas, s. f.—pl. t. au (urdd) Dignity; a sacred order; church hierarchy, or orders.

Ddegwath urddas auw da.

Two parts of dignity is a good name. *Adage.*

Yn mhob enid y mae anrhydded,
Yn mhob anrhydded y mae urddas,
Yn mhob urddas y mae bwrdd,
Yn mhob bwrdd y mae dyfawrwydd.

In every gain there is honour, in every honour there is respect, in every respect there is privilege, in every privilege there is a duty. *Catwg ab Gwynllw.*

Urddaudd—
A wneith ei, ei iawnwaith oedd.

Riverchie he created, his righteous work was that. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Urddasaid, a. (urddas) Relating to dignified or holy orders; honorary.

Urddaswg, a. (urddas) Having sacred orders; dignified. s. m.—pl. urddasogion, A dignitary.

Urddasawl, a. (urddas) Relating to dignified rank; relating to sacred orders; dignified; honourable.

Urddasedig, a. (urddas) Dignified; ordained.

Urddasiddid, s. m. (urddasidd) A dignification.

Urddasiddiaw, v. a. (urddasidd) To render dignified, or honorary; to become dignified.

Urddasiddrwydd, s. m. (urddasidd) A dignified state.

Urddasiad, s. m. (urddas) A dignification; a conferring of holy orders.

Urddasoldeb, s. m. (urddasawl) A dignified state.

Urddasoldeb swydd yw ei chysawli yn gyfawr.

The honourableness of an office is to fulfil it justly. *Adage.*

Urddasolder, s. m. (urddasawl) Honourableness.

Urddasoldra, s. m. (urddasawl) Honourableness.

Vol. II.

Urddasoli, v. a. (urddasawl) To render dignified; to become dignified.

Urddasolrwydd, s. m. (urddasawl) Honourableness

Urddasu, v. a. (urddas) To dignify, to honour; to confer orders.

Urddaswr, s. m.—pl. urddaswyr (urddas—gwr) A dignifier; one who confers orders.

Urddaw, v. a. (urdd) To confer dignity, rank, or order; to confer holy orders; to ordain.

Dyn a urdd y lle, ac nid urdd y lle y dyn.

A man honours the station, and the station honours not the man. *Adage.*

Urdd wrddig lleny yn awyrlu;
Urddw Dwr diwyrsod Owain!

A patriot dignifies the arms of a host ranging through slaughter; God has ordained the day of Owain! *Cyneddau, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Urddawd, s. m. (urdd) A dignification; an ordaining.

Urddawg, a. (urdd) Having dignity or orders.

Urddawl, a. (urdd) Relating to dignity, rank, or order; dignified; honourable.

Reolad pob ceinlad canon cerdd eidd,
Seilid awr deiddid o wad urddolion.

Prescribed by every songster is the regular composition of song, the subject is the golden branch from the blood of exalted ones. *W. Llwyn.*

Urddawn, a. (urdd) Of dignified or exalted state.

Seilid wogawn bardd urddawn urddwch,
Urddawloerid, can eiddawrdd.

We energetic bard, do honour to an honourable band, the graduated of song, through repentance. *Cyneddau.*

Urddedig, a. (urdd) Dignified; being ordained.

Fyrdai y urddedigion—

Gap ryl Bangor, gar goron urddedig.
The poets would posit before the chief of Bangor, the heir of a dignified crown. *Iorwerth Brit.*

Urddedigwath, s. f.—pl. t. au (urddedig) Ordination.

Urddedigaw, v. a. (urddedig) To render dignified; to ordinate; to become dignified.

Urddedigawl, a. (urddedig) Tending to dignify.

Urddedigrwydd, s. m. (urddedig) A dignified state.

Urdddeiniad, s. m. (urddain) Dignification.

Urdddeiniaw, v. a. (urddain) To render dignified.

Urdddeiniawl, a. (urddain) Dignifying; tending to honour.

Mae'r pen fydd, Dofydd dwyfnwl, gryn lli
I'w urddol enid urdddeiniawl.

The object of the faith, the Divine Regulator, is with thee, to exalt thee, thou honoured virgin. *D. Dda o Heddwr.*

Urddden, s. f. (urdd—gen) A superior intelligence or genius; a sacred intelligence. a. Of superior genius.

Awdl urddden amgen amgall digwau.

A different song of superior intellect amply comprehensive. *Cyneddau.*

Gwanel yn nghyngor eior Medrawd

Mal-Urian urddden, a'i amgylidw.

He that is second to Medrawd would distinguish in counsel, like Urian of exalted genius, with his comprehension. *Meigr.*

Gwyr Powys—

Cad orllawen orllawen,
Petais cytanodd, awyrlu—amgylidw,
Ar ddeg yr dugant o Feigen.

The Men of Powys, in far-extending battle triumphant, fourteen prerogatives, the preservation of mighty pre-eminence of genius, they bore from Meigen. *Cyneddau.*

Urddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (urdd) A dignifying, a conferring of honour; a giving of degree, rank, or order; an ordaining.

Urddiain, a. (urdd) Abounding with dignity.

Dywawd Derwyddon—

O wyron Owain,
Ar wyneb Frydain
Un urddiain Llandain,
O lan deitl.

Druids declare, of the descendants of Owain, over the face of Britain one shall be supreme of London, of sacred character. *Ll. P. Much, t. L. ab Iorwerth.*

Urddiannawl, *a.* (urddiant) Dignifying.
Urddiannu, *v. a.* (urddiant) To create dignity.
Urddiannus, *a.* (urddiant) Dignifying, honouring.
Urddiannusaw, *v. a.* (urddiannus) To render dignified; to become honourable.
Urddiant, *s. m.* (urdd) Dignification; ordination.
Urddiator, *ger.* (urddiad) In dignifying.
Urddin, *a.* (urdd) Being honoured or exalted.

Cyfoethawg Ddew urddin.

The powerful God of exalted state.

Taliesin.

Urddineb, *s. m.* (urddin) A dignified state.
Urddoldeb, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignified state; the state of being ordained.
Urddolder, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignified state.
Urddoldra, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignified state.
Urddoledd, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignified state.
Urddoles, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (urddawl) A female who holds dignity or rank.
Urddoli, *v. a.* (urddawl) To render dignified; to ordinate, to ordain.
Urddoliad, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignifying, a conferring of rank, degree, or orders; ordination.
Urddoliath, *s. m.* (urddawl) Ordination.
Urddolrwydd, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignified state.
Urddon, *s. m.* (urdd) The grass-poly.
Urddoni, *v. a.* (urddawn) To exalt, to honour.
Urddoniad, *s. m.* (urddawn) A yielding dignity.
Urddoniant, *s. m.* (urddawn) Exaltation, honour.
Urddrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (urdd—rhad) An exalting virtue.
Urddun, *s. m.* (urdd) An exalted state or rank.
Urddunaw, *v. a.* (urddun) To honour, to exalt.
Urddunawl, *a.* (urddun) Tending to honour.
Urdduniad, *s. m.* (urddun) A dignification.
Urdduniannu, *v. a.* (urdduniant) To endow with pre-eminence.
Urdduniannus, *a.* (urdduniant) Tending to dignity.
Urdduniant, *s. m.* (urddun) Pre-eminence, honour.
Urddwag, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (urdd—gwag) A robe of state, a dress of order.
Urddwr, *s. m.—pl. urddwyr* (urdd—gwr) A man who dignifies; one who confers orders.
Urddyn, *s. m.* (urdd) A dignified or exalted one.

Wyr Owain Prydain praff ddychryn galon—
Mab Iorwerth mad ganed urddyn.

The grandson of Owain of Britain, the ample terror of the foe;
the son of Iorwerth, happily was the exalted one begotten.

Lt. F. Moch.

Uriad, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (ur) That is pre-eminent, an exalted one; an elder.

Dag Iawfon Aron uriad
Aeron a dall.

The hand-stick of Aaron the elder bore berries and leaves.
I. ab Hywel Sarnwal.

US, *s. m. r.—pl. t. ion.* What is a peel, or connected coating; also the husks of corn, or chaff.
a. Outside; illusive; trifling, light, frail. It is a general termination of words of quality or adjectives; as *gweddus*, covered with decency, of a decent appearance, or seemingly.

Adwaeu hen farch us.

An old horse knows chaff.

Adagr.

Yr enaid, gochel rinweidd
Y corff os o'i felus fedd.

My soul, avoid the nature of the frail body and its honeyed enjoyment.

D. ab Dafydd Llwyd.

Usaldd, *a.* (us) Like husk, or chaff; husky.

Usawg, *a.* (us) Abounding with husks or chaff.

Usion, *s. pl. aggr.* (us) Chaff, husks of corn.
Ustongrug, *s. m.* (ustion—crug) A chaff heap.
Usionl, *v. a.* (ustion) To yield husks or chaff.
Ualyd, *a.* (us) Abounding with chaff, full of chaff.
Uslydrwydd, *s. m.* (uslyd) Fullness of chaff.
Ust, *s. m.* (us) A silence; a hush, or hie. It is also the imperative verb: Hush!

Y tynged—
Drew a hieit: ar ei aif ar
Gut ewytr a dyfawant.

Thunder-claps God doth cause; at his word they become a
den silence and are still'd.

D. Jones

Ustiad, *s. m.* (ust) A silencing, a hushing.
Ustlaw, *v. a.* (ust) To silence, to quell, to hush.
Uswydd, *a.* (us—gwydd) Of peeled surface.

Llitgoed of lufawr, newwr uswydd.

Red-stained his blade, shield of fattered front. Lloyd G.

Gut ewytr newwr uswydd holl.

A haw splitting the gold-covered shield of fattered front.
D. Jones

Usyn, *s. m. dim.* (us) A single particle or chaf.

Usyn wyl, ac oshaw north,
Ac awgon yn ogyr-gorth!

A frail chaff am I and wanting strength, with dash to my
D. Jones

Utgorn, *s. m.—pl. utgyrn* (adgorn) A trumpet.

UTH, *s. m. r.* That is extreme; extended.

Uthr, *s. m.* (uth) That stanneth. *a.* Awful, wonderful; astonishing; terrific; horrible.

Y cythraul new uth-uth.

The bend yonder a horrid upright.

F. Dep.

Uthraldd, *a.* (uthr) Tending to astonish.

Uthraw, *v. a.* (uthr) To astonish, to amaze.

Uthrawl, *a.* (uthr) Astonishing, amazing.

Uthredig, *a.* (uthr) Astonished, terrified.

Uthredd, *s. m.* (uthr) Astonishment; horror.

Uthriad, *s. m.* (uthr) An astonishing.

Uthroldeb, *s. m.* (uthrawl) Astonishment; fullness; horribleness.

Uthrollder, *s. m.* (uthrawl) Astonishment; fullness; horribleness.

Uthroled, *s. m.* (uthrawl) Astonishingness; fullness; horribleness.

Uthrol, *v. a.* (uthrawl) To render astonishing, to render awful; to render terrified; to become awful; to become terrified.

Uthrolrwydd, *s. m.* (uthrawl) Awfulness.

Uwch, *prep.* (uch) Above, over; also used in uchach, higher, upper.

Uwch pen na dwy ysgwydd.

Higher a head than two shoulders.

Abp

Uwchder, *s. m.* (uwch) Highness, altitude.

Uwchdra, *s. m.* (uwch) Highness, altitude.

Uwchedd, *s. m.* (uwch) Highness, altitude.

Uwchel, *a.* (uwch) High, lofty; eminent.

Uwd, *s. m.* (wd) Any liquid thickened by boiling meal in it; hasty-pudding; bargo; pap; or the like mixtures. *Uwd poillied, flour boiled in milk; uwd maird glas, grits boiled in whey; uwd sugathen, a poultice.*

A fo aml ei fet rhod ar ei wad.

He who has abundance of honey let him put it in his pudding.

Abp

Uwdaidd, *a.* (nwd) Like hasty-pudding.

Uwdfya, *s. m.* (uwd—bya) The nursing finger, the fore-finger.

W.

W F F

W. THIS vowel's sound is an inflection of *e*; and it expresses a tendency from, out, or beyond; and when affixed to primitives, it gives them a contrary import; as in *gwedd*, that is wedded, if formed into *gweddw*, it denotes being beyond a wedded state, or a widow; so *u*, moisture, becomes *uw*, the remains what is deprived of moisture, as embers, or cinders: and with respect to the gender or words, the *r* denotes the masculine and *e* the feminine. It is used as an interjection expressive of alarm.

Wab, s. m.—pl. t. lwa (ab) A slap, a stroke.

Wabiad, s. m. (wab) A slapping, a beating.

Wabiaw, v. a. (wab) To slap, to beat, to cuff.

Wabiwr, s. m.—pl. wabiwyr (wab—gwr) Slapper.

W, s. m. r. The state of being expelled; the state of being out, over, or up. *interj.* It is expressive of anxiety: *ah!*

Wb wyr! mawdd naf rhagoch; er y byd na wroch hwy: ni ddach neb orsed i wad y'r arch o Owein a did a'i fyrryd gwisg.

Demand ye man! God's protection before you! for the world do not so: no body ever came to demand Owen who went away with his life. *H. Cuthbert—Hobbsington.*

Wb o'r hia, o'r wybr hene!

Out with the weather from the sky to-night! D. ab Gwilym.

Wbain, v. a. (wb) To keep howling, to howl.

Wwb, interj. (wb repeated) It is expressive of distress, anxiety, and revolting.

WCH, s. m. r. A spread out, or expansion.

Wchw, interj. (wch) It is expressive of calling out for assistance: *Hoa.*

WD, s. m. r. That is extreme, extended, or stretched out.

Wedi, adv. (gwedi) After, afterwards; then.

*Y da a ei yn dy waith
Wd'r ei y ddyr o'r o'rwaith;
Dy raa o'r arfaeth,
Dy wlad o'r ddyr y da.*

The property expended in the work, after it is gone the second time it will come (by portion of rest) producing land, thy whole country will the property make good. *Iorwerth Fynglwyd.*

Wcithian, adv. (gwaith) This time, now, at length. It is used for *y waith hen*, *y wraithon*, and *wcithion*.

Wcithian, adv. (gwaith) Sometimes, at times.

*Wcithian—
Wcith gylwed, cythid fad dya,
E gylw wraithon ddrwy gwlithan.*

The jealous one in listening thinking there is a man, he sometimes hears the noise of the falling dew-drop. *T. Frye.*

Wcithion, adv. (gwaith) This time, at length.

Wcithon, adv. (gwaith) This time, now; at last.

Wel, v. imp. (gwel) Lo, behold, see, see now.

conj. So, well. *Wel dachw fo*, lo yonder it is: *wel dachw*, see now below: *wel dachw*, lo above: *wel dyma iddi beth*, well here is some for her: *wel dyma i ti*, see there now for you.

Wel, dyma wael anghedd!

Well, that is a difficult perception! D. ab Gwilym.

Wela, v. imp. (wel) Lo, behold, see, see now; well. *Wela dyma i*, see now here am I: *wela paid*, well then be quiet: *wela haf*, very well then, well then it shall be so.

WF, s. m. r. A flow, glide, or running out; that is liquid.

WFF, s. m. r. Motion from or out; expulsion.

W O

Wft, s. m. (wft) A push off; a slight, or scorn; a fie, an expression of disapprobation.

Wft'r dya a wftio hant heb wybod mwy am dano.

Fie upon the person whom every body cries he upon without knowing any more about him. *Adage.*

Wftiad, s. m. (wft) A pushing off scornfully; a shewing disapprobation with surprise; a crying fie upon.

Wftiaw, v. a. (wft) To push away with disapprobation; to cry shame; to cry fie.

WG, s. m. r. An overspread; an outside.

Whw, interj. It is expressive of calling out for assistance.

WL, interj. It is expressive of joy; Hey; hey-day; oh.

O wil O Ddeu! y gwanthwr gwaith ydd arfethnant ieddi Cae'r gwrthwynebu i Rodydd, ac nid galleant!

O you! O God! the number of times that the curbs of Chreter purposed to oppress Gwilydd, and they could not! *Buchedd G. ab Cynan.*

Am fy ngwddi ei brichian—

Waur curaid: wi o'r harwy!

Bound my neck her arms, the golden luminary: ah, what a wretch! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Will o'r gwaith yw ar ei grys:

Will o'r llw ar y llwys!

Oh! what art there is on his vest: Oh! what a colour on the shirt! *D. ab Gwilym, i bwrn.*

Wichwach, interj. (gwich) It expresses frolick.

Wihl, s. m. (wi) The whinnying of a horse.

Wihlad, s. m. (wihl) A whinnying, as a horse.

Wihlaw, v. a. (wihl) To whinny like a horse.

Winc, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwinc) A chaffinch.

WL, s. m. r. That is subtle, fine, or small.

WLL, s. m. r.—pl. yllod. A fragment, a fraction.

WM, s. m. r. That closes about; a covert; a

vold, or hollow.

Wmp, s. m. (wm) A covert, or a shade.

—Mial imp coedidd,

Wmp ar dalerau o fwrn fydd.

Like the shoots of trees, a shade on the headland its load will be. *Llywarch Benturth.*

WN, s. m. r. That is on, upon, close, or at; that is beginning or commencing; that tends to; that is of an energetic nature.

Wnc, s. m. (wn) The state of being close, at, or hard by; proximity. *a.* Close, near, hard by. *prep.* Near, nigh. *adv.* Here.

Dydwddi o wnc, gwanas o bell.

Exposure from a neighbourhood, murder from afar. *Adage.*

Wnco, pron. m. (wnc) That one at a distance, speaking of the masculine; the feminine is *wncu*. *adv.* There. *Dyfed.*

Wncw, adv. (wng) There; yonder.

Wng, s. m.—pl. yngon (wnc) The state of being close, at, or by. *a.* Close, near, hard by; strait. *prep.* Near, nigh. *adv.* Here. *Engyrth yngaf*, difficulty the most confined.

Ing ya ing yngon rangledd.

Strait in strait be proximities of amplitude. *Adage.*

Trow a throw, wng a throw, y daethen!

Trow a throw, undoech Bras a Mchuan.

Through and through, close and between, they came: over and over, of the same course Bras and Mchuan. *Myrdin.*

WO, s. m. r. A motion out or ended; a call made to stop a horse. *v. imper.* Wo, stop, stand still.

Wö, *s. m.* The cry of hounds in chase.
 WP, *s. m. r.* The state of being out or over.
 WR, *s. m. r.* The state of being on, over, or at.
 Wrch, *s. m.* (wr) That is high, or rotund.
 Wrdd, *s. m.* (wr) Touch, contact; impulse.
 Wrth, *s. m.* (wr) A touch, a contact, the state of being by, opposite, or against.
 Wrth, *prep.* (wrth, *s.*) In contact, close to; by; with; in comparison, compared with. *adv.*
 While. *Pa beth yw hyny wrth hyn?* What is that compared with this? *Wrth fynyed heibio*, in going by: *Wrth liw dydd*, by day light: *Nid allaf wrth hyny*, I cannot help that: *Wrth ganu*, while singing: *Taraw wrth*, to meet with: *Dos wrth dy byws*, go taking thy time: *Cadw oddi wrth y byd*, keep from the world; *ymneill-dua i wrth y byd*, separate thyself from the world: *Y byd bo wrth eich bodd!* be the world well with you! *Dyfed. Mae y fawch wrth ben ei hal*, the cow is just in calving. *Dyfed. Wrth* is compounded with pronouns, and is declined thus—*Wrthwyf, wrthof*, by me; *wrthyt, wrthot*, by thee; *wrtho*, by him, or it; *wrthi*, by her; *wrthym, wrthom*, by us; *wrthyh, wrthoch*, by you; *wrthynt*, by them. *Ni ellir wrtho*, thou canst not help it: *Wrtho ei hun*, by himself.

Calon Sais wrth Gymro.

The heart of an Englishman towards a Welshman. *Adage.*

Rhaid i'r fawch wrth losgwrn.

Necessary to the cow the being with a tail. *Adage.*

WS, *s. m. r.* That is impulsive, that is precipitous; action, effort; ardour.

Wag, *s. m.* (ws) That opens or separates.

Wst, *s. m.* (ws) A thrust, push, or drive; a gust; the hypochondria, the hip.

Waw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (ws) That abounds with impulse, or energy; an epithet for the horse; a steed.

Os gweydyr, ewch dros Gaer Wyt;
 Os harnais waw arnynt—
 Yngelwch.

If appears, go ye over Winchester; if on them steed harness be, hide yourselves. *L. Mon.*

WT, *s. m. r.* That is extreme, or outward; out.

Wtre, *s. f.*—*pl. wtrëydd* (wt—rhe) A lane.

Wtres, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (wt—tres) A revel, a carousal.

Carw mewn cor!—
 Cyn y flar canu 'fheren,
 A myn'd i wtres a merch,
 A rhoddi neges Rhydderch.

A buck in a choir! before the bargain he sings a mass, and goes to revel with a damsel, and presents the gift of Rhydderch. *G. ab Iffydd ab Tudgr.*

Wttresaid, *a.* (wtres) Revelous, carousing.

Wttresawl, *a.* (wtres) Reveling, carousing.

Wttresgar, *a.* (wtres) Revelous, apt to feast.

Wttresgarwch, *s. m.* (wtresgar) Riotousness.

Wttresiad, *s. m.* (wtres) A revelling.

Wttresiaeth, *s. f.* (wtres) Loose festivity.

Llenais mewn llanerch
 Wttresiaeth traserch
 I winfaeth wenferch.

I prepared in a glade a carousal of ardent love for a wine-nurtured damsel fair. *D. Edward.*

Wttresu, *v. a.* (wtres) To carouse, to revel.

Wttreswr, *s. m.*—*pl. wttreswyr* (wtres—gwr) A carouser, a riotous person, a spendthrift.

Wttreswyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (wtres—gwyl) A carousal.

Wtr, *s. m. aggr.* (wt) The small light grain amongst corn.

Od oes wtr mewn das lli.

If there be empty grain in a stalk of thine. *Iwan Tew.*

WTH, *s. m. r.* That expands or stretches out.
 WY, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. au.* That proceeds from; that is produced; an egg.

Mai wy ar droedol.

Like an egg on a lever. *Adage.*

A ddwyo yr wy a ddwy yr iar.

He that steals the egg will steal the hen. *Adage.*

Wy, *pronom. prep.* Of or to the third person; of him, of her, of it; for which *i, ei, ei, iddi*, are generally used. '*Hi yn faw wy thad*, She being mother to her father.

Wybr, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (gwybr) Firmament, atmosphere; the sky; ether; the least possible thing.

Nid ysgafn ond wybr.

There is nothing so light as air. *Adage.*

Yr haul—

Ymddingaws crof, oaf corth.

Ys mwyach wybr, cyn mwyach.

Thou sun, show thyself for my sake, with more sign, in the midst of the firmament, before the time of noon. *G. Llwyd ab Dafydd.*

Roegen fu farw o hoesod;

Ni bo ar ben wybr o hoesod.

None did die of old age; there was upon him not the radiance of disease. *L. G. (ah)*

Wybraidd, *a.* (wybr) Like the firmament.

Nid Rhodri wybraidd gorchir;

Lluddedig ychais; lluan tir.

The month of April aerial is the horizon; assigned to me here the land. *Amos.*

Wybraw, *v. a.* (wybr) To form a firmament; to move in the air; to soar into the air; to become aerial.

Wybrawl, *a.* (wybr) Firmamental; aerial.

Y padarn—

Gwilt wybrawl gwlaw wrth Rhodri.

The bands seem as aerial dew of April eight thou padarn. *Amos Rhodri.*

Wybreiddiad, *s. m.* (wybraidd) A rendering like the firmament; a becoming aerial.

Wybreiddiaf, *v. a.* (wybraidd) To render firmamental; to render aerial; to become like air.

Wybren, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (wybr) A firmament.

Arwydd caned—

Ys cynt no rhywynt och rhaid wybr.

The swayer through a hundred battles, he is more quiet in a storm-wind over the ruddy welsh. *L. P. Meek, i Gr. ab Iffydd.*

Drwy'r wybrenydd y dydd a dan

El lwyrych wely arin.

Through the sides the day doth spread his silver couch upon the gay. *D. Iwan.*

Wybrenaid, *a.* (wybren) Firmamental; atmospheric.

Wybrenawl, *a.* (wybren) Being firmamental; atmospheric.

Wybrgoel, *s. f.* (wybr—goel) Aëromancy.

Wybriad, *s. c.*—*pl. wybriaid* (wybr) That is the firmament; that exists in the air.

Llenystan—

A'i bodied Rhian wybriaid Rhodri.

The falcon with her gleaming flight a shining habitation of air. *G. Rhian.*

Wybriaeth, *s. m.* (wybr) Aërology; formation of air.

Wybrig, *a.* (wybr) Firmamental; atmospheric.

Wybriw, *s. m.* (wybr—lliw) A cerealous hue.

Wybrwr, *s. m.*—*pl. wybrwyr* (wybr—gwr) One of the firmament; one who soars into the air; an aërologist.

Ni fywn, er mwyn f'edaid,

Wybrwr llon, a'm bwriad Rhodri.

I would not, for the sake of my soul, have a lily for a son, that would throw me in the dirt. *Iwan Tew.*

Iwan Tew, i dda mor i canu.

Wyd, v. (wy) Art, thou art. It is used for *wydt* ti, when no emphasis is required.

Wycngawl, a. (wy—engawl) Oviparous.

Wyengi, v. a. (wy—engi) To propagate by eggs.

Wyl, v. (wy) Am, I am. When the person is emphatically discriminated *wi* is used with it: *Wyl f i yn barad ond nid wyd ti, I am ready, but thou art not.*

*Wyl trideblyt hon, wyl unswad drol,
Wyl ahoi, wyl auwar;
Y mawt o'm carodd ni'm car!*

I am old three ways bent, I am sickly bold, I am heedless, I am wild; the one who has loved me loves me not!
Llywarch Hira.

Wyl, s. m. (wy—yl) A gush out; a wail.

Wylad, s. m. (wyl) A wailing, a weeping.

Wylaw, v. a. (wyl) To wail, or to weep. *Wylid ddaugra heilltiau, thou wilt weep salt tears.*

Wylid ni wyl ei berchen.

Let him weep who sees not his owner. *Adage.*

Bandd perll i fangon uphaw.

It is easy to cause the wry-mouth to weep. *Adage.*

Mys wylaf am Dedydd;

A wylwyf i ell fydd.

Myself I will weep for Darydd; what I do weep it will be a live. *A. G. Cuth.*

Wylaf, s. m. (wyl—of) A weep, a wailing.

Wylfaeth, s. m. (wyl—of) The act of wailing.

*Clywale lef cila wylfaeth,
Caill dros y wlad irad seth!*

I heard a cry of the breaking out of weeping, a knoll over the country woefully hath gone! *Ieu. Thomas.*

Wylfain, v. a. (wylaf) To wail, to weep.

Wylfedd, s. m. (wylaf) A weeping, a wailing; mourning, lamentation.

Wylfio, v. a. (wylaf) To wail, or to weep.

Wylfiof, a. (wylaf) Wailing; doleful.

Wyn, s. pl. aggr. (oen) Lambs. *Wyn bach, little lambs.*

Wyna, v. a. (wyn) To collect lambs; to yean.

*Oo gwyn a gwlff dyn da
Yn y chwann, yn lach wyna.*

If fetters be a good man's lot in the event, advise with collecting lambs. *Llywelyn ab Idris.*

Wyneb, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyneb) A face, a visage; a surface. *Wyneb uchel, of a high look; derbyn wyneb, a receiving the presence, a receiving fairly; ar y wyneb, upon the surface.*

Wyneb trist drwg a oty.

A sad countenance awaits mischief. *Adage.*

Tri pheth sydd ar wrald, a garo weled y cyntaf nis anghar y ddus arall: wyneb ei hun mewn drych; oedn ei gwyr o beth, a gorchochwr yn ei gwely.

Three things appertain to a woman, who loves to see the first she will not dislike to see the other two; her own face in a glass; her husband's back far off, and a paramour in her bed. *Triodd.*

Wynebawg, a. (wyneb) Having a face; faced.

Wynebawl, a. (wyneb) Belonging to the face.

Wynebiad, s. m. (wyneb) A facing, a fronting.

Wynebpryd, s. m. (wyneb—pryd) A countenance

Wynebn, v. a. (wyneb) To face, to front.

Wynebus, a. (wyneb) Of countenance, of goodly visage; seemly.

Wynebwarth, s. m. (wyneb—gwarth) A face covering; shame of face; blush of face; an affront; also the fine in law for an affront.

Wynebwarth pawb ei wriedd heb dderchafael.

The affront fine of every one is his insult fine without advancement. *Welsh Laws.*

Y dryswar, os etall yr un o'r penwyddogion, talied lldo ei wynebwarth.

The dwarfkeeper, if he obstruct any one of the chief officers, he must pay to him his cloak of foam. *Welsh Laws.*

Wynebwriad, s. m. (wyneb—gwriad) A fine-drawing in sewing.

Wynebwriad, v. a. (gwriad) To fine draw.

Wynebw, s. m. (wyneb—gwr) A facer.

Wynos, s. pl. dim. (wyn) Lambkins.

Wyr, s. m.—pl. t. kon (wy—yr) That is spread, stretched, or extended; a grandson.

*Ni chwrn yr llwyd
Ond ddole yr wyr.*

There will be no loving completely until the grandchild comes. *Adage.*

*Och, a Gwrn, a Ddwed, iwr wyrion
Bwch, a Cylwch, a Sefwich.*

Grass, shoot, and scream, the three grandchildren of Gwch, Tear, and Rent. *H. Culhwch—Mabinigion.*

Wyrain, a. (wyr) Spreading, extending.

*Disgwydd yr dram rhag alawdd wyrain,
Wyr llw llaes ysgwydwr.*

There was a heavy falling down from the spreading flow of mind, the spread of a boat with trailing wheels. *Adage.*

Wyrw, v. a. (wyr) To distend, to reach out.

Wyre, s. f. (wyr) A spread, an expanse. *Yr Wyre Fawr, Yr Wyre Fach, The Great Spread, The Little Spread, rivers in Cardiganshire.*

Wyres, s. f.—pl. t. au (wyr) A grand-daughter.

Wys, s. m. (wy—ys) Aptitude or tendency for motion.

Wysawg, a. (wys) Having aptitude; abounding with currency or fluidity. *Caer Wysawg, one of the old names of Oxford.*

Wysg, s. m. (wys) A tendency forward, tendency, direction, bias; presence; a current, course, or stream. *Ar wysg y Ceisariad, in pursuit of the Romans: Llauga fu yn wysg ei draed, drag him with his feet foremost: Ys wysg dy drwyn, in the direction of thy nose.*

*Canid i cwr-dwyg
A gwrdd i'r wyg,
Yn llyngs dyr-fwyg,
Yn llyngs dyr-fwyg.*

A glorious blood-spilt head will come into thy presence, as a golden head conquering, a multitude completely fresh. *D. Ddu o Eilwddog.*

*Aethyn—
Ys wysg fy mhen yn eugol.*

I went in the direction of my head slowly. *D. o Ddyllyn.*

Wysg, adv. (wys) In a forward direction; forward. *Dos wysg dy ben, go with thy head forwards, go headlong.*

Wysgaw, v. n. (wysg) To move onward; to glide onward; to go headlong.

Wyt, v. (wyd) Art, thou art. When there is an emphasis required to distinguish the second person from any other *Ti* is added: *Wyt yma, thou art here; wyt ti yma, ac nid arall, thou art there, and not another.*

*Ned wyt wr arddwr, arddwr efras cad
Cedwyrdd Eneas.*

Surely thou art a man that is the bulwark of conflict, a sturdy swayer of battle of the prowess of Eneas. *L. P. Mech, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Wyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (wy—yth) The state of being extended out, or separate from an identity; the number eight, eight. *a. Eight.*

Wythaw, v. a. (wyth) To form into eight, to make up eight; to divide into eight parts.

Wythawl, a. (wyth) Belonging to eight.

Wythban, s. m. (wyth—ban) That is of eight parts; that is of eight verses; that is of eight syllables. *a. Of eight parts.*

Wythbanawg, a. (wythban) Of eight parts; of eight verses; of eight syllables.

Wythblyg, s. m. (wyth—plyg) That is of eight folds. *a. Of eight folds.*

Wythblygawl, a. (wythblyg) Of eight folds.

Wythblygiad, s. m. (wythblyg) A forming of eight folds.

Wythblygu, *v. a.* (wythblyg) To render eight fold.
 Wythdeg, *s. m.* (wyth—deg) Eighteen.
 Wythdegfed, *s. m.* (wythdeg) Eighteenth.
 Wythdro, *s. m.* (wyth—tro) That is of eight turns.
a. Of eight turns.
 Wythdroed, *s. m.* (wyth—troed) That is eight-footed. *a.* Eight-footed.
 Wythdroedawg, *a.* (wythdroed) Having eight feet
 Wythddeg, *s. m.* (wyth—deg) Eighty. *a.* Eighty.
 Wythddegfed, *s. m.* (wythddeg) Eightieth.
 Wythfed, *s. m.* (wyth) An eighth. *a.* Eighth.
 Wythfedwaith, *s. f.* (wythfed—gwaith) Eighth time
 Wythganfed, *s. m.* (wythgant) Eight hundredth.
 Wythganfedwaith, *s. f.* (wythganfed—gwaith)
 The eight hundredth time.
 Wythganmil, *s. m.* (wythgant—mil) Eight hundred thousands.
 Wythganmilfed, *s. m.* (wythganmil) An eight hundred thousandth.
 Wythgant, *s. m.* (wyth—cant) Eight hundred.
 Wythganwaith, *s. pl.* (wythgant—gwaith) Eight hundred times.
 Wythiad, *s. m.* (wyth) A forming of eight; a dividing into eight parts.
 Wythmis, *s. m.* (wyth—mis) A space of eight months. *a.* Of eight months.
 Wythmlwydd, *s. m.* (wyth—blwydd) That is of eight years. *a.* Of eight years.
 Wythmlwyddawl, *a.* (wythmlwydd) Octennial.
 Wythmlynedd, *s. m.* (wyth—blynedd) That is of eight years. *a.* Of eight years.
 Wythmlyneddawl, *a.* (wythmlynedd) Octennial.
 Wythnos, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (wyth—nos) That consists of eight nights; a week. *Wythnos y gwoeddiu*, rogation week. Anciently the days of the week were thus named—*Unfeddydd*, first day; *deufeddydd*, *deufeddydd*, *eifeddydd*, second day; *trydeddydd*, third day; *pedrydddydd*, fourth day; *pumfeddydd*, fifth day; *chwecheddydd*, sixth day; *seithfeddydd*, seventh day.
 Wythnos y llwynawg.
 The week of the fox. *Adage.*
 Wythnosawl, *a.* (wythnos) Weekly.
 Wythnosi, *v. a.* (wythnos) To form a week, to divide into weeks.

Wythnosiad, *s. m.* (wythnos) A forming a week, a dividing into weeks.
 Wythnydd, *s. m.* (wyth—dydd) A space of eight days. *a.* Of eight days.
 Wythnyddawl, *a.* (wythnydd) Of eight days.
 Wythnyn, *s. m.* (wyth—dyn) That is of eight persons. *a.* Of eight persons.
 Wythnynawl, *a.* (wythnyn) Of eight persons.
 Wythochr, *s. m.* (wyth—ochr) An octagon.
 Wythochrawg, *a.* (wythochr) Octagonal.
 Wythochrawl, *a.* (wythochr) Octagonal.
 Wythochri, *v. a.* (wythochr) To form an octagon.
 Wythochriad, *s.* (wythochr) A forming an octagon.
 Wythongl, *s. m.* (wyth—ongl) That has eight angles. *a.* Octangular.
 Wythonglawg, *a.* (wythongl) Octangular.
 Wythonglawl, *a.* (wythongl) Octangular.
 Wythongli, *v. a.* (wythongl) To form an octangular figure.
 Wythongliad, *s. m.* (wythongli) A forming an octangular figure.
 Wythor, *s. m.* (wyth—or) That has eight borders. *a.* Of eight borders.
 Wythorawl, *a.* (wythor) Of eight borders.
 Wythori, *v. a.* (wythor) To make to consist of eight borders.
 Wythoriad, *s. m.* (wythor) A making to consist of eight borders.
 Wythran, *s. f.* (wyth—rhan) That has eight shares. *a.* Of eight shares or parts.
 Wythranawl, *a.* (wythran) Relating to what consists of eight parts.
 Wythryw, *s. m.* (wyth—rhyw) That consists of eight sorts. *a.* Of eight sorts.
 Wythryw yd a thri o waith.
 Eight sorts of corn and three of hay. *B. at Gwyn.*
 Wythrywiad, *s. m.* (wythryw) A forming into eight sorts or kinds.
 Wythrywawl, *v. a.* (wythryw) To form eight sorts.
 Wythrywlawg, *a.* (wythryw) Of eight sorts.
 Wythrywawl, *a.* (wythryw) Of eight sorts.
 Wythail, *s. f.* (wyth—sill) That has eight syllables. *a.* Of eight syllables.
 Wythaillawg, *a.* (wythail) Having eight syllables.
 Wythwaith, *s. pl.* (wyth—gwaith) Eight times.
 Wythweithfed, *s. f.* (wythwaith) The eighth time.

Y.

Y. THIS is a derivative sound, whose origin is E, being short, open, and indistinct, and having much of the character of the Hebrew *sheva*, or that transient sound, which transpires between certain consonants. It is the mutation of O and W in some forms of construction, and it particularly forms the plural of monosyllables. It is also the article *the*, preceding the words with consonant initials; but before vowels, for the sake of euphony, it takes *dd* and *r*, as affixes, to form *ydd*, *yr*. With verbs it assumes an adverbial character; and often is a mere expletive sound.

Gwyn fydd y ferch a allu fod gan ei hunan.

Happy is the woman that can be by herself.

Adage.

Ar ddwedd y mae barnu.

On the conclusion is to be judging.

Adage.

Arthur—
Yn mlaen lle Camlan y lla.

Arthur, in the front of the host of Camlan was he slain.
J. G. Coe.

YB, *s. m. r.* A state of expulsion; the state of being out, over, or up.

Ybain, *v. a.* (yb) To make a howling; to howl.

YCH, *s. m. r.* That is out, over, or before: a neat, bullock, or ox. *Ychais*, oxen.

Ni seugle yr ych du ar dy droed.

The black ox has not trodden on thy foot.

Adage.

Gwell oen fy hun nog ych arall.

Better a lamb of my own than the ox of another.

Adage.

Tal ychais yw troth a ddodda Mawr Wladislaw, a Gwlad Fy yn Eifael, yn lle areddi cymharu holl, mawrdd bob plyn go odd.

Payment for corn is a tax that was established by Mawr Wladislaw, of Fy's Castle in Eifael, instead of the custom people to her, once every four years.

Adage.

Ych, s. (ych, a.) Ye or you are; are ye, are you.
Ycha, s. *imper.* (ych) Lo, behold, see. *Ycha acw,*
lo yonder.

Ychad, s. m. (ych) A coming in view.

Ychadaf, *adv.* (ychad) In a most conspicuous way.

Rheolaugur the ar hyd traeth:
Ychadaf ffordd arthol:
Cid o aced gwadl ffo ar ffrath.

Fall of motion the wave along the strand: *thou plainly a par-*
pose is broken: a battle near him the prattler taken to flight.
Llywarch Hen.

Ychwaen, *adv.* (chwaen) Peradventure, by chance

Ychwaith, *conj.* (chwaith) Neither, not even so.

Ychwaneg, s. m. (chwaneg) More. *adv.* More.

Ychwanegadwy, s. (ychwaneg) Capable of aug-
mentation.

Ychwanegawl, s. (ychwaneg) Apt to augment.

Ychwanegedig, s. (ychwaneg) Being augmented

Ychwanegiad, s. m. (ychwaneg) Augmentation.

Ychwaneg, v. a. (ychwaneg) To augment.

Ychwardd, s. m. (chwardd) Tendency to laughter.

Ychwarddawl, s. (ychwardd) Tending to laughter.

Ychwarddriad, s. m. (ychwardd) A causing laughter

Ychwarddri, v. a. (ychwardd) To cause laughter.

Ychwarddriad yn wyth trdyddi:
Ychwarddriad yn wyth trdyddi.

I laughed bravely the passing day; weeping came the second
day. *D. ab Iwan Ddu.*

Ychwarian, *adv.* (chwarian) In a gentle manner.

Ychwarian o achlysur byd.
Ychwarian o achlysur byd.
Ychwarian o achlysur byd.

I will congratulate on account of the world, to I gently come
forward: Who will reign after Gwynn? *Cyffwrdd Merddin.*

Ychwerig, *adv.* (chwerig) Playfully, sportively.

Ychwinia, *adv.* (chwinia) At present; immediately

Pae ffo yn swperu ychwinia ddechreu nos.

When he is supping just at the beginning of night.

H. Ebor—Mabinogion.

Ha wrwg! y heb plan y geisio, ti o gwadl yma ychwinia.

Ha wrwg! he to whom the corpse belongs, thou shalt see here
immediately. *H. Culwch—Mabinogion.*

Ychydig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd) A little, a small
quantity; a few. a. Little, small as to quan-
tity and number. *adv.* Little.

Ychydig yn tael a was llawer.

A little often will make much.

A dage.

Ychydig a wddid am y naif pol difodddid offery.

Little would there be done for heaven if hell were extinguished.
A dage.

Tri ychydig a was enill llawer: ychydig o anwyddau drwg,
ychydig o wall, ac ychydig o lodrus.

Three small things will be the means of losing much: a little
of angry passions, a little carelessness, and a little theft.
Triodd.

Ychydigaw, v. a. (ychydig) To lessen in quantity
or number; to render few; to become few.

Ychydigawl, s. (ychydig) Tending to lessen.

Ychydiger, s. m. (ychydig) A littleness of quan-
tity and number; fewness, paucity.

Gores ar heb chware ychydiger.

The best of every play is a little.

A dage.

Ychydigdra, s. m. (ychydig) Littleness, fewness.

Ychydigrwydd, s. m. (ychydig) Littleness, fewness

Ychydigyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ychydig) A very little.

Y tir bwn—yr oedd rhyw ychydigyn o oleuni yn caethu i
cwm lledu yn awr o'r cwmwl.

This land, there were some small particles of light shooting
to it at once time and at another. *Ier. Owen.*

, s. m. r.—pl. t. au That is; a being; corn.
d byw, standing corn. It forms the termi-

nation of a class of nouns, and of some verbs
in the infinitive mood. *Yd meddw, darnel.*

Po byddaf yr yd byddaf fydd i'r byd.

By so much the older the corn more like it will be to the world.
A dage.

Taw o frig y tyf yr on,
Tawach yw curdodion;
Bai yd y gwelid a bydd gwyr,
Rhy ffa yw i'r Rhododwyr.

Thick of branches the ash doth grow, more thick are mount-
cains; if the grass were corn and food for men, too scanty it
would be for the Romans. *Ier. Da. y Biling.*

Yd, *adv.* (yd, s.) A particle idiomatically used,
answering to *if, that, and doth*, in the formation
of verbs; and it is often merely an expletive,
used for euphony.

Triet yd gwyb pob colladig.

Sadly doth every condemned one complain.

Taliesin.

Triet cynnyddu eia yd weler.

He would intimidate an opponent were he but man.

L. P. Mor.

Rir yd goffir a goffir.

Long will be remembered what I record.

D. Hen/tes.

Yda, v. a. (yd) To gather corn; to go about beg-
ging for corn.

Ydaidd, s. (yd) Like or of the nature of corn.

Ydawg, s. (yd) Abounding with corn, full of corn.

Ydawl, s. (yd) Belonging to corn, of the quality
of grain.

Ydbys, s. pl. *aggr.* (yd—pys) Vetches. *Ydbys*
fragwyddawl, cichlins.

Yd-dir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (yd—tir) Corn land.

Yd-dy, s. m.—pl. t. au (yd—ty) A granary.

Yden, s. f. *dim.* (yd) A grain of corn.

Ydfaes, s. m. (yd—maes) A corn field.

Ydfron, s. f.—pl. ydfrain (yd—bran) A rook.

Ydfwyd, s. m. (yd—bwyd) Food made of corn.

Ydfwyd i ddyn, cigfwyd i gwa.

Corn food for man, flesh food for dogs.

A dage.

Tri yphorth dyn a harnat iechyd, hiron, a wywyrr gnew; yd-
fwyd, iechyd, a gnewfwyd.

The three sustenance of man that will cause health, long life-
and clear sense: food made of corn, milk food, and vegetable
food. *Caring ab Gwynllaw.*

Ydgeirch, s. pl. *aggr.* (yd—ceirch) Wild oats.

Ydgist, s. f.—pl. t. iau (yd—cist) A corn bin.

Ydgordd, s. f.—pl. t. au (yd—cordd) Corn-yard.

Ydi, v. (yd) Is; it is, he is, she is; is it, is he,
is she.

Ydig, s. m. *dim.* (yd) Degenerate corn; cockle;
it is also called *gith*.

Ydian, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (yd—llan) A corn-yard.

Ydoedd, v. (yd—oedd) Was. *Ydyw, is.*

Ydwal, s. f.—pl. t. au (yd—gwal) A corn garth.

Ydwyd, v. (wyd) Art, thou art, art thou. *Pwy*
ydwyd? who art thou? Ai Meilgr ydwyd? Art
thou Meilgr?

Ydwyf, v. (wyf) Am; I am; am I. *Ydwyf yma,*
I am here: *a ydwyf? am I?*

Ydych, v. (ych) Ye are, you are; are ye, are you.

Ydynt, v. (ynt) They are; are they. *Dynion yd-*
ynt, they are men: ai dynion ydynt? are they
men?

Bod a chelwydd, nid deuboth ydynt.

Boasting and lying, they are not two things.

A dage.

Ydyd, s. m. (yd—ys) The calendar, or weevil.

Ydyw, v. (yw) Is; it is, he is, she is, when the
particular person is known.

Dyn ni wna ddael neb
Ydyw un a dda wyneb.

A person who will do no good to any body is the one with two
faces. *O. Gwynedd.*

YDD, s. m. r. That is moving before; that is conspicuous. *a.* Forward; conspicuous. It is the article *the*, used in common with *yr*, before nouns with vowel initials, as *y* is before those with consonants; with verbs it assumes an adverbial character; and it is frequently a mere expletive sound. It is used sometimes as a pronoun. It is also a termination of masculine nouns.

Ffordd Llanfagien ydd air i nef.

By the way of Saint Mary Magdalen it is that we must go to heaven. *Adage.*

*O orw i gant yr a gwr;
O ddwy i mi ydd i awr.*

From an acre to a hundred will a man proceed; from two to one it is that the fribble falls. *Iwan Deutywn.*

*Neu rhodder i Ryn, rwyf iolydd, cantrf,
A rhant eiddonydd!
Ac nu rodd oedd well aog ydd.*

Have I not been gifted by Rhun, a chief of celebrity, with district and a hundred line! but one gift was better than them. *Llywarch Hen.*

YF, s. m. r. That is of a flowing or liquid nature; a liquid; a moisture.

Yfawr, a. (yf) Drinkable, capable of being drank

Yfawr, a. (yf) Relating to drinking.

Yfed, v. a. (yf) To drink. *a. m.* A drinking.

Yf dy gawl cyn oero.

Drink thy broth before it cools. *Adage.*

Ar ol yfed eychod aydd.

After drinking there comes thirst. *Adage.*

*Ac os yf un gwas afach
Fw feddwl ei, e fydd iach.*

And if any youth unwell shall drink so as to make him drunk, he will be well. *Iwan ab Gr. Letaf, i'r canwr.*

Yfedgar, a. (yfed) Fond of drinking, or tippling.

Yfedgarwch, s. m. (yfedgar) Fondness for drink.

Yfedr, s. m. (yfed) A drinking habit.

Yfetri, v. a. (yfedr) To drink often; to tipple.

Yfgar, a. (yf) Fond of drink, bibaceous.

Yfgarwch, s. m. (yfgar) Fondness for drink.

Yfiad, s. m. (yf) A drinking; a bibbing.

Yfory, s. m. (mory) To-morrow. *adv.* To-morrow.

Yfu, v. a. (yf) To drink; to imbibe, to suck.

Yfwr, s. m.—pl. yfwyr (yf—gwr) A drinker.

Yfwraig, s. f.—pl. yfwreigedd (yf—gwrraig) A drinking woman.

YFF, s. m. r. A tendency out or from.

Yffi, s. m. (yff) A bit broken off; a particle.

Yfflaw, v. a. (yffi) To break off; to shiver.

Yfflon, s. pl. aggr. (yffi) Fragments; shatters.

Dyna fo yn yfflon man, there it is all to shatters.

Yfflyn, s. m. (yffi) A piece, a shiver.

YG, s. m. r. The state of being open, or void.

Yl, s. m. r. That is pervasive; that is apt to move; a moving agent. It is a termination of a class of words.

Yleni, s. (eleni) The present year. *adv.* This year.

YLL, s. m. r. That tends to part, or to separate.

Yldryd, s. m. (yll—tryd) A vagabond, a stroller.

Yliad, s. m. (yll) A ripping, or a dividing.

Yilt, s. m. (yll) A rip, rent, or parting.

Yllyd, s. m. (yllt) A ripper; an epithet used for a plough.

Yllynedd, s. (llynedd) Last year. *adv.* Last year.

Yllyr, s. m.—pl. i. ion (yll) A mole or want.

YM, s. m. r. That tends to identify; that is identic. It is a particle of very general use in composition. Prefixed to verbs, and verbal nouns, it makes a reflexion of the action on the agent or agents; as, *golchi*, to wash; *ymolchi*, to wash one's self; *sennu*, to chide; *ym-*

sennu, to chide mutually. It is also the pronoun *my*, used for *my* or *ey* in certain forms of construction; and, it is the personal verb, we are.

Am Wyn, ym Crist, wwy ni'n cred!

About Iambe, my Christ, he will not believe us now. *Gau; Gyn.*

Cynghorwr ar wr, yr a'i ayyo gwr;

Cynghorfwyt a' gar wrth si can.

Caru ym myd i'm, a'm ddisple;

Carid a'i byllid i'm at baid;

Car au dda'i dilyn, a'm ddaig;

Carenydd Dofydd beanydd a'm bo!

A counsellor to man, for such as humbly seeks him; my a will not harbour to who loves him. The love of my enemy is a me that shall not condemn me; love with his guidance is as it not fall; the friend whose intercession is sure, may be desired the favour of the Creator be it daily to me!

Meigr ad Gwicken.

Yma, s. m. (ma) Here, this place. *adv.* Here, at this place.

Gwac'at bwy y gubren

A fynaet uffwr

Byth gwedi yma.

Woe to them the crew, who seek for hell ever after the gown. *Iwan ab Gr.*

A cochfygo yma a gorenaf fry.

That coquise here will be crowned above. *Idag.*

Ymachlud, s. m. (achlud) The act of enveloping. *v. a.* To obscure one's self; to obscure mutually; to become obscured.

Ymachludaw, v. a. (ymachlud) To be obscuring, to obscure mutually; to become obscured.

Iosaph a ymachludwr gorff yr Iesu mewn llaw gwa.

Joseph shrouded the body of Jesus in clean linen.

Ymachludawl, a. (ymachlud) Tending to be enveloped or to be obscured.

Ymachludiad, s. m. (ymachlud) A becoming enveloped; a mutually obscuring.

Ymachludd, s. m. (achludd) The act of enveloping. *v. a.* To obscure one's self; to become obscured.

Y mac gwely i'm gelyr,

Llo'r ymachludd ddaidd dyn.

To my foe there is a bed, where the chains of a ymchud are obscured. *M. ab Iwan.*

Ymachladdaw, v. a. (ymachludd) To obscure one's self; mutually to obscure.

Ymachladdawl, a. (ymachludd) Tending to become obscured.

Ymachluddiad, s. m. (ymachludd) A becoming obscured; a mutually obscuring.

Ymachub, s. m. (achub) Self-security. *v. a.* To save one's self, to deliver one's self; to save mutually.

Cyfof, ddrygwae cas, cala laeth bronno mact,

Ymachub a'th giwyfau.

Arise, thou odious wicked chap, get thee milk of me and deliver thyself of thy disorders. *Madog Dafydd.*

Ymachubaw, v. a. (ymachub) To save one's self, to deliver one's self; to save mutually.

Ymachubawl, a. (ymachub) Tending to self preservation; mutually preserving.

Ymachubiad, s. m. (ymachub) A saving one's self; a mutually saving.

Ymachubwr, s. m.—pl. ymachubwyr (ymachub—gwr) One who saves himself; one who mutually saves.

Ymachwyn, s. m. (achwyn) A complaint of one's self; a mutual complaint. *v. a.* To complain of one's self; to complain mutually.

Ymachwyniad, s. m. (ymachwyn) A complaining of one's self; a mutually complaining.

Ymachwynwr, s. m.—pl. ymachwynwyr (ymachwyn—gwr) One who complains of himself; a mutual complainer.

Ymadael, v. a. (gadael) To leave, to forsake; to quit; to depart; to leave mutually.

Ymadaw, v. a. (gadaw) To leave, to forsake; to depart; to elope; mutually to leave.

Llym gyssef ffordd yr ymadwy dyn a'i dda, trwy drall, lledrad, sagtyfarch, llog, adnas, benthys.

Behold the various ways that a person will part with his property, through opposition, theft, trover, hire, pledge, loan.

Welsh Laws.

Ymadawiad, s. m. (ymadaw) A leaving, a forsaking; a departing, egression; elopement.

Ymadawwr, s. m.—pl. ymadawwyr (ymadaw—gwr) One who leaves or forsakes.

Ymadferth, s. m. (adferth) Self-exertion. v. a. To exert one's self; to defend or help one's self.

Ymadferthawl, a. (ymadferth) Self-exerting; tending to mutual aid.

Ymadferthiad, s. m. (ymadferth) Self-exertion; a helping one's self.

Ymadferthu, v. a. (ymadferth) To exert one's self; mutually to aid.

Ymadferthwch, s. m. (ymadferth) A state of self-exertion.

Ymadfyw, s. m. (adfyw) Self-revival. a. To revive one's self; to become revived.

Ymadfywiad, s. m. (ymadfyw) A reviving of one's self; a becoming revived; reviviscence.

Ymadfywiaw, v. a. (ymadfyw) To revive one's self; to become revived, to come to life again.

Ymadgryfiad, s. m. (ymadgryfau) A self-reinvigoration; a becoming strengthened.

Ymadgryfiawl, a. (ymadgryfau) Self-reinvigorating.

Ymadgryfau, v. a. (adgryfau) To strengthen one's self again; to become reinvigorated.

Ymadgyweiriad, s. m. (adgyweiriad) A repairing of one's self; a becoming repaired.

Ymadgyweiriaw, v. a. (adgyweiriaw) To restore one's self to order; to become repaired.

Ymadlenwad, s. m. (adlenwad) A self-replenishing; a becoming replenished.

Ymadlenwawl, a. (adlenwawl) Self-replenishing; tending to become replenished.

Ymadlenwi, v. a. (adlenwi) To replenish one's self; to become replenished.

Ymadnabod, s. m. (adnabod) Self-knowledge; mutual acquaintance. v. a. To know one's self; to become acquainted.

Ymadnewyddawl, a. (adnewyddawl) Self-renovating; tending to become renewed.

Ymadnewyddiad, s. m. (adnewyddiad) Self-renovation; a becoming renewed.

Ymadnewyddu, v. a. (adnewyddu) To renovate one's self; to become renewed.

Ymadolwyn, v. a. (adolwyn) To interest one's self; to entreat earnestly and often.

Ymadrawd, s. m.—pl. ymadroddion (adrawd) Discourse; a sentence or period, in discourse; speech. v. a. To discourse, to talk.

Hob awen dda—

Nie gwyf modd ymadroddion,
No llythren beirau lle bon.

Without a good genius, he knows not the form of sentences, nor the characters of faults where they exist.

I. ab Hywel Sorddawl.

Ymadrawd yw cyfansoddiadau llawen o ddrws ystyf.

A sentence is a collection of a number of words together.

Edeyrn Dafydd Aneur.

Ymadred, s. f. (adred) A self-returning; a return.

Ymadredawl, a. (ymadred) Self-returning.

Ymadredeg, v. a. (ymadred) To return one's self back; mutually to return.

Ymadrediad, s. m. (ymadred) A returning one's self back; a mutually returning.

Ymadroddawl, a. (ymadrawd) Discursive.

Vol. II.

Ymadroddi, v. a. (ymadrawd) To discourse.

Ymadroddiad, s. m. (ymadrawd) A discoursing.

Ymadroddiaeth, s. m. (ymadrawd) Conversation.

Ymadroddiant, s. m. (ymadrawd) Interlocution.

Ymadroddus, a. (ymadrawd) Well-spoken.

Ymadroddwr, s. m.—pl. ymadroddwyr (ymadrawd—gwr) A discourser, an interlocutor.

Ymadwedd, s. m. (adwedd) A self-returning.

I gaeu ragorawl,

Ag arfaeth gwerfawl,

Ammodawl ymadwedd.

To an excellent city, with praise-worthy usage, under promise to a return.

S. Fychan.

Ymadweddawl, a. (ymadwedd) Tending to bring one's self back.

Ymadweddiad, s. m. (ymadwedd) A bringing one's self to a former condition.

Ymadweddu, v. a. (ymadwedd) To bring one's self to a former state.

Ymadwasawl, a. (addasawl) Self-qualifying; mutually fitting.

Ymadwasiad, s. m. (addasiad) A qualifying one's self; a becoming qualified, meet, or proper.

Ymadwasu, v. a. (addasu) To qualify one's self; to qualify mutually.

Ymadwaswr, s. m.—pl. ymadwaswyr (addaswr) One who makes himself fit or meet.

Ymaddaw, v. a. (addaw) To promise mutually; to bind one's self in a promise.

O ddydd i ddyd ymaddaw ag arall am berth, heb dystion yn y lle, nid amod hwan.

If a person should enter into a promise with another for a thing without witnesses in the place, that is not a covenant.

Welsh Laws.

Ymaddawiad, s. m. (ymaddaw) A mutually promising; a binding one's self in a promise.

Ymaelodi, v. a. (aelodi) To make one's self a member; to become a member.

Ymaelodiad, s. m. (aelodiad) A making one's self a member; a becoming a member.

Ymaes, prep. (maes) Without. *adu.* Without.

Ymafael, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gafael) A mutual hold; a wrestle, a struggle. v. a. To lay hold; to wrestle.

Nae ymafael a'i hael hi.

Do not connect thyself with her skirt.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ymafaelgar, a. (ymafael) Apt to lay hold.

Ymafaelgarwch, s. m. (ymafaelgar) Aptness to lay hold mutually.

Ymafaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymafael) A laying hold mutually.

Ymafaelu, v. a. (ymafael) To lay hold; to lay hold mutually, to wrestle.

Ymafaelwr, s. m.—pl. ymafaelwyr (ymafael—gwr) One who lays hold; a wrestler.

Ymafaelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymafael) One who takes hold; a wrestler.

Ymafiwr, s. m.—pl. ymafiwyr (gafwr) One who lays hold; a wrestler.

Ymafyd, s. m. (gafyd) A mutual laying-hold; a wrestle. v. a. To lay mutual hold; to lay hold; to wrestle.

Ymafyd cwmp, to wrestle a fall.

Ymagawr, s. m. (agawr) A becoming open.

Ymagenawl, a. (agenawl) Tending to become

lifted or chapped.

Ymageniad, s. m. (ageniad) A becoming rifted.

Ymagennu, v. a. (agennu) To become rifted.

Ymagorawl, a. (ymagawr) Self-expanding; tend-

ing to become open.

Ymagori, v. a. (ymagawr) To become open or

expanded; to open one's self.

4 I

Ymagoriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ymagawr) A becoming open; an opening of one's self.

Ymagoryd, v. n. (ymagawr) To become open.

Ymagweddi, s. m. (agweddi) Self-conformity; mutual conformity.

Ymagweddawl, a. (ymagwedd) Self-conforming. **Ymagweddiad, s. m. (ymagwedd)** A conforming one's self; a mutually conforming.

Ymagweddu, v. a. (ymagwedd) To conform one's self; to conform mutually.

Ymagweddwr, s. m.—pl. ymagweddwyr (ymagwedd—gwr) One who conforms himself.

Ymaith, adv. (maith) Hence, away. *v. imp.* Hence, avannt, away. be gone. *Dos ymaith, go away.*

*A few ymaith ei fywyd yn ddischaws, marw droes y dawl y mae—
He that throws away his life without cause, dies for the devil.
Adage.*

Ymalw, v. a. (galw) To continue calling; to invoke; to call mutually.

Ymalwad, s. m. (ymalw) A mutual calling.

Ymalltudaw, v. a. (alltudaw) To banish one's self; to become strange.

Ymalltudawl, a. (alltudawl) Self-estranging.

Ymalltudiad, s. m. (alltudiad) A self-estranging; a banishing one's self.

Ymallu, v. n. (gallu) To take to one's self power; to be able. *Od ymell, o dichawn, if he be able.*

Ymalluaw, v. a. (ymallu) To endue one's self with power; to become able or capable.

Ymamlaad, s. m. (amlaad) A self-multiplying.

Ymamlaen, v. a. (amlau) To self-multiply.

Yman, s. m. (man) Here, this place. *adv.* Here.

Ymanafawl, a. (anafawl) Tending to self-harm.

Ymanafiad, s. m. (anafiad) A self-hurting.

Ymanafu, v. n. (anafu) To hurt one's self.

Ymanafyd, v. n. (anafyd) To hurt one's self.

Ymanaws, s. m. (anaws) Self-excitement; mutual excitement. *v. a.* To excite one's self; to excite mutually.

Ymandaw, s. m. (andaw) A keeping one's self in listening or attention; a mutual listening. *v. a.*

To keep one's self listening; to listen mutually.

*Droed a giad, gwladodd ymandaw,
Doeth a choeth, cyfoeth cyfnew.*

*A bold one and a leader, the admiration of countries, wise and
precious, the subject of a kingdom's united prayer.
Llygod Gwr, i Ruff. Maslaur.*

Ymandawliad, s. m. (ymandaw) A keeping one's self in listening; a mutually listening.

Ymanfon, s. m. (anfon) A mutual sending. *v. a.* To send mutually.

*Mynych ymanfon dygn gofion dig
Erof, arien ganwyll rydg.*

*Frequently she commissions severe remembrances of anger on
my account, the splendidly cold laminary of presumption.
Cynddelw.*

Ymanfoniad, s. m. (ymanfon) A mutually sending.

Ymanerch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (anerch) A mutual greeting; congratulation. *v. a.* To congratulate.

*Saethodd o'i gloew-froen gin
Serch ymanerch i mianau.*

*She darted from her constant benighted breast a love-shaft of
congratulation to me. D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Ymanerchawl, a. (ymanerch) Mutually greeting.

Ymanerchi, v. a. (ymanerch) To greet mutually.

Ymanerchiad, s. m. (ymanerch) A mutually greeting.

Ymannog, s. m. (annog) Mutual excitement; self-excitement. *v. a.* To excite one another; to self-excite.

Ymannos, adv. (yman—nos) The night past; the night before the present; the night before last; heretofore.

*Mynwn fy mod ymannos
Yn lori pen Atropos.*

*I could have wished to be the other night cutting of the last
Atropos. Gled y llyp.*

*Lleidir, y mewn ddrin ddrach.
Ymannos fawr: mynab fwrch.*

*A thief, in graceless dotage, the other night I was I cross
off a maid. B. ab Gwilym.*

Ymanosawl, a. (ymanaws) Self-exciting; mutually exciting.

Ymanosiad, s. m. (ymanaws) A self-exciting; mutually urging or exciting.

Ymanrheithiad, s. m. (anrheithiad) Self-spoilation; mutual spoliation.

Ymanrheithlaw, v. a. (anrheithlaw) To self-spoil; to despoil one another.

Ymanrheithlawl, a. (anrheithlawl) Self-despoiling; mutually despoiling.

Ymanurddaw, v. a. (anurddaw) To self-disfigure.

Ymanurddawl, a. (anurddawl) Self-disfiguring.

Ymanurddiad, s. m. (anurddiad) A self-disfiguring.

Ymangerddawl, a. (angerddawl) Tending to put one's self in a passion.

Ymangerddiad, s. m. (angerddiad) A making one's self violent.

Ymangerddu, v. a. (angerddu) To make one's self violent; to become impassioned.

Ymangwanegawl, a. (angwanegawl) Self-augmenting.

Ymangwanegiad, s. m. (angwanegiad) A self-augmenting.

Ymangwanegu, v. a. (angwanegu) To increase one's self.

Ymaraws, s. m. (araws) A bearing with; bearing suffering. *v. a.* To bear with, to endure.

Ymarbed, s. m. (arbed) A self-restraint.

Ymarbedawl, a. (ymarbed) Self-refraining; mutually abstaining.

Ymarbediad, s. m. (ymarbed) A self-refraining; a mutually abstaining.

Ymarbedu, v. a. (ymarbed) To save one's self to abstain; mutually to abstain.

Ymarbedus, a. (ymarbed) Self-restraining.

Ymarbedusaw, v. n. (ymarbedus) To become stemions.

Ymarbod, s. m. (arbod) Self-preparation, introduction; self-manifestation; the state of being interested or concerned. *v. a.* To interest one's self, to be concerned. *Am bod ymarbod amdano? Is there no stirring about it?*

*Daw a foth—yn gyanelluwr a gwaredwr, ac yn breuer a
ymarbod o barth Mab, ac olli odd y rhwymddau, ac i portu
briddolledau.*

*God is to be worshipped, as the upholder and avenger, as a
redeemer in his second interesting of himself with respect to
Son, and all of the virtues, and the appropriate attributes.
Bran.*

Ymarbodawl, a. (ymarbod) Self-preparing.

Ymarbodi, v. a. (ymarbod) To prepare one's self to become concerned or interested.

Ymarbodiad, s. m. (ymarbod) A preparing one's self; a becoming concerned about or interested.

Ymarbodus, a. (ymarbod) Being concerned about.

Ymarbodusaw, v. n. (ymarbodus) To become concerned or interested.

Ymarbodusrwydd, s. m. (ymarbodus) The state of being concerned, or interested.

Ymarbodwr, s. m.—pl. ymarbodwyr (ymarbod—gwr) One who prepares himself; one who interests himself.

Ymarbwyll, s. m.—*pl. t. ion (arbwyl)* A concerting. *v. a.* To be concerting.

Goreu gwallh celfydd ymarbwyll a'i amcan.

The best act of the ingenious is to be concerting with his invention. *Cadwy Idoroth.*

(marbwylliad, s. m. (ymarbwyll) A being concerting or considering.

(marddelw, s. m. (arddelw) A possession; a setting up a claim; a challenge. *v. a.* To make a profession; to set up a claim; to challenge.

*Cael ymarddelw hawdd a hi,
Ymarddelw serch benn creddi.*

Obtaining an easy conversation with her, making profession of love I was for her sake. *D. ab Gwilym, i. Perfedd.*

(marddelwad, s. m. (ymarddelw) A making a claim.

(mardderchafael, s. m. (ardderchafael) A self-exalting. *v. a.* To become exalted.

Gwddi gwybod a Arthur bod a'n ofn eiddo ar bawb, ymardderchafael a'raig ystaws.

After it was known to Arthur that his dread was thus upon every body, he then upbraid himself. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

(mardderchafiad, s. m. (ardderchafiad) Self-exaltation; a becoming uplifted.

(mardderchafu, v. a. (ardderchafu) To uplift one's self; to be self-exalted.

(mardderchafus, a. (ardderchafus) Self-exalting.

(mardderchaw, a. (ardderchaw) Self-exalting.

(mardderchiad, s. (ardderchiad) Self-exaltation.

(mardderchogaw, a. (ardderchogaw) Self-exalting.

(mardderchogi, v. a. (ardderchogi) To self-exalt.

(mardderchu, v. (ardderchu) To exalt one's self.

(marddygwyl, s. m. (arddygwyl) A keeping one's self in expectation. *v. a.* To keep one's self in expectation.

Drydau a'raig ystaws parhau a'r mwy; a dyddiau parhau ar yno, dan ymarddygwyl a'raig ystaws.

They made haste towards the smoke; and approaching towards there, by keeping on the watch from a distance, beheld Dillan Longbeard scorching a wild boar. *B. Cuthbert—Mabington.*

(marddygwylliad, s. m. (ymarddygwyll) A keeping one's self in expectation.

(marddygwyllaw, v. a. (ymarddygwyll) To keep one's self in expectation.

(marddygwyllus, a. (ymarddygwyll) Apt to keep one's self in expectation.

(marfaeth, s. m. (arfaeth) A self-exercising.

v. a. To habituate one's self.

Braa a gaet chwedd yn mhen trath,

Wrth nas gwylynt ymarfaeth:

Nid meddiant ond gwybodfaeth.

A crow did sing her song at the head of the sand, to those who could not habituate themselves: there is no possession like knowledge. *Cadwy Idoroth.*

(marfaethiad, s. m. (ymarfaeth) A self-habituating or inuring.

(marfawd, s. f. (arfawd) A self-arming.

(marfer, s. f.—*pl. t. ion (arfer)* The using of one's self; exercise, practice; habit, custom. *v. a.* To use one's self; to exercise.

(marferawl, a. (ymarfer) Self-exercising.

(marferiad, s. m. (ymarfer) A self-exercising.

(marferu, v. a. (ymarfer) To exercise one's self, to accustom one's self.

(marferwr, s. m.—*pl. ymarferwyr (ymarfer—*

gwr) One who exercises himself.

(marfiad, s. m. (arfiad) A self-arming.

(marfodawl, a. (ymarfawd) Self-arming.

(marfodi, v. a. (ymarfawd) To deal blows mutually.

(marfogi, v. a. (arfogi) To arm one's self; mutu-

ally to arm.

(Ymarfogiad, s. m. (arfogiad) An arming of one's self; a mutually arming.

(Ymarfoll, s. m. (arfoll) A mutual reception; a becoming confederated.

(Ymarfollu, v. a. (ymarfoll) To receive one another; to become mutually connected; to connect one's self; to become confederated.

Ar hyny pawb onaddyt a ymarfollt hyd ar Eneus.

Upon that every one of them collected themselves together unto Eneus. *H. Durod.*

(Ymarfolliad, s. m. (ymarfoll) A mutual reception; a becoming mutually connected; a becoming confederated.

(Ymarfu, v. a. (arfu) To arm one's self.

(Ymarial, s. m. (arial) A self-invigoration.

(Ymarialiad, s. m. (ymarial) A self-invigorating; a becoming lively.

(Ymarialu, v. a. (ymarial) To self-invigorate; to become full of animation.

(Ymarialus, a. (ymarial) Self-invigorating.

(Ymariloes, s. m. (ariloes) A self-emptying. *v. a.*

To empty one's self.

(Ymariloesi, v. a. (ymariloes) To pour out one's self, to empty one's self.

(Ymariloesiad, s. m. (ymariloes) A pouring out or emptying one's self.

(Ymarilwys, s. m. (arilwys) A pouring out one's self. *v.* To empty one's self, to self-empty.

(Ymarilwysawl, a. (ymarilwys) Self-emptying.

(Ymarôd, s. m. (ymarô) A keeping one's self in waiting; a bearing with; mutual forbearance.

(Ymarôwl, a. (ymarô) Keeping one's self in waiting; of a forbearing temper.

(Ymarô, v. a. (arô) To bear with; to forbear.

(Ymarosawl, a. (ymaraws) Apt to be waiting.

(Ymarosol, v. a. (ymaraws) To keep one's self in waiting; to wait mutually.

(Ymarosiad, s. m. (ymaraws) A keeping one's self in waiting; a mutually waiting.

(Ymarôus, a. (ymarô) Long-suffering, patient.

'Bydd ymarôus wrthyf,' be patient with me.

(Ymarôwr, s. m.—*pl. ymarôwyr (ymarô—*

gwr) One who bears with.

(Ymarswyd, s. m. (arswyd) A self-terrifying.

(Ymarswydaw, v. a. (ymarswyd) To terrify one's self, to dread mutually.

(Ymarswydawl, a. (ymarswyd) Self-terrifying.

(Ymarswydiad, s. m. (ymarswyd) A self-terrifying.

(Ymartheithiad, s. m. (arteithiad) A self-torturing.

(Ymartheithiaw, v. a. (arteithiaw) To self-torture.

(Ymartheithiawl, a. (arteithiawl) Self-torturing.

(Ymartheithiwr, s. m.—*pl. ymartheithiwr (arteithiwr)*

One who tortures himself.

(Ymaruthraw, v. a. (aruthraw) To astonish one's self; mutually to astonish.

(Ymaruthrawl, a. (aruthrawl) Tending to amaze one's self.

(Ymaruthriad, s. m. (aruthriad) A making one's self amazed; a mutually astonishing.

(Ymarwain, s. m. (arwain) A self conducting.

v. a. To conduct one's self.

Hafren a—

Ddirwyn afonydd ereill;

Ac fy mor, gwyr ymarwain,

Y rhod—

Several other rivers doth attract; and knowing how to conduct itself, runs to the sea. *S. Fyfe.*

(Ymarwar, s. m. (arwar) A calming one's self; a mutual assuagement. *v. a.* To calm one's self; to assuage one another.

Mai ymarwar Lludd a Lleuwl.

Like the reconciliation of Lludd and Lleuwl. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Ymarwedd, *s. m.* (arwedd) Comportment, demeanour. *v. a.* To demean one's self, to behave.
Ymarweddawl, *a.* (ymarwedd) Self-demeaning.
Ymarweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymarwedd) A demeaning one's self, a behaving; behaviour.
Ymarweddiad da, good behaviour.
Ymarweddu, *v. u.* (ymarwedd) To self-demean.
Ymarweddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ymarweddwyr (ymarwedd—*gwr*) One who demeans himself.
Ymarweiniad, *s. m.* (ymarwain) A conducting or leading one's self.
Ymarweiniaw, *v. a.* (ymarwain) To lead one's self; mutually to lead.
Ymarweiniawl, *a.* (ymarwain) Self-leading.
Ymarwerthu, *v. a.* (arwerthu) To offer one's self to be bought, sold, or redeemed.

Archyf arch i'm Naf,
 Y dewin doethaf,
 Nid ymarwerthaf,
 Heb ei wyrthiaf.

I will implore favour of my Lord, the Divine Being most wise,
 I will not offer to redeem myself, without his miracles.
Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.

Ymaswyn, *s. m.* (aswyn) A self-excusing.

Tarf ierfaith goddath gwaswyn
 T'u'u a thelu a thelwyn wasawr
 A gwr mawr ymaswyn.

Like the violently far-extending tumult of the conflagration of
 spring the tribe with a thick multitude bearing a thick grove of
 spears, and the mighty men mutually pledging.
Cyuddelo, i'r argl. Rhys.

Ymaswynaw, *v. a.* (ymaswyn) To excuse one's self; to plead for one's self.

Ymaswynawl, *a.* (ymaswyn) Self-excusing.
Ymaswyniad, *s. m.* (ymaswyn) A self-excusing.
Ymateb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ateb) A mutual answer.
Ymatebawl, *a.* (ymateb) Mutually answering.
Ymatebiad, *s. m.* (ymateb) A correspondence.
Ymatebu, *v. a.* (ymateb) To answer mutually.
Ymatgno, *s. m.* (ad—cno) A rumination.
Ymatgnod, *s. m.* (ymatgno) A ruminating.
Ymatgnoi, *v. a.* (ymatgno) To ruminate.
Ymatgof, *s. m.* (ad—cof) A self-recollection.
Ymatgofiad, *s. m.* (ymatgof) A self-recollecting.
Ymatgofawl, *v. a.* (ymatgof) To self-recollect.
Ymatgor, *s. m.* (atgor) A self-return. *v. a.* To return one's self.

Lia Prydala yn ymatgor.

The army of Britain returning itself back. *Cyuddelo.*

Ymatgorawl, *a.* (ymatgor) A self-returning.
Ymatgudd, *s. m.* (ad—cudd) A self-revealing.
Ymatguddiad, *s. m.* (ymatgudd) A self-revealing.
Ymatguddiaw, *v. a.* (ymatgudd) To self-reveal.
Ymatguddiawl, *a.* (ymatgudd) Self-revealing.
Ymattreg, *s. f.* (attreg) A self-stopping; a mutual stop or demur.
Ymattregawl, *a.* (ymattreg) Self-stopping; mutually stopping.
Ymattregiad, *s. m.* (ymattreg) A self-stopping; a demurring with one's self; a mutually stopping.
Ymattregu, *v. a.* (ymattreg) To stop one's self; to stop one another; to demur mutually.
Ymattal, *s. m.* (attal) Self-restraint; continence. *v. a.* To restrain one's self; to live in abstinence, to contain one's self.
Ymattalgar, *a.* (ymattal) Self-restraining.
Ymattaliad, *s. m.* (ymattal) A self-restraining.
Ymattalrwydd, *s. m.* (ymattal) Abstemiousness.
Ymattalus, *a.* (ymattal) Self-restraining.
Ymawyddiad, *s. m.* (awyddiad) A filling one's self with desire.
Ymawyddu, *v. a.* (awyddu) To fill one's self with avidity or desire.
Ymbaffiad, *s. m.* (paffiad) A mutually boxing.

Ymbaffiaw, *v. a.* (paffiaw) To box mutually.
Ymbaffiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ymbaffiawyr (paffiwr) One who uses himself to boxing; a boxer.
Ymbaid, *a.* (paid) Self-refraining.
Ymbalfaliad, *s. m.* (palfaliad) A groping.
Ymbalfalu, *v. a.* (palfalu) To reach one's limbs in every direction; to grope out one's way.
Ymbalfalwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ymbalfalwyr (palfalwr) One who gropes his way.
Ymbalfust, *v. a.* (ymbalf—fust) To encounter.
Gorfof ymbalfust a gofalu, obliged to strive and economize.

Ymball, *s. m.* (pall) A self-failure.
Ymballu, *v. a.* (ymball) To fall into error.
Ymbarchawl, *a.* (parchawl) Self-respecting.
Ymbarchiad, *s. m.* (parchiad) A self-respecting; a mutually respecting.
Ymbarchu, *v. a.* (parchu) To respect one's self; to respect mutually.
Ymbarotod, *s. m.* (parotod) A self-preparing.
Ymbarotodawl, *a.* (parotodawl) Self-preparing.
Ymbarotöi, *v. a.* (parotöi) To prepare one's self.

Deuparth taith ymbarotöi.

Two parts of a journey is to prepare one's self. *Ab.*
 Ymbarotöi i gyhwedd adfyd yw y ffordd mawr at hanes.
 To prepare one's self to meet adversity is the narrow way to happiness. *Mac.*

Ymbawr, *s. m.* (pawr) The eating of pasture.
Ymbedawl, *a.* (pedawl) Being using one's feet, being ranged in order of battle.
Ymbediad, *s. m.* (pediad) A taking to one's feet, a ranging in order of battle.
Ymbedu, *v. a.* (pedu) To take to one's feet, to make use of the feet.

Gwedi derfod y Prydeiniaid o'r parh arall gwyddu am ynt ac ymbada, nid ammodrnt o pob parh newidus agos ddynodau.

After the Britons on the other part had finished eating of the selves and putting themselves in array, they did not return to every side with exchanging deadly blows. *Gr. ab. 4. 10.*

Ymbeidiad, *s. m.* (peidiad) A making one's self to cease; a desisting.

Ymbeidiaw, *v. a.* (peidiaw) To abstain, to desist.
Ymbeidiawl, *a.* (peidiawl) Abstaining, desisting.
Ymbellâd, *s. m.* (pellâd) A rendering one's self distant or far removed.

Ymbellâwl, *a.* (pellâwl) Tending to render one's self distant.

Ymbellâu, *v. a.* (pellâu) To render one's self distant; to be far removed.

Ymbenbleth, *s. m.* (penbleth) The distraction of one's own head.

Ymbenblethiad, *s. m.* (ymbenbleth) A distraction of one's head.

Ymbenblethu, *v. a.* (ymbenbleth) To distract one's head.

Ymbennoethi, *v. a.* (pennoethi) To make one's head bare.

Ymbennoethiad, *s. m.* (pennoethiad) A making one's head bare.

Ymbesgi, *v. a.* (peagi) To fatten one's self.

Ymbesgiad, *s. m.* (peagiad) A fattening one's self.

Ymbil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pil) An entreaty, a petition. *v. a.* To entreat, to implore, to crave.

Ymbiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymbil) An imploring.

Ymbiliaw, *v. a.* (ymbil) To implore, to crave.

Ymbiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ymbiliwyr (ymbil—*gwr*) An implorer.

Ymbinciad, *s. m.* (pinciad) A trimming or mending one's self.

Ymbinciaw, *v. a.* (pinciaw) To trim one's self. *'Hi a ymbinciaw yn wych iawn'*, she arrayed herself very finely.

Ymbliciawl, a. (pinciawl) Self-smartening.
Ymbinciwr, s. m.—pl. ymbinciwyr (pinciws) One who smartens himself.
Ymblaid, s. f.—pl. ymbleiddia (plaid) A faction.

*Tyn yr oes o llin yr ffa echryswl
 A chroenion ymbleiddia.*

*Deliver the age from beneath a horrid yoke and adverse factions.
 D. Thomas.*

Ymbleidgar, a. (ymblaid) Apt to be factious.
Ymbleidgarwch, s. m. (ymbleidgar) Factionness.
Ymbleidiad, s. m. (ymblaid) An attaching one's self to a party or faction.
Ymbleidiaw, v. a. (ymblaid) To attach one's self to a party, to join a faction.
Ymbleidiawl, a. (ymblaid) Apt to join one's self to a party.
Ymbleidiwr, s. m. (ymblaid—gwr) One who attaches himself to a party.
Ymblethawl, a. (plethawl) Self-entwining.
Ymblethiad, s. m. (plethiad) A self-entwining.
Ymblethu, v. a. (plethu) To self-entwine.
Ymbluad, s. m. (pluad) A feathering itself.
Ymbluaw, v. a. (pluaw) To plume one's self.
Ymbluawl, a. (pluawl) Self-depluming.
Ymbluafaw, v. a. (pluafaw) To self-feather.

*Mynag oes, minhwyr ydyd,
 I ble'r ai, ymbluaw'r wyd!*

*Say bird, for thou art endowed with utterance, where art thou going, as thou art adjusting thy feathers?
 D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffydd.*

Ymbluawl, a. (pluawl) Self-feathering.
Ymblygawl, a. (plygawl) Self-bending.
Ymblygiad, s. m. (plygiad) A self-bending.
Ymblygu, v. a. (plygu) To bend one's self.
Ymblyfaw, v. a. (plyfaw) To attach one's self to a parish.
Ymblyfiad, s. m. (plyfiad) An attaching one's self to a parish.
Ymboenawl, a. (poenawl) Pains-taking.
Ymboeni, v. a. (poeni) To pain one's self.
Ymboerawl, a. (poerawl) Self-bespawling.
Ymboeri, v. a. (poeri) To bespawl one's self.
Ymboethawl, a. (poethawl) Self-heating.
Ymboethi, v. a. (poethi) To heat one's self.
Ymboethiad, s. m. (poethiad) A self-heating.
Ymborth, s. m. (porth) Sustenance, support.

Ymborth awyrodde yr awr ac arllan.

The sustenance of iniquity are gold and silver. Adage.

Ymborthawl, a. (ymborth) Sustaining, supporting; alimentary.
Ymborthedig, a. (ymborth) Self-supported.
Ymborthi, v. a. (ymborth) To sustain one's self; to bear or carry one's self; to feed one's self; to feed.

Mair mad ymborthes ei hethlogi.

Mary well did make herself to bear her progeny. Meilyr.

Ar orwyddaw berth yd ymborthaf.

On splendid cavalcade I will be conveyed. Llywelyn Fardd.

A ddycio y god ymborthod o honi.

Who bears the bag let him feed himself out of it. Adage.

Ymborthiad, s. m. (ymborth) A sustaining one's self; a bearing one's self.
Ymborthianna, v. a. (ymborthiant) To seek self-support; to seek mutual support; to supply one another; to traffick.
Ymborthiannawl, a. (ymborthiant) Tending to self-support; mutually supporting.
Ymborthiannu, v. a. (ymborthiant) To afford self-support; to afford mutual support.

Ymborthiannus, a. (ymborthiant) Tending to self-support; tending to mutual support.

Ymborthiant, s. m. (ymborth) Self-supportation; mutual supportation.

Ymborthwr, s. m.—pl. ymborthwyr (ymborth—gwr) One who supports himself; a mutual supporter.

Ymbrawf, s. m. (pawf) A putting one's self to trial; experience; trial, essay; contest.

Am ddodolion a brinahan beirdd Ynye Prydain, mi a lewy ymroddais i'r ymbrawf a allwn i rywfaingo i'w.

*With respect to the customs and privileges of the bards of the Isle of Britain, I gave myself entirely to the trial whether I could afford some degree of benefit.
 Ed. Dafydd.*

Ymbrestledd, s. m. (prestledd) The habit of giving mutual repartees.

Ymbrestliad, s. m. (prestliad) A mutually giving repartees.

Ymbrestlu, v. a. (prestlu) To repartee mutually.

Ymbriodawl, a. (priodawl) Tending mutually to marriage.

Ymbriodi, v. a. (priodi) To marry one's self; to become married, to intermarry.

Ymbrofawl, a. (ymbrawf) Self-trying.

Ymbrofedig, a. (ymbrawf) Being self-trying; being mutually tried.

Ymbrofi, v. a. (ymbrawf) To try together; to encounter; to vie; to try one's self; to experience.

Nichawen—

Eidyr gwarth a gwrthryn wrth ymbrofi.

*They obtained nothing but disgrace and repulse to contesting.
 Ll. F. Mech.*

Trefred i bryfed, lle yd ymbrofi

True cool ysgol ogar boethiaa.

*The habitation of reptiles, where they will experience a full course of ascent of a divided region of heat.
 Canadyn.*

Dydd prawf yn y difallth; yn y lle yr ymbrofyd eich tadon.

*The day of trial in the wilderness; in the place where your fathers entered into temptation.
 D. Dafydd.*

Ymbrofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymbrawf) A mutually trying; a contesting; a trying one's self; an experiencing.

Ymbrofwr, s. m.—pl. ymbrofwyr (ymbrawf—gwr) One who mutually tries; a contesteer; one who tries himself.

Ymbryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pryd) The using of one's self to seasons; a fast.

Ymbrydiad, s. m. (ymbryd) A using one's self to seasons; a fasting.

Ymbrydiaw, v. a. (ymbryd) To use one's self to stated times or seasons; to observe seasons; to fast.

Ymbrydiawl, a. (ymbryd) Apt to use one's self to seasons; fasting.

Ymbrydiwr, s. m.—pl. ymbrydiwyr (ymbryd—gwr) One who observeth seasons; a faster.

Ymbryn, s. m. (pryn) Self-redemption.

Ymbrynsawl, a. (ymbryn) Self-redeeming.

Ymbryniad, s. m. (ymbryn) A self-redeeming.

Ymbrynu, v. a. (ymbryn) To redeem one's self.

Oe amddiffynwr a oddiwedd—cofder of trwy garchar, nes ymbrynu.

If it be the defendant who is cast, let him be punished by imprisonment, or let him redeem himself. Deddfund Rhuddlen.

Ymbrynwyr, s. m.—pl. ymbrynwyr (ymbryn—gwr) One who redeems himself.

Ymbrysuraw, v. a. (prysuraw) To self-hasten.

Ymbrysurawl, a. (prysurawl) Self-hastening.

Ymbrysurdeb, s. m. (prysurdeb) A self-hastening.

Ymbrysiad, s. m. (prysiad) A hastening one's self.

Ymbrysurwr, s. m.—pl. ymbrysurwyr (prysurwr) One who hasteneth himself.

Ymbaraw, v. a. (puraw) To purify one's self.

Ebal anghu, Tu draw i'r wal o'rh ol y mae y parden; caeys yn dy fywyd y dyfaint ymbaraw.

Said a death, On the other side of the wall behind thee is the purgatory; for in thy life time thou shouldst purify thyself.

Elia Wyn, B. Cwg.

Ymbarawl, a. (parawl) Self-purifying.

Ymburiad, s. m. (purad) A self-purification.

Ymbarwr, s. m.—pl. ymbarwyr (parwr) One who purifies himself.

Ymbwyad, s. m. (pwyad) A self-buffeting.

*Dy gyfoeth pennoeth, poen ymbwyad,
A goiliad, i drala, drucoldi dygiad.*

Thy property, the infliction to one's self of pain, nightly I have lost, to rapine, the stroller's crime. Treachery Drydydd Mawr.

Ymbwyaw, v. a. (pwyaw) To buffet one's self.

Ymbwyawl, a. (pwyawl) Self-buffeting.

Ymbwyll, s. m.—pl. f. ion (pwyll) Consideration, concern.

Addysg ffol ei ymbrawf; addysg doeth ei ymbwyll.

The instruction of the fool his experience; the instruction of the wise his consideration.

Adage.

Daw Ysbryd Ghan a folir—am rin darwedd i fywyd—a fwydd ddifffant yn mhob ymbwyll yn Nghrist Iesu.

God the Holy Spirit is to be praised, for his leading us into life and soaring faith in every concern in Christ Jesus.

Barddas.

Ymbwyllaw, v. a. (ymbwyll) To consider with one's self; to have consideration; to be concerned.

Ymbwyllgar, a. (ymbwyll) Considerate, rational.

Ymbwylliad, s. m. (ymbwyll) A considering with one's self; a concerning one's self.

Ymbwyllus, a. (ymbwyll) Apt to reason with one's self; considerate.

Ymbwyllwr, s. m. (ymbwyll—gwr) One who considereth with himself.

Ymbwyth, s. m. (pwyth) Self-exertion.

Ymbwythaw, v. a. (ymbwyth) To exert one's self; to vie mutually.

*Am bethau teg ymbwythaw;
Am gig bydd, a maeu cwn.*

For fair things we will mutually strive; for the flesh of the stag, and the rearing of dogs.

Ll Saunders.

Ymbwythawl, a. (ymbwyth) Self-exerting; mutually vying.

Ymbwythiad, s. m.—pl. f. an (ymbwyth) An exerting of one's self; a mutual competition.

Ymbwys, s. m. (pwys) A self-pressure.

Ymbwysaw, v. a. (ymbwys) To weigh one's self; to cause one's self to weigh or incline; to press mutually.

Ymbwysawl, a. (ymbwys) Self-pressing; mutually pressing.

Ymbwysiad, s. m. (ymbwys) A weighing one's self; a self-pressing; a mutually pressing.

Ymbyd, s. m. (pyd) A self-danger.

Ymbydiad, s. m. (ymbyd) A self-endangering.

Ymbydiaw, v. a. (ymbyd) To endanger one's self.

Ymbydiawl, a. (ymbyd) Self-endangering.

Ymbydiwr, s. m.—pl. ymbydiwyr (ymbyd—gwr) One who endangers himself.

Ymbyliad, s. m. (pyliad) A self-blunting.

Ymbylu, v. a. (pylu) To become self-blunted.

Ymchwaen, s. f. (chwaen) A self-yielding to chance.

Ymchwaenawl, a. (ymchwaen) Tending to yield one's self to chance.

Ymchwaeniad, s. m. (ymchwaen) A consigning one's self to chance.

Ymchwaenn, v. a. (ymchwaen) To consign one's self to chance.

Ymchwal, s. f. (chwal) A spread of one's self.

Ymchwaliad, s. m.—pl. f. an (ymchwal) A self-spreading; a self-dispersion.

Ymchwalu, v. a. (ymchwal) To spread one's self.

Ymchwalwr, s. m.—pl. ymchwalwyr (ymchwal—gwr) One who spreads himself.

Ymchwant, s. m. (chwant) That yields to lust.

Ymchwanta, v. a. (ymchwant) To yield one's self to lust or desire.

Ymchwantiad, s. m. (ymchwant) A self-yielding to lust, a giving one's self to covet.

Ymchwediaw, v. (chwediaw) To chat together.

Ymchwediaw, s. m. (chwediaw) Confabulation.

Ymchwediawaw, v. a. (chwediawaw) To chat together.

Ymchwediawawl, a. (chwediaw) Confabulatory.

Ymchwediad, s. m. (chwediad) A confabulation.

Ymchwediaw, v. a. (chwediaw) To confabulate, to chat together.

Ymchwediwr, s. m.—pl. ymchwediwyr (chwediwr) A confabulator.

Ymchweiliad, s. m.—pl. ymchweiliad (ymchwal) One that returns or causes a return.

*Daeth cyffwrdd gwr chwyra ei ymchweiliad;
Ymchweiliad trosglad, trwm ei godon!*

The bones of a hero of rapid reversals are come: the cause of the return of the heavy battle, and the recollection of his.

Dr. Beufra, i Llysoedd III.

Ymchwel, s. f. (chwel) A return; a reverse.

Ymchweladwy, a. (ymchwel) Reversible.

Ymchweledig, a. (ymchwel) Reversed.

Ymchweledigaeth, s. m. (ymchwel) Conversion.

Ymchweiliad, s. m.—pl. f. an (ymchwel) Conversion.

Ymchwelwr, s. m.—pl. ymchwelwyr (ymchwel—gwr) One who returns, a reverter; a converter.

Ymchwelyd, v. a. (ymchwel) To return, to revert; to convert; to turn upside down, to overturn.

Ymchwelyd, v. a. (ymchwel) To return, to revert; to convert; to turn upside down, to overturn.

Ymchwelyd, v. a. (ymchwel) To return, to revert; to convert; to turn upside down, to overturn.

*Pwybydd a fydd yn llwyr gwybod brisioedd y ffrwyd i'r
cedid o' cyfwrddiaid Dyfawd Mochmad, y rhai a ymchweiliad
das o Gymraeg yn Lladin.*

*Whoever would completely know the privileges of their rank
let him procure the laws of Dyfawd Mochmad, the which also
translated out of Welsh into Latin.*

Dr. ab Idris.

Ymchwerwad, s. m. (chwerwad) An embittering one's self; a mutually exasperating.

Ymchwerwl, v. a. (chwerwl) To self-embitter; to become exasperated; mutually to exasperate.

Ymchwiliad, s. m. (chwiliad) A self-searching.

Ymchwiliaw, v. a. (chwiliaw) To search one's self.

Ymchwiliad, v. a. (chwiliad) To self-scrutinize.

Ymchwiliwr, s. m.—pl. ymchwiliwyr (chwiliwr) One who searches himself.

Ymchwlydd, s. m. (chwlydd) A swelling of one's self.

*Tri pheth mawr o ymchwlydd ymberth ar wad: gwl, hwn, i
rhyfelwr.*

*Three things great with self-swelling by feeding on t-m. i
leech, a tike, and a warrior.*

Llan.

Ymchwlyddaw, v. a. (ymchwlydd) To self-swell.

Ymchwlyddawl, a. (ymchwlydd) Self-swelling.

Ymchwlyddedig, a. (ymchwlydd) Self-inflated.

*Both or dawed o honysat alon, ag ymchwlyddedig chwaen
odd, a dderbyddwn ni bywat ar mwyd byny!*

*What, if they should come to us, with the purpose even of
vanity, shall we receive them in consideration of us?*

Rev. Owen.

Ymchwlyddiad, s. m. (ymchwlydd) A self-puffing.

Ymchwlyth, s. m. (chwlyth) A self-blowing.

Ymchwlythiad, s. m. (ymchwlyth) Self-inflation.

Ymda, v. a. (ta) To be walking about.

Or ymda gwrdd ei hennu—

If a woman perambulates by herself.

W. d. Llan.

Ymdaeliad, *s. m.* (*taeliad*) A self-trimming.
Ymdaelu, *v. a.* (*taelu*) To trim one's self.
Ymdaelusaw, *v. a.* (*taelusaw*) To make one's self tidy; to trim one's self.
Ymdaelusiad, *s. m.* (*taelusiad*) A making one's self tidy.
Ymdaeluswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymdaeluswyr* (*taeluswr*) One who makes himself tidy.
Ymdaenawl, *a.* (*taenawl*) Self-expanding.
Ymdaeniad, *s. m.* (*taeniad*) Self-expansion.
Ymdaenu, *v. a.* (*taenu*) To expand one's self.
Ymdaenwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymdaenwyr* (*taenwr*) One who expands or spreads himself.
Ymdaerawl, *a.* (*taerawl*) Mutually disputing.
Ymdaeriad, *s. m.* (*taeriad*) A mutually disputing.
Ymdaeru, *v. a.* (*taeru*) To dispute together.

O ymdaeru! ymdaeru, o chrisu! i arfyn.

*From mutual dispute to mutual blows, from words to arms.
 Elio Wyn, R. Gwy.*

Ymdaerwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymdaerwyr* (*taerwr*) One given to disputation; a disputer.
Ymdafliad, *s. m.* (*tafliad*) A throwing one's self; a mutually throwing.
Ymdafnu, *v. a.* (*tafnu*) To throw one's self; to throw mutually. *Ymdafnu* *eg ofalus dar*, to throw at one another with iron balls, a kind of ancient game.
Ymdafodi, *s. m.* (*tafodi*) A wrangling. *v. a.* To wrangle together.

*Tafoddi ni chad ni yd,
 Gwneithi dyd ymdafodi,
 Nid byrr iu iawod dirididi.*

*A tongue that doth not conceal its energy, the worst of acquiescence is contention, it will not be long but it will easily do mischief.
 Ceryn ab Gwynllan.*

Ymdafodiad, *s. m.* (*tafodiad*) A wrangling together.
Ymdafodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymdafodwyr* (*tafodwr*) One given to wrangling.
Ymdagelliad, *s. m.* (*tagelliad*) A forming to one's self a double chin; a bridling up one's self.
Ymdagellu, *v. a.* (*tagellu*) To bridle up one's chin.
Ymdaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* *ymdeithian* (*taith*) A journey. *v. a.* To journey, to travel; to go, to walk.

Y barddonia a'r gwyf wrth gerd a sym ar ymdaith i giera, o dy leuyn ab Gurgant i dy Rhys fab Tudyr: a Rhys a oedd hael wrthynt.

*The bard and the musician went on a journey to exercise minstrelsy, from the house of Iestyn son of Gurgant to the house of Rhys son of Tudyr: and Rhys was liberal to them.
 Cerddau o Len Cornu.*

Ymdalpu, *v. a.* (*talpu*) To clod together.
Ymdan, *s. m.* (*tan*) A self-spreading. *v. a.* To spread one's self; to mount a horse.
Ymdanawl, *a.* (*ymdan*) Self-spreading.
Ymdaniad, *s. m.* (*ymdan*) A self-spreading.
Ymdanu, *v. a.* (*ymdan*) To spread one's self.
Ymdanc, *s. m.* (*tanac*) Mutual peace or amity.
Ymdaraw, *v. a.* (*taraw*) To strike mutually; to keep striking, or warding off blows; to fight it out, or to shift for one's self. *Pa fodd yr wyf yn ymdaraw?* How dost thou battle it out: How goes it with thee? *Mi ymdarawaf yn lew*, I shall get through very well.

Post weloch chi'r dert yn ymdaraw!

See you not the oak striking together?

Cyddfelen.

Nid oedd farchwng, er ei gryfed, a foddol ymdaraw neu yndrech ag ef.

There was not a knight, let him be ever so strong, who would dare to combat or to contend with him.

H. Bow—Maltington.

Ymdarawiad, *s. m.* (*ymdaraw*) A striking mutually; a warding off blows; a combating; a shifting for one's self.

Ymdarawu, *a.* (*ymdaraw*) Notable in shifting for one's self.

Ymdawdd, *s. m.* (*taudd*) A self-dissolving.
Ymdaweliad, *s. m.* (*taweliad*) A self-assuaging.
Ymdawelu, *v. a.* (*tawelu*) To calm one's self; to grow calm; to recover from passion.
Ymdawr, *s. m.* (*traw*) The being concerned.

North petards of ymdawr.

The strength of the patron of a family in his ancient arms.

Ceryn Ddaeth.

Ymdecad, *s. m.* (*ymdecân*) A making one's self fair; a self-beautifying.

Ymdecâwl, *a.* (*ymdecân*) Tending to make one's self fair.

Ymdecân, *v. a.* (*tecan*) To self-beautify.

Ymdebygiad, *s. m.* (*tebygiad*) A making one's self similar.

Ymdebygu, *v. a.* (*tebygu*) To make one's self like.

Howe tri pheth yd ymdebygu dyn i Ddew: cyflawder, gwybodaeth, a thogaredd.

*In three things man doth make himself like God; righteousness, knowledge, and mercy.
 Ceryn ab Gwynllan.*

Ymdeg, *s. m.* (*tag*) A self-adorning. *a.* Of native fairness.

Nid y gallant ymdeg.

Like the flower of native beauty.

Adage.

Ymdeimlaw, *v. a.* (*teimlaw*) To feel one's self.

Ymdeimliad, *s. m.* (*teimliad*) A self-feeling.

Ymdeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *f. an* (*ymdaith*) A travelling

Ymdeithiaw, *v. a.* (*ymdaith*) To travel, to journey

Ymdeithiawg, *a.* (*ymdaith*) Travelling, journeying

Ymdeithiawl, *a.* (*ymdaith*) Travelling, journeying.

Ymdeithig, *a.* (*ymdaith*) Ready for travelling.

Llithedig on hection, ymdeithig on hafeyn.

Gwlad welys forgotten.

Threw out their sails, ready for journeying their rein, the borders of a ravaging country.

Taliesin.

Ymdeithigrwydd, *s. m.* (*ymdeithig*) Aptness for travelling.

Ymdeithiocad, *s. m.* (*ymdeithiawg*) A preparing one's self for travelling; a becoming wayfaring.

Ymdeithiocâwl, *a.* (*ymdeithiawg*) Tending to become wayfaring.

Ymdeithiocân, *v. a.* (*ymdeithiawg*) To prepare one's self for travelling; to become wayfaring.

Ymdeithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymdeithiawyr* (*ymdaith—gwr*) A traveller, a sojourner.

Ymdeithwastad, *a.* (*ymdaith—gwastad*) Of an even pace.

Ymdeithydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *f. ion* (*ymdaith*) A traveller, a sojourner.

Ymdeneniad, *s. m.* (*ymdeneuân*) A self-attenuation; a self-rarefying.

Ymdenenâwl, *a.* (*ymdeneuân*) Self-rarefying.

Ymdeneuân, *v. a.* (*teneuân*) To self-attenuate; to self-rarefy.

Ymderfyniad, *s. m.* (*terfyniad*) A mutually limiting; a self-limiting.

Ymderfynu, *v. a.* (*terfynu*) To limit mutually; to fix a limit to one's self.

Ymderfysgawl, *a.* (*terfysgawl*) Apt to put one's self in a tumult; mutually tumultuous.

Ymderfysgiad, *s. m.* (*terfysgiad*) A putting one's self in a tumult; a becoming agitated; a raising a tumult together.

Ymderfysgu, *v. a.* (*terfysgu*) To put one's self in a tumult; to raise a tumult together.

Ymderiad, *s. m.* (*teriad*) A self-purifying.

Ymdern, *v. a.* (*teru*) To self-purify.

Ymdesach, *s. m.* (*tesach*) A wanton dalliance. *v. a.* To give up one's self to wantonness.

Ymdeuad, s. m. (tesiad) A basking one's self in the sun.

Ymdeu, v. a. (tesu) To bask one's self in the sun.
Ymdeuad, s. m. (tewad) A making one's self thick; a mutually thickening.

Ymdeuawl, a. (tewawl) Self-thickening.

Ymdeuau, v. a. (tewau) To self-thicken.

Ymdiraw, v. a. (tiraw) To stretch out one's self; to bask one's self; to enjoy one's self.

*Mac deu-wre ym i'm diru,
Ei goed o'r glyn gyda'r glo.*

There are two warmths for me to bask myself, his wood from the dingle with the coal.

Guto y Glyn.

Ymdirioni, v. a. (tirioni) To make one's self pleasing; to become pleasing; to become mutually pleasing.

*With ym mron, drwy 'mdirioni,
Yn fy mywyd an a mi.*

Close at my breast, by becoming mutually pleasing, through my life one with me.

Edm. Pry.

Ymdirioniad, s. m. (tirioniad) A becoming mutually pleasing.

Ymdlysiad, s. m. (tlysiad) A self-beautifying.

Ymdlysu, v. a. (tlysu) To make one's self smart or pretty; to smug one's self up.

Ymdo, s. m. (to) A self-covering, a self-sheltering.

Ymdoad, s. m. (ymdo) A covering one's self.

Ymdoddawl, a. (ymdawdd) Self-dissolving.

Ymdoddi, v. a. (ymdawdd) To self-dissolve.

Ymdoddiad, s. m. (ymdawdd) To self-dissolve.

Ymdol, v. a. (ymdo) To cover one's self.

Ymdolciad, s. m. (tolciad) A self-butting, or self-punching; a mutually butting.

Ymdolciaw, v. a. (tolciaw) To punch one's self; to butt one another.

Ymdoliad, s. m. (toliad) A becoming more sparing of one's self.

Ymdoliaw, v. a. (toliaw) To be more sparing of one's self; to spare one's self.

*Cenawon Cymru
Cuniad a'i deffry
Cenedl a'i dyfr
Nid ymdolia.*

The wheelp of the Welsh are leaders who will rescue him, a generation that claims him, he will not reserve himself.

D. Bn/rae, i Llywelyn III.

Ymdomi, v. a. (toml) To bemire one's self.

Ymdomiad, s. m. (tomiad) A self-bemiring.

Ymdon, s. f. (ton) A self-breaking in waves.

*Dar a dyfwr ar dir pen gallu
Oer ymdon mor Hafren:
Gwas wr na bai digon hen!*

An oak did grow on the land on the cliff top by the self-spraying of the Severn sea: woe to the man that he should not be old enough.

Robert T. Normand.

Ymdoni, v. a. (ymdon) To break out in waves.

Ymdoniad, s. m. (ymdon) A breaking out in waves.

Ymdorchawl, a. (torchawl) To self-roll or coil.

Ymdorchi, v. a. (torchi) To roll one's self; to self-coil; to become entwined.

Ymdorchiad, s. m. (torchiad) A self-coiling.

Ymdordain, s. m. (tordain) A lolling. v. a. To loll, to stretch one's self along.

Ymdordynawl, a. (tordynawl) Self-gorging.

Ymdordyniad, s. m. (tordyniad) A gorging.

Ymdordynu, v. a. (tordynu) To self gorge.

Ymdorf, s. f. (torf) A thronging together.

Ymdorfawl, a. (ymdorf) Mutually thronging.

Ymdorfiad, s. m. (ymdorf) A jointly thronging.

Ymdorfu, v. a. (ymdorf) To throng mutually.

Ymdorfynygiad, s. m. (torfynygiad) A breaking one's neck; a throwing one's self headlong; a prostrating one's self.

Ymdorfynygiu, v. a. (torfynygiu) To break one's own neck; a throwing one's self headlong; a prostrating one's self.

Ar y byleuau a'r pyrrh ydd ymdorfynygiu i gyfarw rwy.

On the battlements and the gates they had pressed of themselves to make a salutation.

H. Geraint—Mabynog.

Ymdori, v. a. (tôri) To be cutting one's self.

Nid ymdorir, ac nid ymfocir drostyt.

Men shall not cut themselves, and shall not make themselves bald for them.

Ymdoriad, s. m. (tôriad) To break one's self; to self-break; to become bursted; disruption.

Ymdorlwythaw, v. a. (torlwythaw) To self-gorge.

Ymdorlwythant â bwyd a diawl, ac yno perthol a thrasau.

They glut themselves, with victuals and drink, and thereby satisfy their lusts.

R. Fychan, Ym Ddewid.

Ymdorlwythawl, a. (torlwythawl) Self-gorging.

Ymdorlwythiad, s. m. (torlwythiad) A self-gorging.

Ymdrafael, s. f. (trafael) A mutual tolling.

*Gwaseth draff gwyar uch Traffwng Eibol,
Pan fo ymdrafael dros ac ordwyr.*

He caused a vast torrent of gore above Traffwng Eibol, the mutual tolling bold and luminous took place.

E. de M. Rhod.

Ymdrafaeliad, s. m. (ymdrafael) A mutually tolling.

Ymdrafawd, s. f. (trafawd) A mutual stirring; a bustling of one's self.

Ymdrafodawl, a. (ymdrafawd) Mutually stirring or bustling; self-bustling.

Ymdrafodi, v. a. (ymdrafawd) To make a mutual stir; to strive together; to conflict.

*Does' pryd hwn yr addwys!
Drwy fodw yn ymdrafodi.*

Yesterday at this time I was through marches hurrying one another.

Llanid.

Ymdrafodiad, s. m. (ymdrafawd) A making a mutual stir; a striving together, a hurrying of one's self.

Ymdrafodwr, s. m.—pl. ymdrafodwyr (ymdrafawd—gwr) A mutual stirrer; a self-burster.

Ymdraferth, s. f.—pl. t. ion (traferth) A self-bustling.

Ymdrafferthawl, a. (ymdrafferth) Self-bustling.

Ymdrafferthiad, s. m. (ymdrafferth) A busy one's self.

Ymdrafferthu, v. a. (ymdrafferth) To busy one's self; mutually to bustle.

Ymdrafferthus, a. (ymdrafferth) Self-busy.

Ymdrafferthwr, s. m. (ymdrafferth—gwr) One who is full of bustle.

Ymdraffnll, s. m. (traffnll) A self-bustling.

Ymdraffulliad, s. m. (ymdraffall) A mutual bustling; a busy one's self.

Ymdraffullaw, v. a. (ymdraffall) To keep one's self in a bustle; to bustle mutually.

Ymdraffullwr, s. m.—pl. ymdraffullwyr (ymdraffall—gwr) One who bustles greatly.

Ymdraigl, s. f. (traigl) A mutual turn; a returning.

Ymdrallodawl, a. (trallodawl) Mutually afflicting; self-vexing.

Ymdrallodi, v. a. (trallodi) To afflict mutually to afflict one's self.

Ymdrallodiad, s. m. (trallodiad) A mutual affliction; a self-afflicting.

Ymdrallodwr, s. m.—pl. ymdrallodwyr (trallodi—gwr) A self-afflicter.

Ymdramwy, s. m. (tramwy) A mutual resort being using one's self to resort.

Ymdramwyad, s. m. (ymdrumwy) A mutually resorting; a being resorting.

Ymdramwyaw, v. a. (ymdramwy) To resort mutually; to use one's self to resorting.
Ymdraphwyll, s. m. (traphwyll) A mutual impulsion; an opposing of one's self. *v. a.* To oppose mutually; to oppose one's self.

Dylid wrth seenu y drwg ei droglaw yn llwyr e galon ac arfer dyu, yn ymdraphwyll a dawl.

In rebelling evil it were proper to expel it utterly from the heart and the habit of man, in opposing one's self to the devil.
Berddas.

Ymdras, s. f. (tras) Mutual relationship.
Ymdrasawl, a. (ymdras) Of joint relationship.
Ymdrasiad, s. m. (ymdras) A forming of mutual relationship; a becoming related.
Ymdrasu, v. a. (ymdras) To form mutual relationship; to become related.
Ymdrech, s. m. (trech) A mutual struggle.

Archael Brutus ei gadw i weled cadwrest ac ymdrech rhyngddo ei a Corineus.

Brutus had commanded him to be kept in order to see a combat and mutual striving between him and Corineus. Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymdrechawl, a. (ymdrech) Mutually struggling.
Ymdrechfa, s. f. (ymdrech) A place of mutual strife; a contest.

Nhi on i ni ddim i'w weled—yn nghreulondeb yr ymdrechfa.

There is nothing for us to behold in the cruelty of the contest.
C. Edwards, H. y Ffydd.

Ymdrechliad, s. m. (ymdrech) A jointly struggling.
Ymdrechfu, v. a. (ymdrech) To mutually strive.

Corineus gwared am drosu a ymdrechawl, ymdrechliad pan ymdrechliad.

Blood will overflow round the feet of those who strive together, they were mangled ones when they strove together.
Lk. F. Moch.

Ymdrechus, a. (ymdrech) Given to mutual strife.
Ymdrechwr, s. m.—pl. ymdrechwyr (ymdrech—gwr) A mutual striver or struggler.
Ymdrechydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymdrech) A mutual striver or struggler.

Ymdrefn, s. f. (trefn) A self-ordering.
Ymdrefnawl, a. (ymdrefn) Self-ordering.
Ymdrefniad, s. m. (ymdrefn) A self-ordering.
Ymdrefnu, v. a. (ymdrefn) To put one's self in order.

Ymdrefnwr, s. m. (ymdrefn—gwr) One who puts himself in order.

Ymdreidiad, s. m. (treidiad) An exercising one's self in walking; perambulation.

Ymdreidiaw, v. a. (treidiaw) To exercise one's self in walking.

Wedi mynych ymdreidiaw o'r niferodd o'r estwys pwy gilydd, i wneud amrygl gydyddolliethas—dawed i'r llys a orngynul.

After frequently exercising themselves in walking of the companies from one church to another, to hear various musical compositions, they came to the court.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymdreidiawl, a. (treidiawl) Being exercising one's self in walking; perambulatory.

Ymdreiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treiddiad) A thrusting one's self through.

Ymdreiddiaw, v. a. (treiddiaw) To self-penetrate.

Ymdreiddiawl, a. (treiddiawl) Mutually penetrating; self-thrusting.

Ymdreigliaw, v. a. (traigl) To roll one's self.

Ymdreiglfa, s. f. (treiglfa) A place for rolling one's self in.

Ymdreigliad, s. m. (treigliad) A self-rolling.

Ymdrenliad, s. m. (trenliad) A self-consuming.

Ymdrenliaw, v. a. (trenliaw) To self-consume.

Ymdrin, s. m. (trin) Mutual striving; contention; variance; the act of busying one's self. *v. a.* To strive mutually; to busy one's self.

VOL. II.

Ymdriniad, s. m. (ymdrin) A mutually striving; a busying one's self.

Ymdriniath, s. m. (ymdrin) Mutual strife; a self-busying.

Ymdro, s. m. (tro) A self-turning; self-course.

Ys yml add lwyerudd, cas agro, fflyddiawg, fflyddiawg ei ymdro.

To me belongs a chief of pleasing countenance, bating melancholy, faithful, fortunate in his career.
Phyllip Brydydd, i Rys Gryg.

Ymdrôad, s. m. (ymdro) A turning one's self about; a delaying.

Ymdrôawl, a. (ymdro) Self-turning about.

Ymdroch, s. m. (troch) A self-immersion.

Ymdrochawl, a. (ymdroch) Self-immersing.

Ymdrochi, v. a. (ymdroch) To bathe one's self; to plunge one's self in; to wallow.

Ymdrochiad, s. m. (ymdroch) A bathing one's self.

Ymdroi, v. a. (ymdro) To turn one's self; to delay; to loiter.

Ymdrws, s. m. (trws) A self-attiring.

Ymdrwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymdrws) A self-arraying; a dressing one's self.

Ymdrwiadu, v. a. (ymdrwiad) To self-trim.

Ymdrwiawl, v. a. (ymdrws) To self-trim.

Deuparth pryd ymdrwiawl.

Two thirds of appearance is to dress one's self. *Adage.*

Ymdrwiawl, a. (ymdrws) Self-attiring.

Ymdrwiwr, s. m.—pl. ymdrwiwyr (ymdrws—gwr) A self-arrayer.

Ymdrybaeddawl, a. (trybaeddawl) Self-wallowing; mutually wallowing.

Ymdrybaeddiad, s. m. (trybaeddiad) A self-wallowing; mutually wallowing.

Ymdrybaeddu, v. a. (trybaeddu) To wallow, or to welter; to wallow mutually.

Ymdryboli, v. a. (tryboli) To self-wallow; to wallow mutually.

Ymdryboliad, s. m. (tryboliad) A wallowing one's self; a mutually wallowing.

Ymdrychawl, a. (trychawl) Mutually cutting.

Ymdrychiad, s. m. (trychiad) A mutually cutting.

Ymdrychu, v. a. (trychu) To cut mutually.

Moch daw rhwng Saxson rhadant ymdrychu.

Speedily will come between Saxons the onset of mutual wounding.
Talesin.

Ymdryfoliad, s. m. (tryfoliad) Self-gorging.

Ymdryfoliaw, v. a. (tryfoliaw) To self-gorge.

Ymdryfoliwr, s. m.—pl. ymdryfoliwr (tryfoliwr) One who gorges himself.

Ymdrymâd, s. m. (trymâd) A rendering one's self heavy; a becoming heavy.

Ymdrymâwl, a. (trymâwl) Tending to grow or become heavy.

Ymdrymân, v. a. (trymân) To become heavy.

Wae pechodau dyulon yn ymgyrnyddu, ac yn ymdrymân, pan ydynt yn cogeulmaw guodeddguethau rhybeddau Duw.

The sins of men are increasing, and becoming heavy, when they are neglecting the public institutions of God.
Ier. Owein.

Ymdrythylliad, s. m. (trythylliad) A mutually enjoying; a self-enjoying.

Ymdrythyllu, v. a. (trythyllu) To enjoy mutually; to enjoy one's self.

Ymdrythyllwch, s. m. (trythyllwch) Mutual enjoyment; self-enjoyment.

Ymdrythyllwr, s. m.—pl. ymdrythyllwyr (trythyllwr) A self-enjoyer.

Ymdudd, s. m. (tudd) A self-envelopement.

Ymduddaw, v. a. (ymdudd) To envelop mutually; to envelop one's self, to self-envelop.

Ymduddawl, a. (ymdudd) Self-enveloping.

Ymduddiad, *s. m.* (ymdudd) A self-enveloping.
 Ymdueddawl, *a.* (tueddawl) Self-inclining; apt to incline mutually.
 Ymduddiad, *s. m.* (tueddiad) A self-inclining; mutual inclination.
 Ymdueddoli, *v. a.* (ymdueddawl) To incline one's self; to incline mutually.
 Ymdueddu, *v. a.* (tueddu) To make one's self partial; to become partial, to incline one's self; to incline mutually.
 Ymdueddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ymdueddwyr (tueddwr) One who inclines himself.
 Ymdum, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* an (tum) A mutual bend; a self-bending.
 Ymdumiad, *s. m.* (ymdum) A mutually bending; a bending one's self.
 Ymdumiaw, *v. a.* (ymdum) To bend mutually; to bend or to mould one's self.
 Ymdumiawl, *a.* (ymdum) Mutually bending in-to shape; self-bending.
 Ymdwng, *s. m.* (twng) Mutual swearing.
 Ymdwr, *s. m.* (twr) A self-heaping.
 Ymdwyll, *s. m.* (twyll) Mutual deceit; self-deception.
 Ymdwyllaw, *v. a.* (ymdwyl) To deceive mutually; to deceive one's self.
 Ymdwylliad, *s. m.* (ymdwyl) A mutually deceiving; self-deception.
 Ymdwymaw, *v. a.* (twymaw) To warm one's self.
 Ymdwymiad, *s. m.* (twymiad) A self-warming.
 Ymdwymnaw, *v. a.* (twymnaw) To self-warm.
 Ymdwymniad, *s. m.* (twymniad) A warming of one's self.
 Ymdwysgaw, *v. a.* (twysgaw) To limit mutually; to limit one's self.
 Ymdwysgawl, *a.* (twysgawl) Mutually limiting; self-limiting.
 Ymdwysgiad, *s. m.* (twysgiad) A mutually determining or limiting; a self-limiting.
 Ymdwyth, *s. m.* (twyth) A mutual spring, aptness, or pliancy; a self-springing.
 Ymdwythaw, *v. a.* (ymdwyth) To spring mutually; to spring one's self.
 Ymdwythiad, *s. m.* (ymdwyth) A springing mutually; a self-springing.
 Ymdŷad, *s. m.* (tŷad) A housing one's self.
 Ymdŷaw, *v. a.* (tŷaw) To house one's self.
 Ymdyn, *s. m.* (tyn) A mutual pull; contention.
 Ymdynawl, *a.* (ymdyn) Mutually pulling.
 Ymdyniad, *s. m.* (ymdyn) A mutually pulling; a contending, a striving mutually.
 Ymdynu, *v. a.* (ymdyn) To pull or drag one another; to strive together, to contend. 'Ymdynu ar draws tanau,' to pull one another across fires.
 Ymdynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ymdynwyr (ymdyn—gwr) One who pulls mutually; a contender.
 Ymdyngawl, *a.* (ymdwng) Mutually swearing one's self.
 Ymdynged, *s. f.* (ymdwng) A state of being mutually devoted; self-devotion.
 Ymdyngedawl, *a.* (ymdynged) Mutually adjuring, self-devoting.
 Ymdyngediad, *s. m.* (ymdynged) A mutually adjuring; a self-devoting.
 Ymdyngedu, *v. a.* (ymdynged) To adjure mutually; to pledge one's self.
 Ymdyngiad, *s. m.* (ymdwng) A mutually swearing; a swearing one's self.
 Ymdyngu, *v. a.* (ymdwng) To swear mutually; to plight one's troth.

Pran a gant o frwg gwyrdd
 Yn ngŷfyr holl adar coeddydd;
 Ddech a ymdwng a Dwydd.

A crow sang from the top of the tree, in the hearing of all the birds of the woods: the wine swells *Adams* with the berry.
 (Garry, *Idia*, 2.)

Ymdyrawl, *a.* (ymdwr) Mutually thronging.
 Ymdyriad, *s. m.* (ymdwr) A jointly thronging.
 Ymdyrn, *v. a.* (ymdwr) To throng together.
 Ymdystiaw, *v. a.* (tystiaw) To witness mutually; to self-testify.
 Ymdystiawl, *a.* (tystiawl) Mutually testifying, self-witnessing.
 Ymdywylliad, *s. m.* (tywylliad) A mutually darkening; a self-obscuring.
 Ymdywylln, *v. a.* (tywylln) To darken mutually; to self-obscure.
 Ymdywyn, *s. m.* (tywyn) A mutual shining; a self-shining.
 Ymdywynawl, *a.* (ymdywyn) Mutually shining; self-shining.
 Ymdywyniad, *s. m.* (tywyniad) A mutually shining; a self-shining; a becoming resplendent.
 Ymdywynu, *v. a.* (tywynu) To shine mutually; to become resplendent.
 Ymdywynyg, *s. m.* (tywynyg) A self-shining.
 Ymdywynygawl, *a.* (tywynyg) Self-shining.
 Ymdywynygiad, *s. m.* (ymdywynyg) A casting; mutual splendour; a becoming resplendent.
 Ymdywynygu, *v. a.* (ymdywynyg) To cast a mutual splendour; to cause one's self to shine; to become splendid.

Rhod curaid a ymdywynygai ymgylich yr haol.

A golden circle drew me resplendent about the sun.

(Eneid, 10.)

Ymddadchwyddaw, *v. a.* (dadchwyddaw) To divest one's self of swelling.
 Ymddadchwyddiad, *s. m.* (ddechwyddiad) A divesting one's self of swelling.
 Ymddadebrawl, *a.* (dadebrawl) Self-resuscitating.
 Ymddadebriad, *s.* (dadebriad) Self-resuscitating.
 Ymddadebra, *v. a.* (dadebru) To self-resuscitate.
 Ymddadffinaw, *v. a.* (dadffinaw) To divest one's self of fatigue.
 Ymddadffiniad, *s. m.* (dadffiniad) A divesting one's self of fatigue.
 Ymddadgrymiad, *s. m.* (dadgrymiad) A unbending or raising one's self.
 Ymddadgrymu, *v. a.* (dadgrymu) To unbend one's self from a bending posture.
 Ymddadguddiad, *s. m.* (dadguddiad) A self-revealing.
 Ymddadguddiaw, *v.* (dadguddiaw) To self-reveal.
 Ymddadguddiawl, *a.* (dadguddiawl) Self-revealing.
 Ymddadl, *s. f.* (dadl) Mutual dispute.
 Ymddadlawl, *a.* (ymddadl) Controversial.
 Ymddadleithiad, *s. m.* (dadleithiad) A mutually dissolving; a self-dissolving.
 Ymddadleithiaw, *v. a.* (dadleithiaw) To dissolve mutually; to self-dissolve.
 Ymddadleithiawl, *a.* (dadleithiawl) Mutually dissolving; self-dissolving.
 Ymddadleu, *v. a.* (ymddadl) To contend in word.
 Ymddadlenad, *s. m.* (ymddadleu) Mutual disposition; jointly disputing.
 Ymddadleuaw, *v. a.* (ymddadleu) To dispute mutually.
 Ymddadlewychawl, *a.* (dadlewychawl) Tending mutually to reflect light; self-refracting.
 Ymddadlewychiad, *s. m.* (dadlewychiad) A mutually reflecting light; a self-refraction.
 Ymddadlewychu, *v. a.* (dadlewychu) To reflect light mutually; to self-refract.

Ymddaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddadi) A mutually arguing; controversy, contention.

Ymddalin, *v. a.* (ymddadi) To dispute mutually; to use one's self in dispute.

Ymddaliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymddaliwyr* (ymddadl—gwr) A mutual disputer.

Ymddaliwythaw, *v. a.* (dadiwythaw) To divest one's self of a load.

Ymddaliwythawl, *a.* (dadiwythawl) Tending to disburden one's self.

Ymddaliwythiad, *s. m.* (dadiwythiad) A disburdening one's self.

Ymddaliydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymddadi) A disputant.

Ymddadwreiddiad, *s. m.* (dadwreiddiad) A self-eradicating.

Ymddadwreiddiaw, *v. a.* (dadwreiddiaw) To self-eradicate; to be plucked up by the root.

Pe byddai rannach fyddai gelych ddywydyd wrth y fasnau hon, Ymddadwreiddiad.

If ye had faith, ye might say unto this syzygious tree, Be thou plucked up by the root. Luke 17. 6.

Ymddadwreiddiawl, *a.* (dadwreiddiawl) Tending to be self-eradicated.

Ymddalaiariad, *s. m.* (daiariad) A self-burying.

Ymddalaiarn, *v. a.* (daiarn) To burrow one's self.

Ymddal, *s. m.* (dal) The act of mutual holding; perseverance. *v. a.* To persevere.

Tri arddangwys ddaeth: ymddal ar dwyll, ymddal ar awen, ac ymddal ar welliediged.

The three indications of wisdom: a keeping after reason, a keeping after genius, and keeping after improvement.

Cyngor ab Gwynn.

Ymddaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddal) A mutually holding; a self-holding; that is holden; an opinion.

Yr Arglwydd a ddrathai byny, i fueddu y'r llawr felch ymddaliad y Phariseu.

The Lord declared that, to hunt to the ground the proud opinion of the Pharisee. Marchant Croydred.

Ymddaliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymddaliwyr* (ymddal—gwr) One who mutually holds; one who holds himself.

Ymddalliad, *s. m.* (dalliad) A mutually blinding; a self-blinding.

Ymddallu, *v. a.* (dallu) To blind mutually; to blind one's self.

Mae gormod yn ymddallu wrth y tair tywyngus eby.

Too many do blind themselves with the three ymngwys below. Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Ymddallus, *a.* (dallus) Being self-blinding.

Ymddallwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymddallwyr* (dallwr) One who blinds himself.

Ymddanneddiad, *s. m.* (danneddiad) A mutually shewing the teeth, mutually snarling.

Ymddanneddu, *v. a.* (danneddu) To snarl mutually; to employ one's self in snarling.

Gwelwn rai yn ymddallu ac yn ymddanneddu am eu brasol.

We could perceive some thrusting themselves forward and mutually snarling for their rank. Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Ymddanneddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymddanneddwyr* (danneddwr) A snarler.

Ymddantia, *s. m.* (dantiad) A shewing one's teeth

Ymddantu, *v. a.* (dantu) To shew one's teeth.

Megys corgi yn ymddantu a mureh rhyngwng.

Like a cur dog snarling at an snarling deed. Theo. Evans.

Ymddangaws, *s. m.* (dangaws) A mutual shew; a shewing of one's self. *v. a.* To appear mutually; to shew one's self.

Ymddangosawl, *a.* (ymddangaws) Mutually appearing; self-exposing.

Ymddangosgar, *a.* (ymddangaws) Ostentatious.

Ymddangosgarwch, *s. m.* (ymddangosgar) Ostentatiousness.

Ymddangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddangaws) A self-shewing, an appearing; an appearance.

Ymddangosiadawl, *a.* (ymddangosiad) Relating to self-shewing.

Ymddangosiadus, *a.* (ymddangosiad) Ostentatious

Ymddarostwng, *s. m.* (darostwng) Self-debasement. *v. a.* To debase one's self.

Ymddarostyngawl, *a.* (darostwng) Self-debasing.

Ymddarostyngiad, *s. m.* (darostwng) A lowering one's self, a humbling one's self; a self-debasing, condescension.

Ymddarostyngwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymddarostyngwyr* (ymddarostwng—gwr) A self-debaser.

Ymddarpar, *s. m.* (darpar) Self-preparation.

Ymddarpariad, *s. m.* (darpar) A self-preparing.

Ymddarparu, *v. a.* (darpar) To self-prepare.

Ymddarparwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymddarparwyr* (darpar—gwr) A self-preparer.

Ymddarwedd, *s. f.* (darwedd) A self-yielding.

Ynaglych 1111, yr oedd Owain ab Cadwgan yn drygu yn ddym-arwedd o'i anglych.

About the year 1111, Owain son of Cadwgan was taking with-out remorse all around him. Cerdding o Larn Cwsg.

Ymddarweddawl, *a.* (darwedd) Self-conforming; of a pliant nature; mutually complying.

Ymddarweddliad, *s. m.* (darwedd) A self-conforming; a mutually complying.

Ymddarwedu, *v. a.* (darwedd) To conform one's self; to comply mutually.

Ymddattawd, *s. m.* (dattawd) A mutual loosening; a loosening of one's self.

Clywem iais yn peri i minnan, wrth fy enw, ymddattawd: ar y gair, mi ym clywem yn dechreu lodd, mi oesog eidda yn ogwes yr haul.

I could hear a voice commanding me also, by my name, to loosen myself: at the word, I could feel myself beginning to melt, like a snowball in the heat of the sun. Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Ymddattodawl, *a.* (ymddattawd) Self-loosening.

Ymddattodi, *v. a.* (ymddattawd) To loosen mutually; to loosen one's self.

Ymddattodiad, *s. m.* (ymddattawd) A mutually loosening; a loosening one's self.

Ymddedfodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymddedfodwyr* (defodwr)

One who adheres to a custom.

Ymddeffraw, *s. m.* (deffraw) A self-waking.

v. a. 'To wake one's self.

Ymddeffrôad, *s. m.* (ymddeffraw) A self-waking.

Ymddeffrôawl, *a.* (ymddeffraw) Self-waking.

Ymddeffrôdi, *v. a.* (ymddeffraw) Self-waking.

Ymddelintiad, *s. m.* (delintiad) A mutually snarling

Ymddelintaw, *v. a.* (delintaw) To snarl mutually.

Ymddenawl, *a.* (denawl) Mutually alluring; self-alluring.

Ymddeniad, *s. m.* (deniad) A mutually alluring; a self-alluring.

Ymddenu, *v. a.* (denn) To allure mutually; to allure one's self.

Ymddëodi, *v. a.* (deawd) To divest one's self.

Am Fadawg banawg mynw harloni,

Medi gylw gleudraws mewn myngi;

Am Owain Prydain, Pryderi hali,

I'nnial yaddial ymddendi.

For Madawg, the distinguished centre of liberality, the bravely-froward leader whose store was sweet benignity; for Owain of Britain, equal to Pryderi, the casket of self-vengeance in mutually

Ymddëodiad, s. m. (ymddëodi) A divesting one's self of garments.

Ymddëol, s. m. (dëol) Mutual separation; self-separation; self-banishment.

Cynddelu.

4 K 2

Ymddēoli, v. a. (ymddēol) To separate mutually; to separate one's self; to banish one's self.
Ymddēoliad, s. m. (ymddēol) A mutually separating; a separating one's self.
Ymddēor, s. m. (dēor) The state of being hatched. *v. a.* To be hatched.

Cydwylbod yw y nyth lle ydd ymddēor pob daloni.

Conscience is the nest where every good is hatched. Adage.

Ymddēorawl, a. (ymddēor) Being employed in hatching or brooding.
Ymddēori, v. a. (ymddēor) To be employed in hatching.
Ymddēoriad, s. m. (ymddēor) A being in the act of hatching.
Ymddērawl, a. (dērawl) Mutually taunting.
Ymdderbyn, s. m. (derbyn) Mutual reception. *v. a.* To receive mutually; to employ one's self in receiving.
Ymdderbyniad, s. m. (ymdderbyn) A mutually receiving; a being receiving.
Ymdderbyniaw, v. a. (ymdderbyn) To receive mutually; to be receiving.
Ymdderbyniawl, a. (ymdderbyn) Mutually receiving; being receiving.
Ymdderiad, s. m. (dēriad) A mutually taunting.
Ymddern, v. a. (dērn) To taunt mutually.
Ymddial, s. m. (dial) A revenging one's self. *v. a.* To revenge one's self; to be revenged.
Ysbyrd ymddial, a. vindictive spirit.

*Eu beidiau n'a cudd gyddwal
 Ni feniad heb ymddial:
 Gwrien, Morien, a Morin.*

*They whose graves are obscured by furze, they were not slain without avenging themselves: Gwrien, Morien, and Morin.
 E. Breddau Milwyr.*

Ymddialgar, a. (ymddial) Revengeful, vindictive
Ymddialiad, s. m. (ymddial) A self-avenging.
Ymddialu, v. a. (ymddial) To avenge one's self.
Ymddialydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymddial) A self-avenger.
Ymddiang, s. m. (diang) Self-escape. *v. a.* To extricate one's self.

Pan adnabu Orsudd ab Cynan na allai ymddiang ecfely, ydd arth yn ygraft y canonwyr yn Aberdaron, ac yn hoco a daa rwyf ydd ayn yn Iwerddon.

*When Gruffudd son of Cynan perceived that he could not extricate himself so, he procured the ferry of the canons in Aberdaron, and in that, by the use of the oar, they went to Ireland.
 Buch. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Ymddiangawl, a. (ymddiang) Self-extricating.
Ymddiangiad, s. m. (ymddiang) A self-escaping.
Ymddiarfiad, s. m. (diarfiad) A self-disarming.
Ymddiarfogi, v. a. (diarfogi) To self-disarm.
Ymddiarfogiad, s. m. (diarfogi) A self-disarming.
Ymddiarfu, v. a. (diarfu) To disarm one's self.
Ymddiargeliad, s. m. (diargel) A divesting one's self of seclusion, a revealing one's self.
Ymddiargelu, v. a. (diargeln) To divest one's self of seclusion; to manifest one's self.
Ymddiariadiad, s. m. (diariadiad) A divesting one's self of wantonness.
Ymddiarialu, v. a. (diarialu) To divest one's self of wantonness.
Ymddiaruthraw, v. a. (diaruthraw) To divest one's self of astonishment.
Ymddiaruthriad, s. m. (diaruthriad) A divesting one's self of astonishment.
Ymddiasgeniad, s. m. (diasgeniad) A divesting one's self of blemish; a rendering one's self unpolluted.
Ymddiasgennu, v. a. (diasgennu) To divest one's self of blemish or harm.

Ymddiawchiad, s. m. (diawchiad) A divesting one's self of appetency or desire.
Ymddiawchu, v. a. (diawchu) To divest one's self of appetency or eagerness.
Ymddibarchiad, s. m. (dibarchiad) A divesting one's self of respect.
Ymddibarchu, v. a. (dibarchu) To divest one's self of respect or reverence.
Ymddibetrusaw, v. a. (dibetrusaw) To divest one's self of hesitation; to cease hesitating.
Ymddibetrusiad, s. m. (dibetrusiad) A divesting one's self of hesitation.
Ymddiblau, v. a. (diblau) To dangle one's self.
Ymddibleidiad, s. m. (dibleidiad) A divesting one's self of a party.
Ymddibleidiaw, v. a. (dibleidiaw) To divest one's self of a party; to appeal from a decision.

Tri rhyw ymddibleidiaw y sydd herwydd cyntab: cynt w' i wrth y plas i'r orsedd, all yw yn y modd, trydydd yw yn ddelw.

There are three ways of appealing from a decision: the first from the hall to the high court, the second is with respect to form, the third is in the matter. Welsh Law.

Ymddibleidiawl, a. (dibleidiawl) Respecting to being divested of a party.
Ymddibleidiwr, s. m.—pl. ymddibleidiwyr (dibleidiwr) One who recedes from a party.
Ymddiblethiad, s. m. (diblethiad) A divesting one's self of plaits or wreathes.
Ymddiblethu, v. a. (diblethu) To self-divest of plaits; to become unwreathed.
Ymddibliad, s. m. (dibliad) A self-dagging.
Ymddiblisgaw, v. a. (diblisgaw) To become divested of shell.
Ymddiblisiad, s. m. (diblisiad) A becoming divested of shell.
Ymddiboeni, v. a. (diboeni) To divest one's self of pain or labour.
Ymddiboeniad, s. m. (diboeniad) A divesting one's self of pain or labour.
Ymddiborthi, v. a. (diborthi) To divest one's self of support.
Ymddiborthiad, s. m. (diborthiad) A divesting one's self of support.
Ymddibwyllaw, v. a. (dibwyllaw) To divest one's self of impulse or of reason.
Ymddibwylliad, s. m. (dibwylliad) A divesting one's self of reason or wit.
Ymddibwysaw, v. a. (dibwysaw) To divest one's self of weight.
Ymddibwysiad, s. m. (dibwysiad) A divesting one's self of weight.
Ymddibynawl, a. (dibynawl) Self-suspending, self-impending; dependent.
Ymddibyniad, s. m. (dibyniad) A suspending one's self; a becoming dependent.
Ymddibynnu, v. a. (dibynnu) To suspend one's self; to render one's self dependent.
Ymddichelliad, s. m. (dichelliad) A making one's self cunning.
Ymddichellu, v. a. (dichellu) To furnish one's self with cunning or wiles.

Dichell ar bob dichell ymddichellu ddelw.

An art above every art is to make one's self wiled in process.

Ymddichoni, v. a. (dichoni) To become able.
Ymddichoniad, s. m. (dichoniad) A rendering one's self able or capable.
Ymddidoli, v. a. (didoli) To separate one's self; to separate mutually.
Ymddidoliad, s. m. (didoliad) A separating one's self; a mutually separating.

Ymddidreiat, s. m. (didreiat) A divesting one's self of bustle.

Ymddidreus, v. a. (didreus) To divest one's self of bustle or hurry.

Ymddidwyllaw, v. a. (didwyllaw) To undeceive one's self; mutually to undeceive.

Ymddidwylliad, s. m. (didwylliad) An undeceiving of one's self.

Ymddidwyn, s. m. (diddwyn) A self-weaning. *v.* To wean one's self.

Shall ymddidwyn a'r byd os oir I'r nef.

It is necessary to wean one's self from the world, if one is to go to heaven.

Ymddidrysiaid, s. m. (diddrysiaid) A disentangling one's self.

Ymddidrysus, v. a. (diddrysus) To disentangle one's self.

Ymddidithraw, v. a. (dithraw) To render one's self unexceptionable.

Ymddidithriad, s. m. (dithriad) A rendering one's self unexceptionable.

Ymddienyddiad, s. m. (dienyddiad) A making away with one's self.

Ymddienyddu, v. a. (dienyddu) To make away with one's self.

Ni ddylai argywydd oherdw gwr a ymddienyddu.

The lord is not entitled to the harlot of a man who puts on red to his own conscience.

Ymddifa, v. a. (difa) To end one's self.

Ymddifad, s. m. (ymddifa) A self-ending.

Ymddifad, a. (difad) Being destitute of good or comfort; fatherless or motherless. *Plant ymddifad*, orphan children.

*Is wddi wyf i'n ymddifad
a dyw wddi i'm a'i dad!*

I am in the same manner void of comfort as a person after losing his father and mother!

Ymddifadiad, s. m. (ymddifad) A being made destitute; a becoming destitute.

Ymddifadu, v. a. (ymddifad) To bereave of comfort; to become destitute.

Ymddifanniad, s. m. (difanniad) A making one's self to vanish away.

Ymddifannu, v. a. (difannu) To make one's self to vanish.

Ymddifedi, s. m. (ymddifad) A state void of solace; the being destitute; deprivation; an orphan state.

*Nwy ym cymhellir i wylw nos! ddywedyd aruth ac ymadredd-
ion uchel; os achareu yw hwy treuedd yw gwyf i y ymddifedi
a'r gwander a ddawvoints iai.*

*I am more compelled to weep than to speak an oracle and high
expressions; the reason of which is the wretched state and the
weakness that have happened to us.*

Ymddifeiad, s. m. (difeiad) Self-exculpation.

Ymddifeiaw, v. a. (difeiaw) To self-exculpate.

Ymddifeichiad, s. m. (difeichiad) A clearing one's self from bail.

Ymddifeichiaw, v. a. (difeichiaw) To clear one's self from bail.

Ymddifaniad, s. m. (difanniad) A making one's self to vanish.

Ymddifannu, v. a. (difannu) To cause one's self to vanish.

Ymddifinaw, v. a. (difinaw) To divest one's self of fatigue; to refresh one's self.

Ymddifiniad, s. m. (difiniad) A diverting one's self of fatigue; a refreshing one's self.

Ymddifregawl, a. (difregawl) Tending to be sad.

Ymddifregiad, s. m. (difregiad) A rendering one's self serious.

Ymddifregu, v. a. (difregu) To render one's self void of frailty; to become serious. *Ymddi-*

fragu a Ddu, to address one's self seriously to God.

Ymddifreiniad, s. m. (difreiniad) A divesting one's self of privilege or right.

Ymddifreinniaid, v. a. (difreinniaid) To divest one's self of privilege or right.

Ymddifrodi, v. a. (difrodi) To rob one's self.

Ymddifrodiad, s. m. (difrodiad) A self robbing.

Ymddifwynaw, v. a. (difwynaw) To divest one's self of enjoyment.

Ymddifwyniad, s. m. (difwyniad) A divesting one's self of enjoyment.

Ymddifyddinaw, v. a. (difyddinaw) To become disbanded as an army.

Ymddifyddiniad, s. m. (difyddiniad) A becoming disbanded as an army.

Ymddifyrawl, a. (difyrwl) Self-diverting.

Ymddifyriad, s. m. (difyrriad) A diverting one's self; a mutually diverting.

Ymddifyru, v. a. (difyrn) To divert one's self; to divert one another.

Ymddifawdd, s. m. (difawdd) A self-extinguishing. *v. a.* To self-extinguish.

Ymddiffer, s. m. (differ) Self-protection; mutual defence or protection.

Ymddifferawl, a. (ymddiffer) Self-protecting.

Ymddifferiad, s. m. (ymddiffer) A self-protecting; mutual protection.

Ymddifferu, v. a. (ymddiffer) To defend one's self; to protect mutually.

*Aynt hyd yn Môn, ac wyat a Gwffudd; ac yno ydd ymddifferu
They went as far as Môn, then and Gwffudd; and there they
defended themselves.*

Ymddifferwr, s. m.—pl. ymddifferwyr (ymddiffer—gwr) A self-defender.

Ymddiffoddawl, a. (ymddiffawdd) Self-extinguishing.

Ymddiffoddi, v. a. (ymddiffawdd) To self-extinguish.

Ymddiffoddiaid, s. m. (ymddiffawdd) A self-extinguishing.

Ymddiffwys, s. m. (diffwys) The state of being imminent or impending; eventual.

Y galon—

*Has a hair could render,
Hwyl ymddiffwys, gwynu gwedd.*

*The heart: it will cause the seat of imagination, reveal the
name, to harbour pride.*

Ymddiffwysaw, v. a. (ymddiffwys) To render one's self impending.

Ymddiffwysawl, a. (ymddiffwys) Self-impending.

Ymddiffwysiad, s. m. (ymddiffwys) A rendering one's self impending.

Ymddiffyn, s. m. (diffyn) Self-defence; mutual defence. *v. a.* To defend one's self.

Ymddiffynadwy, a. (ymddiffyn) Defensible.

Ymddiffynawl, a. (ymddiffyn) Self-protecting.

Ymddiffynedig, a. (ymddiffyn) Self-protected.

Ymddiffynfa, s. f.—pl. ymddiffynfeydd (ymddiffyn) A place of defence.

Ymddiffyniad, s. m. (ymddiffyn) A defending.

Ymddiffyniaeth, s. (ymddiffyn) System of defence.

Ymddiffynu, v. a. (ymddiffyn) To self-defend.

Ymddiffynus, a. (ymddiffyn) Self-defending.

Ymddiffynwr, s. m.—pl. ymddiffynwyr (ymddiffyn—gwr) A defender, a protector.

Ymddiffynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymddiffyn) A defender.

Ymddigaloni, v. a. (digaloni) To dishearten one's self; to become disheartened.

Ymddigaloniad, s. m. (digaloniad) A disheartening one's self.

Ymddigariad, s. m. (digariad) A divesting one's self of love.
Ymddigarn, v. a. (digarn) To divest one's self of love or affection.
Ymddigasâad, s. m. (digasâad) A divesting one's self of hatred or enmity.
Ymddigasâu, v. a. (digasâu) To divest one's self of hatred or enmity.
Ymddigeliad, s. m. (digeliad) A self-revealing.
Ymddigelu, v. a. (digelu) To reveal one's self.
Ymddigeniad, s. m. (digeniad) A self-exfoliation.
Ymddigennu, v. a. (digennu) To self-exfoliate.
Ymddigiad, s. m. (digiad) A making one's self angry; a becoming angry.
Ymddigiaw, v. a. (digiaw) To anger one's self.
Ymddigiawl, a. (digiawl) Tending to anger one's self; becoming angry.
Ymddigonad, s. m. (digonad) A self-sufficing.
Ymddigoni, v. a. (digoni) To self-suffice.
Ymddigrifâad, s. m. (digrifâad) A delighting one's self; a self-amusing.
Ymddigrifau, v. a. (digrifau) To amuse one's self; to delight one's self.
Ymddigrifaw, v. a. (digrifaw) To amuse one's self, to delight one's self; to make one's self happy.

Ymddigrifau yn dy gyfrith.

I have delighted in thy law.

Psalms 119. 70.

Ymddigrifawl, a. (digrifawl) Tending to self-delight; becoming delighted.
Ymddigrifiad, s. m. (digrifiad) A self-delighting; a becoming delighted.
Ymddigrifwch, s. m. (digrifwch) Self-delight.
Ymddiguddiad, s. m. (diguddiad) A rendering one's self unhidden.
Ymddiguddiaw, v. a. (diguddiaw) To unhide one's self; to become unhidden.
Ymddigyfeilliad, s. m. (digyfeilliad) A divesting one's self of friendship.
Ymddigyfeillaw, v. a. (digyfeillaw) To deprive one's self of friendship.
Ymddigyfnerthiad, s. m. (digyfnerthiad) A divesting one's self of assistance.
Ymddigyfnerthu, v. a. (digyfnerthu) To divest one's self of assistance.
Ymddigyfoethi, v. a. (digyfoethi) To divest one's self of wealth or power.
Ymddigyfoethiad, s. m. (digyfoethiad) A divesting one's self of wealth.
Ymddigyfraniad, s. m. (digyfraniad) A divesting one's self of participation.
Ymddigyfranu, v. a. (digyfranu) To divest one's self of participation.
Ymddigyfrwyddaw, v. a. (digyfrwyddaw) To render one's self unpropitious.
Ymddigyfrwyddiad, s. m. (digyfrwyddiad) A rendering one's self unpropitious.
Ymddigyfyngiad, s. m. (digyfyngiad) A rendering one's self unstraitened.
Ymddigyfyngu, v. a. (digyfyngu) To render one's self unstraitened.
Ymddigyffrôad, s. m. (digyffrôad) A divesting one's self of agitation.
Ymddigyffrôi, v. a. (digyffrôi) To divest one's self of agitation or excitement.
Ymddigymhorthi, v. a. (digymhorthi) To deprive one's self of assistance.
Ymddigymhorthiad, s. m. (digymhorthiad) A depriving one's self of assistance.
Ymddigynheniad, s. m. (digynheniad) A divesting one's self of contention.

Ymddigynhennu, v. a. (digynhennu) To divest one's self of contention.
Ymddigysylltiad, s. m. (digysylltiad) A rendering one's self unconnected.
Ymddigysylltu, v. a. (digysylltu) To disconnect one's self.
Ymddigywilyddiad, s. m. (digywilyddiad) A divesting one's self of shame.
Ymddigywilyddiaw, v. a. (digywilyddiaw) To divest one's self of shame.
Ymddihafarchiad, s. m. (dihafarchiad) A divesting one's self of timidity or dread.
Ymddihafarchu, v. a. (dihafarchu) To divest one's self of timidity or fear.
Ymddihalogi, v. a. (dihalogi) To divest one's self of pollution.
Ymddihalogiad, s. m. (dihalogiad) A divesting one's self of pollution.
Ymddihatriad, s. m. (dihatriad) A divesting one's self of covering or dress.
Ymddihatru, v. a. (dihatru) To divest one's self of covering or dress.
Ymddiheiniad, s. m. (diheniad) A divesting one's self of infection.
Ymddiheiniaw, v. a. (diheniaw) To divest one's self of infection.

A'm bo gan Dduw—

God or I am, am ddawn ymddiheinio

Byd—

*Please God, may I be on the right, for grace drawing me
 of the infection of the world.*
Ymddiheurad, s. m. (diheturad) Self-vindication.
Ymddiheuraw, v. a. (diheturaw) To self-avow to vindicate one's self.
Ymddihoeni, v. a. (dihoeni) To self-enfeeble; to divest one's self of spirit; to pine one's self.
Ymddihoeniad, s. m. (dihoeniad) A divesting one's self of vivacity or spirits.
Ymddihuddaw, v. a. (dihuddaw) To self-uncover.
Ymddihuddiad, s. m. (dihuddiad) An uncovering of one's self; a becoming uncovered.
Ymddihunaw, v. a. (dihunaw) To self-wake.
Ymddihuniad, s. m. (dihuniad) A self-waking.
Ymddihwylaw, v. a. (dihwylaw) To disarray one's self; to disorder one's self.
Ymddihwylad, s. m. (dihwylad) A disarranging of one's self; a self-disordering.
Ymddilesiad, s. m. (dilesiad) A depriving one's self of benefit.
Ymddilesu, v. a. (dilesu) To deprive one's self of benefit or advantage.
Ymddilidiad, s. m. (dilidiad) A divesting one's self of wrath or anger.
Ymddilidiaw, v. a. (dilidiaw) To divest one's self of wrath; to become pacified.
Ymddiloni, v. a. (diloni) To divest one's self of cheerfulness; to make one's self sad.
Ymddiloniad, s. m. (diloniad) A divesting one's self of cheerfulness.
Ymddiluddaw, v. a. (diluddaw) To render one's self unobstructed or unrestrained.
Ymddiluddiad, s. m. (diluddiad) A divesting one's self of restraint; a divesting one's self of weariness.
Ymddiluddedu, v. a. (diluddedu) To divest one's self of restraint, or of weariness.
Ymddiluddiad, s. m. (diluddiad) A divesting one's self of obstruction.
Ymddilwythaw, v. a. (dilwythaw) To unload one's self, to unburden one's self.
Ymddilwythiad, s. m. (dilwythiad) A discharging of one's self.

Ymddilygrïad, s. m. (dilygrïad) A divesting one's self of corruption.
Ymddilygru, v. a. (dilygru) To divest one's self of corruption.
Ymddilyu, s. m. (dilyu) The being in pursuit; mutual pursuit. *v. a.* To be in pursuit; to pursue mutually.
Ymddilyuawl, a. (ymddilyu) Apt to be pursuing.
Ymddilyuagur, a. (ymddilyu) Apt to be pursuing.
Ymddilyuad, s. m. (ymddilyu) Being pursuing; a mutually pursuing.
Ymddilyuwr, s. m. —pl. ymddilyuwywr (ymddilyu —gwr) One who uses himself to pursue.
Ymddilysiad, s. m. (dilysiad) A self-securing.
Ymddilysu, v. a. (dilysu) To secure one's self.
Ymddilladiad, s. m. (dilladiad) A self-clothing.
Ymddilladu, v. a. (dilladu) To clothe one's self.
Ymddillad, s. m. (dillad) A self-folding.
Ymddillaw, v. a. (dillaw) To self-fold.
Ymddinerthiad, s. m. (dinerthiad) A self-energizing, a becoming debilitated.
Ymddinerthu, v. a. (dinerthu) To self-debilitate.
Ymddindraw, v. a. (dinidraw) To disentangle one's self, to disembarass one's self.
Ymddindriad, s. m. (dindriad) A disentangling of one's self.
Ymddiniweidiad, s. m. (diniweidiad) A rendering one's self harmless.
Ymddiniweidiaw, v. a. (diniweidiaw) To render one's self harmless.
Ymddinwyfaw, v. a. (dinwyfaw) To divest one's self of vivacity or spirit.
Ymddinwyfiad, s. m. (dinwyfiad) A divesting one's self of vivacity, life, or vigour.
Ymddiobethiad, s. m. (diobethiad) A divesting one's self of hope.
Ymddiobethiaw, v. a. (diobethiaw) To render one's self hopeless.
Ymddiodi, v. a. (diödi) To supply one's self with drink; to be drinking.
Ymddiodiad, s. m. (diödiad) A supplying of one's self with drink.
Ymddiofaliad, s. m. (diofaliad) A divesting one's self of care; a becoming careless.
Ymddiofalu, v. a. (diofalu) To divest one's self of care; to become careless.
Ymddiofiad, s. m. (diofiad) A divesting one's self of affliction.
Ymddiofiad, v. a. (diofiad) To divest one's self of affliction.
Ymddiofni, v. a. (diofni) To divest one's self of fear; to become fearless.
Ymddiofniad, s. m. (diofniad) A divesting one's self of fear; a becoming fearless.
Ymddiofrydiad, s. m. (diofrydiad) A rendering one's self decided, determined, or devoted.
Ymddiofrydu, v. a. (diofrydu) To render one's self decided, resolved, or devoted.
Ymddioganiad, s. m. (dioganiad) A divesting one's self of reproach.
Ymddioganu, v. a. (dioganu) To divest one's self of reproach or scandal.
Ymddiogellad, s. m. (diogellad) A self-securing.
Ymddiogelu, v. a. (diogelu) To self-secure.
Ymddiogel, v. a. (diogi) To make one's self lazy.
Ymddiogiad, s. m. (diogiad) A making one's self lazy or listless.
Ymddiol, v. a. (diöf) To divest one's self of a trace or footstep.
Ymddiolind, s. m. (diöliad) A divesting one's self of a trace or track.

Ymddireidiad, s. m. (direidiad) An employing one's self unnecessarily.
Ymddireidiaw, v. a. (direidiaw) To employ one's self unnecessarily.

Gwell pobllaw nag ymddireidiaw.

Better to desert than to employ one's self uselessly. Adage.

Ymddirgeliad, s. m. (dirgeliad) A making one's self private or secret.

Ymddirgelu, v. a. (dirgelu) To self-secret.

Ymddiriad, s. m. (dirlad) Self-instigation; mutual instigation; confidence.

Gwaethaf twyll twyll ymddiriad.

The worst deceit is deceit through confidence. Adage.

Ymddiriaw, v. a. (dirlaw) To self-instigate; to instigate mutually.

Medir a ymddir hamdden.

He that trusts to opportunity will be foiled. Adage.

Ymddirlawl, a. (dirlawl) Being self-impelling.

Ymddiried, s. m. (diried) Mutual impulse; mutual dependence; confidence, trust. *v. a.* To give mutual impulse; to confide, to rely or depend upon.

Nid ymddiried ond cydymalkh.

There is no trust like a companion. Adage.

Cas a ymddiried i rodd.

Hateful is he that trusts to a gift. Adage.

Tri pheth nid allir ymddiried iddynt: iechyd i hen, hionedd y gwaith, a dirwydydd arghwylod.

Three things to which no trust can be given: health to the old, fair weather in winter, and the diligence of a lord. Adage.

Ymddiriediad, s. m. (ymddiried) A confiding.

Ymddiriedu, v. a. (ymddiried) To confide, to trust.

Ymddiriedus, a. (ymddiried) Confiding, trusting.

Ymddirmygiad, s. m. (dirmygiad) A self-contemning.

Ymddirmygu, v. a. (dirmygu) To self-contemn.

Ymddirper, s. m. (dirper) The being deserving.

Ymddirperiad, s. m. (ymddirper) A rendering one's self deserving or meriting.

Ymddirperu, v. a. (ymddirper) To render one's self deserving.

Ymddirprwy, s. m. (dirprwy) A mutual supply.

Ymddirprwyad, s. m. (ymddirprwy) A self-supplying; a getting one's place filled by proxy.

Ymddirprwyaw, v. a. (ymddirprwy) To supply one's self; to self-accommodate.

Ymddirwest, s. m. (dirwest) A self-refraining.

v. a. To refrain one's self.

Goreu pob dirwest ymddirwest rhag trachwast.

The best refraining is to refrain one's self from cupidity. Coling Llaneth.

Ymddirwyad, s. m. (dirwyad) A self-fining.

Ymddirwyaw, v. a. (dirwyaw) To fine one's self.

Ymddirwydaw, v. a. (dirwydaw) To extricate one's self, to become disentangled.

Ymddirwydiad, s. m. (dirwydiad) A disentangling one's self; a freeing one's self.

Ymddirwymaw, v. a. (dirwymaw) To unbind one's self, to liberate one's self.

Ymddirwymiad, s. m. (dirwymiad) A liberating or unbinding one's self.

Ymddirwystraw, v. a. (dirwystraw) To render one's self void of impediment or interruption.

Ymddirwystriad, s. m. (dirwystriad) A divesting one's self of hinderance or impediment.

Ymddirywiad, s. m. (dirywiad) A divesting one's self of energy or power.

Ymddirywiad, v. a. (dirywiad) To divest one's self of energy or power.

Ymddirywiad, s. (dirywiad) A self-degenerating.

Ymddirywiad, v. a. (dirywiad) To degenerate one's self, to become degenerate.

Ymddiscyn, *s. m.* (discyn) The act of bringing one's self down.
Ymddiscyniad, *s. m.* (ymddiscyn) A bringing one's self down; a self-dismounting.
Ymddiserchiad, *s. m.* (diserchiad) A divesting one's self of affection.
Ymddiserchu, *v. a.* (diserchu) To divest one's self of affection or fondness.
Ymddisomi, *v. a.* (disomi) To undeceive one's self; to become undeceived.
Ymddisomiad, *s. m.* (disomiad) A divesting one's self of disappointment.
Ymddiwalliad, *s. m.* (diwalliad) A self-satiating.
Ymddiwalltu, *v. a.* (diwalltu) To divest one's self of the head hair.
Ymddiwallu, *v. a.* (diwallu) To self-satisfy.
Ymddiweddu, *v. a.* (diweddu) To finish one's self.
Ymddiweiddiad, *s. m.* (diweiddiad) A self-eradicating; a being unrooted.
Ymddiweiddiaw, *v. a.* (diweiddiaw) To eradicate one's self; to be plucked up by the root.
Ymddiwresiad, *s. m.* (diwresiad) A divesting one's self of heat.
Ymddiwresu, *v. a.* (diwresu) To divest one's self of heat or warmth.
Ymddiwydiad, *s. m.* (diwydiad) A rendering one's self diligent or persevering.
Ymddiwydiaw, *v. a.* (diwydiaw) To render one's self diligent or persevering.
Ymddiwygiad, *s. m.* (diwygiad) Self-reformation.
Ymddiwygiaw, *v. a.* (diwygiaw) To self-reform.
Ymddiwynaw, *v. a.* (diwynaw) To self-pollute.

Ymddiwyssant gan waed, mai na eidd cyherdd a'u dillid hwynt.

They have polluted themselves with blood, so that their garments could not be touched. *Galewedd 4. 14.*

Ymddiwyniad, *s. m.* (diwyniad) A self polluting.
Ymddiysgogi, *v. a.* (diysgogi) To render one's self unshaken or inflexible.
Ymddiysgogiad, *s. m.* (diysgogiad) A rendering one's self unshaken or firm.
Ymddodawl, *a.* (dodawl) Self-depositing.
Ymddodi, *v. a.* (dodi) To deposit one's self.
Ymddodiad, *s. m.* (dodiad) A self-depositing.
Ymddofi, *v. a.* (dofi) To tame one's self.
Ymddofiad, *s. m.* (dofiad) A self-taming.
Ymddogni, *v. a.* (dogni) To self-allow.
Ymddogniad, *s. m.* (dogniad) Self-allowancing.
Ymddoleniad, *s. m.* (doleniad) A self-coiling.
Ymddolennu, *v. a.* (dolennu) To coil one's self.
Ymddoli, *v. a.* (doli) To self-curve; to become curved.
Ymddoliad, *s. m.* (doliad) A self-curving.
Ymddoniad, *s. m.* (doniad) A self-endowing.
Ymddoniaw, *v. a.* (doniaw) To self-endow.
Ymddori, *v. a.* (dori) To concern one's self.
Ymddoriad, *s. m.* (doriad) A self-concerning.
Ymddreliad, *s. m.* (drelia) A rendering one's self churlish or boorish.
Ymddreliaw, *v. a.* (drelia) To render one's self churlish, forward or surly; to abuse mutually.
Ymddringaw, *v. a.* (dringaw) To use one's self to climb; to be climbing.
Ymddrychiad, *s. m.* (drychiad) A self-appearing.
Ymddrychiawl, *a.* (drychiawl) Self-apparent.
Ymddrychioli, *v. a.* (ymddrychiawl) To make one's self apparent; to become apparent.
Ymddrychioliad, *s. m.* (ymddrychiawl) A making one's self apparent; a becoming apparent.
Ymddrychu, *v. a.* (drychu) To make one's self to appear.

Ymddrygiad, *s. m.* (drygiad) A becoming bad.
Ymddrygu, *v. a.* (drygu) To become bad.
Ymddrylliad, *s. m.* (drylliad) A pulling one's self to pieces.
Ymddrylliaw, *v. a.* (drylliaw) To pull one's self to pieces; to pull to pieces mutually.
Ymdduad, *s. m.* (duad) A blackening one's self.
Ymdduaw, *v. a.* (duaw) To blacken one's self.
Ymdduchan, *s. f.* (duchan) A mutual lampoon.
Ymdduchanawl, *a.* (ymdduchan) Mutually jeering.
Ymdduchaniad, *s. m.* (ymdduchan) A mutually lampooning; a using one's self to scoff.
Ymdduchanu, *v.* (ymdduchan) To scoff mutually.

El wydd—

Fe ymdduchanu a chnau.

His employment was to lampoon mutually with a lampoon. *Ian. ab D. ab Owen.*

Ymdduliad, *s. m.* (duliad) A self-beating; a mutually beating or thumping.
Ymdduliaw, *v. a.* (duliaw) To beat one's self; to beat mutually.
Ymddulliad, *s. m.* (dulliad) A self-modification; a mutually modifying.
Ymddulliaw, *v. a.* (dullia) To shape one's self; to modify mutually, to shape mutually.
Ymddwliw, *s. m.* (dwlw) A fancying one's self.
Ymddwyo, *s. m.* (dwyyn) A self comportment, gestation. *v. a.* To bear, comport, or dress one's self; to bear, or go with young.

Hwyra' ddi ddi ymddwyo.

The latest recompense is the recompense of departure. *Idem.*

Ymddwyre, *s. m.* (dwyre) A self-elevation. *s. a.* To elevate one's self.
Ymddwyread, *s. m.* (ymddwyre) A self-elevation.
Ymddyben, *s. m.* (dyben) Mutual conclusion, self-conclusion.
Ymddybenawl, *a.* (ymddyben) Mutually conclusive; self-concluding.
Ymddybeniad, *s. m.* (ymddyben) A mutually concluding; self-concluding.
Ymddybennu, *v. a.* (ymddyben) To end mutually; to conclude with one's self.
Ymddyberi, *v. a.* (dyberi) To be self-easing.
Ymddybleidiad, *s. m.* (dybleidiad) A connecting one's self with a party.
Ymddybleidiaw, *v. a.* (dybleidiaw) To connect one's self with a party; to be mutually espousing a party.
Ymddybleidiawl, *a.* (dybleidiawl) Being mutually espousing a party.
Ymddyblygiad, *s. m.* (dyblygiad) A self-bending; a mutually bending or folding.
Ymddyblygu, *v. a.* (dyblygu) To be doubling one's self; to be mutually bending.
Ymddyborthi, *v. a.* (dyborthi) To self-support.
Ymddyborthiad, *s. m.* (dyborthiad) Self-supportation.
Ymddychryniad, *s. m.* (dychryniad) A frightening one's self.
Ymddychrynu, *v. a.* (dychrynu) To self-frighten.
Ymddychwedliad, *s. m.* (dychwedliad) A back in mutual discourse.
Ymddychwedlu, *v. a.* (dychwedlu) To converse mutually.
Ymddychweliad, *s. m.* (dychweliad) A self-returning; a self-conversion; a mutually returning.
Ymddychwelyd, *v. a.* (dychwelyd) To self-convert; to turn back mutually.

Ymddyddan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyddan) A conversation. **v. a.** To converse or to discourse together.

Mac ymddyddanion drwg yn llygrru moesau da.

Evil communications corrupt good manners.

Adage.

Nid corddgar ond ymddyddanar;
Nid ymddyddan oud am Ddaw.

None so informed as the converseable person; no conversation like that concerning God.

Adage.

Ymddyddanaidd, a. (ymddyddan) Communicative.
Ymddyddanawl, a. (ymddyddan) Discoursing.
Ymddyddanar, a. (ymddyddan) Apt of discourse.
Ymddyddanlad, s. m. (ymddyddan) A conversing.
Ymddyddanu, v. a. (ymddyddan) To converse.
Ymddyddanwr, s. m.—pl. ymddyddanwyr (ymddyddan—gwr) A converser, a discourseser.
Ymddyethrad, s. m. (dyeithrad) A self-estranging; a mutually estranging.
Ymddyethraw, v. a. (dyeithraw) To self-estrangle, to estrange mutually.
Ymddyfaliad, s. m. (dyfaliad) A being guessing or figuring to one's self.
Ymddyfalu, v. a. (dyfalu) To be guessing or describing to one's self.

Ymddyfalu a gerndaw ar glerwrtheth orwag, ac offergerdd i llesu cynwyr.

To be amusing one's self and listening to frivolous minstrelsy and vain song to weaken the understanding.

Demogton.

Ymddyfalu meddw foleid;
Son yu ffruth am gwrw Sanfrald.

To imagine in one's self a drunken pantoymist; eloquently to talk of the ale of Sanfrald.

Id. ab Urntym.

Ymddyfeistad, s. m. (dyfeistad) A being imagining; a mutually devising.
Ymddyfeisiaw, v. a. (dyfeisiaw) To be imagining in one's self; to devise mutually.
Ymddyfetha, v. a. (dyfetha) To destroy mutually; to destroy one's self.
Ymddyfethiad, s. m. (dyfethiad) A mutually destroying; a self-destroying.
Ymddyfniad, s. m. (dyfniad) A becoming used.
Ymddyfnnu, v. a. (dyfnnu) To use one's self.
Ymddyfoliad, s. m. (dyfoliad) A being gorging one's self; a being mutually swelling.
Ymddyfoliaw, v. a. (dyfoliaw) To be gorging one's self; to be mutually gorging.
Ymddyfrysiad, s. m. (dyfrysiad) A being hurrying one's self; a being mutually hurrying.
Ymddyfrysiaw, v. a. (dyfrysiaw) To be hurrying one's self; to be mutually hurrying.
Ymddyfustlaw, v. a. (dy—bustlaw) To be mutually throwing out gall; to deal in mutual sarcasm.

Am ddau ychydig dduf dafa afon
Ymddyfustlaw i'w gylu gwynion;
Ymddyfustlaw i'w ar lan Aeron berth,
Pan borthes crysion.

About the two sides of the stream of a deep river, comrades formerly were dealing gall to one another; thus a lion would be hrowing out bitterness on the banks of fair Aeron, when he fed his eagles.

Cyaddetu, i H. ab Urntym.

Ymddyfustliad, s. m. (bustliad) A being mutually hrowing out gall or sarcasm.
Ymddyfyniad, s. m. (dyfyniad) A self-approximating; a self-summoning; a mutually approximating.
Ymddyfynu, v. a. (dyfynu) To self-approximate; to self-summon; to summon mutually.

Ymddyfynwch fy sarcasid ddiwedd o ogoeddu aw Ddu.

Enquire within yourselves as to my innocent intention of glorifying God.

H. G. J. redyn.

Ymddygliad, s. m. (dygliad) A being mutually concealing; a being self-concealing.

VOL. II.

Ymddygelu, v. a. (dygelu) To be mutually concealing; to be self-concealing.

Rhyb wyf i, heb yntau, mab Tewdwr, arglwydd y cyfoeth hwn o fewn ychydig, ac yr awron yn wrthloddedig, ac yu ffridic, ac yu ddolmoneuig hualach ydd wyf yn ymddygelu yn y noddia hon.

I am Rhyb, replied he, the son of Tewdwr, the sovereign of this country a little while ago, but now expelled, and having, being almost perishing, I am concealing myself in this sanctuary.

Buch. Gr. ab Cynan.

Ymddygawl, a. (dygawl) Self-deporting; mutually deporting.

Ymddygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygiad) Self-deportment; behaviour, deportment, demeanour.

Ymddygiadus, a. (ymddygiad) Relating to self-deportment or demeanour.

Ymddygnawl, a. (dygnawl) Self-tormenting.

Ymddygniad, s. m. (dygniad) A self-tormenting; a mutually tormenting.

Ymddygnu, v. a. (dygnu) To torment or to harass one's self; to toil mutually.

Ymddygoddi, v. a. (dygoddi) To be mutually vexing; to be vexing one's self.

Ymddygoddiad, s. m. (dygoddiad) A mutually vexing; a vexing one's self.

Ymddygrymiad, s. m. (dygrymiad) A being bowing one's self; a being mutually bowing.

Ymddygrymu, v. a. (dygrymu) To be self-bowing; to be mutually bowing.

Ymddygrynôad, s. m. (dygrynôad) A being collecting one's self; a being mutually collecting.

Ymddygrynô, v. a. (dygrynô) To be self-collecting; to be mutually collecting.

Ymddygrysiad, s. m. (dygrysiad) A being hastening one's self; a being mutually hastening.

Ymddygrysiaw, v. a. (dygrysiaw) To be self-hastening; to be mutually hastening.

Ymddyguddiad, s. m. (dyguddiad) A being self-hiding; a being mutually hiding.

Ymddyguddiaw, v. a. (dyguddiaw) To be self-hiding; to be mutually hiding.

Ymddygnuraw, v. a. (dygnuraw) To be beating mutually; to be beating one's self.

Ymddyguriad, s. m. (dyguriad) A being mutually beating; a being beating one's self.

Ymddygw, s. m. (dygw) A self-striving. **v. a.** To employ one's self in toil. to be toiling.

Ymddygwydd, s. m. (dygwydd) A mutual befalling.

Ymddygwyddaw, v. a. (ymddygwydd) To befall mutually; to be happening.

Ymddygwyddawl, a. (dygwydd) Mutually falling.

Ymddygwyddiad, s. m. (ymddygwydd) A mutually befalling.

Ymddygwmpaw, v. a. (dygwmpaw) To be mutually falling; to be self-falling.

Ymddygychwyn, v. a. (dygychwyn) To be mutually starting off; to be starting one's self.

Ymddygychwyniad, s. m. (ymddygychwyn) A being mutually starting; a being starting one's self.

Ymddygyd, s. m. (dygyd) Deportment. **v. a.** To demean one's self, to conduct one's self; to bear or go with young.

Mab Owain, gyfyrain gaidig.

Mad rained, mad f.m. n'l bymddig.

The son of Owain, of uprising temper, fortunately was he born, fortunate the mother who bore him.

L. P. Mech.

Ymddygyfeiriad, s. m. (dygyfeiriad) A mutually coming in opposition.

Ymddygyfeiriaw, v. a. (dygyfeiriaw) To be coming mutually in opposition.

Ymddygyfiad, s. m. (dygyfiad) A being mutually combining or becoming equal.

Ymddygyfiaw, v. a. (dygyfiaw) To be combining mutually.

Ymddygyfianc, s. m. (dygyfianc) A mutual intercourse. *v. a.* To have mutual intercourse.
Ymddygyffrôad, s. m. (dygyffrôad) A being self-agitating; a being mutually agitating.
Ymddygyffrôi, v. a. (dygyffrôi) To be self-agitating; to be mutually agitating.
Ymddygylichu, s. m. (dygylichu) A being mutually surrounding; a being surrounding one's self.
Ymddygylichu, v. a. (dygylichu) To be mutually surrounding; to be self-surrounding.
Ymddygymhell, v. a. (dygymhell) To be mutually instigating; to be self-instigating.
Ymddygymhelliad, s. m. (ymddygymhell) A being mutually instigating; a being putting one's self forward.
Ymddygyymmod, s. m. (dygyymmod) Self-reconciliation; a mutual reconciliation.
Ymddygyymmodi, v. a. (ymddygyymmod) To be reconciling one's self; to be mutually reconciling.
Ymddygyymmodiad, s. m. (ymddygyymmod) A being reconciling one's self; a being mutually reconciling.
Ymddygyymysgiad, s. m. (dygyymysgiad) A being mutually mixing; a being mixing one's self.
Ymddygyymysgu, v. a. (dygyymysgu) To be mutually mixing; to be mixing one's self.
Ymddygyynnal, v. a. (dygyynnal) To be self-supporting; to be mutually upholding.
Ymddygyynnaliad, s. m. (ymddygyynnal) A being self-supporting; a being mutually upholding.
Ymddygyynnull, s. m. (dygyynnull) A self-collecting; a mutual collection. *v. a.* To collect one's self; to collect together.
Ymddygyynnulliad, s. m. (ymddygyynnull) A being collecting one's self; a being mutually collecting.
Ymddygyynnwys, v. a. (dygyynnwys) To be mutually receiving or containing; to be containing one's self.
Ymddygyynnwyriad, s. m. (ymddygyynnwys) A being mutually receiving or containing; a being containing one's self.
Ymddygyrchawl, a. (dygyrch) Mutually resorting.
Ymddygyrchiad, s. m. (dygyrch) A being mutually resorting; to be resorting.
Ymddygyrchu, v. a. (dygyrchu) To be mutually resorting; to be resorting.
Ymddygysgodi, v. a. (dygysgodi) To be self-sheltering; to be mutually sheltering.
Ymddygysgodiad, s. m. (dygysgodiad) A being sheltering one's self; a being mutually sheltering.
Ymddygystuddiad, s. m. (dygystuddiad) A being self-afflicting; a being mutually afflicting.
Ymddygystuddiaw, v. a. (dygystuddiaw) To be self-afflicting; to be mutually aggrieving.
Ymddygythraddaw, v. a. (dygythraddaw) To be perturbing one's self; to be mutually perturbing.
Ymddygythraddiad, s. m. (dygythraddiad) A being perturbing one's self; a being mutually perturbing.
Ymddyhaeriad, s. m. (dyhaeriad) A being mutually asserting; a being asserting one's self.
Ymddyhaeru, v. a. (dyhaeru) To be mutually asserting; to be asserting one's self.
Ymddyhebu, v. a. (dyhebu) To be self-divesting.

Tri nod cywir y dydd ar ddyn i ddiawl, ac nis gall ymddyhebu ag hwynt: ei alir, ei olwg, a'i ymmod.

There are three certain marks on a person who belongs to the devil, and he cannot divest himself of them: his word, his look, and his deportment.

Catur ab Gwynnir.

Ymddyheud, s. m. (dyheud) A making one's self to pant; a mutually panting.
Ymddyheuaw, v. a. (dyheuaw) To make one's self to pant; to pant mutually.
Ymddyhewydiad, s. m. (dyhewydiad) A fixing a mutual affection or devotion; a devoting one's self; a self-resolving.
Ymddyhewydiaw, v. a. (dyhewydiaw) To fix a mutual affection; to devote one's self.
Ymddyhiraw, v. a. (dyhiraw) To use one's self to linger; to linger or to loiter mutually.
Ymddyhiriad, s. m. (dyhiriad) A using one's self to linger; a mutually lingering.
Ymddyholi, v. a. (dyholi) To be mutually questioning; to be questioning one's self.
Ymddyholiad, s. m. (dyholiad) A being mutually questioning; a being questioning one's self.
Ymddyhuddaw, v. a. (dyhuddaw) To be covering one's self; to be covering mutually; to appear one's self; to be mutually quieted.
Ymddyhuddiad, s. m. (dyhuddiad) A being covering one's self; a being mutually covering; a quieting one's self; a mutually appeasing.
Ymddyhysbyddiad, s. m. (dyhysbyddiad) A being mutually exhausting; a being self-exhausting.
Ymddyhysbyddu, v. a. (dyhysbyddu) To be mutually exhausting; to be self-exhausting.
Ymddylamiad, s. m. (dylamiad) A being self-bounding; a being mutually rebounding.
Ymddylamu, v. a. (dylamu) To be self-rebounding; to be mutually rebounding.
Ymddylathriad, s. m. (dylathriad) A being rendering one's self glittering.
Ymddylathru, v. a. (dylathru) To be making one's self to glitter.
Ymddylenwad, s. m. (dylenwad) A being filling one's self; a being mutually filling.
Ymddylenwi, v. a. (dylenwi) To be filling one's self; to be mutually filling or replenishing.
Ymddylifad, s. m. (dylifad) A being mutually flowing; a self-flowing.
Ymddylifaw, v. a. (dylifaw) To be mutually flowing; to be self-flowing.
Ymddylochi, v. a. (dylochi) To protect mutually; to protect one's self.
Ymddylochiad, s. m. (dylochiad) A protecting mutually; a protecting one's self.
Ymddyldaw, v. a. (dylndaw) To employ one's self in pursuing; to adhere mutually.
Ymddyludiad, s. m. (dyludiad) A self-adhering; a mutually adhering.
Ymddyluniad, s. m. (dyluniad) A self-delineating; a mutually delineating.
Ymddyluniaw, v. a. (dyluniaw) To delineate one's self; to delineate mutually.
Ymddylusgaw, v. a. (dylusgaw) To be dragging one's self; to be mutually dragging.
Ymddylusgiad, s. m. (dylusgiad) A being dragging one's self; a being mutually dragging.
Ymddylŷad, s. m. (dylŷad) A being mutually obliged; a rendering one's self obligatory.
Ymddylŷaw, v. a. (dylŷaw) To be mutually obligating; to render one's self obligatory.
Ymddylyniad, s. m. (dylyniad) A being mutually adhering; a causing one's self to adhere.
Ymddylynu, v. a. (dylynu) To be mutually adhering; to cause one's self to adhere.
Ymddyliliad, s. m. (dyliliad) A mutually shadowing; a self-overwhelming; a looking frowningly.
Ymddyllu, v. a. (dyllu) To overshadow mutually.

to overshadow one's self; to look frowningly; to stare with a stern look.

*Dyrryswys Pŷmddwys yn bedwarth,
Gollwre a Rheged i ymddyllis.*

Fiamddwyn hastened with four hosts, Goddeu and Rheged to overtake him.

Ymddylyngiad, s. m. (dyllyngiad) A being self-loosening; a being mutually liberating.

Ymddylyngiaw, v. a. (dyllyngiaw) To be self-loosening; to be mutually loosening.

Ymddynesad, s. m. (dynesad) A being self-approimating; a being mutually approximating.

Ymddynesh, v. a. (dynesh) To be self-approimating; to be mutually approximating.

Ymddynesiad, s. m. (dynesiad) A self-approaching; a being mutually approaching.

Ymddynesu, v. a. (dynesu) To be drawing one's self near; to be mutually approaching.

Ymddynoethi, v. a. (dynoethi) To be self-denuding; to be mutually denuding.

Ymddynoethiel i erall heb fy llaw i.

Then hast discovered thyself to another besides me.

Esay lvi. 9.

Ymddynoethiad, s. m. (dynoethiad) A being denuding or exposing one's self; a being mutually making naked.

Ymddynward, s. m. (dynward) A being as a mimic. **v. a.** To be mimicking; to be mimicking one another.

Ymddynwardiad, s. m. (ymddynward) A being employing one's self in mimicry; a being mutually mimicking.

Ymddyoddef, v. a. (dyoddef) To be self-suffering; to be mutually suffering.

Ymddyoddefiad, s. m. (ymddyoddef) A being self-suffering; a being mutually suffering.

Ymddyodden, v. a. (dyodden) To be bearing one's self; to be mutually bearing.

*Ydd gydymith glomwlith glau:
Ymddyodda'u well ymddyddan.*

Be a true companion of lucid speech: accommodate thyself better to discourse.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r bardd.

Ymddyosg, s. m. (dyosg) A self-disarraying.

Ymddyosgi, v. a. (dyosgi) To undress one's self.

Ymddyosgiad, s. m. (ymddyosgi) An undressing or disarraying of one's self.

Ymddyrchafael, s. m. (dyrchafael) A self-exalting. **v. a.** To exalt one's self; to exalt mutually.

Y mab hwnaw, wedi ymddyrchafael, ymroddi a crug yn ngodiach.

That youth after exalting himself, gave himself up to adulation.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymddyrchafiad, s. m. (dyrchafiad) A self-exalting; a mutually exalting.

Ymddyrchafiaeth, s. m. (dyrchafiaeth) Self-exaltation; self-advancement; mutual exaltation.

Ymddyrchafu, v. a. (dyrchafu) To exalt one's self; to exalt or to advance mutually.

Ymddyrchafwr, s. m. (pl. ymddyrchafwyr (dyrchafwr)) One who exalts himself.

Ymddyrchawl, a. (dyrchawl) Raising one's self.

Ymddyrchiad, s. m. (dyrchiad) A self-raising.

Ymddyrchu, v. a. (dyrchu) To uplift one's self.

Ymddyrnodiad, s. m. (dyrnodiad) A mutually boxing; a beating one's self.

Ymddyrnodiaw, v. a. (dyrnodiaw) To box one another; to thump one's self.

Ymddyröad, s. m. (dyröad) A being self-yielding.

Ymddyröi, v. a. (dyröi) To be yielding one's self.

*Yn wrol i'r fabolaeth
Ymddyrö'n Gymro, nid gwaeth.*

Manfully through the time of thy youth be passing thyself as a warrior, and no worse will come.

I. Tuo Bryddydd Ieuenc.

Ymddyrwyddaw, v. a. (dyrwyddaw) To be facilitating one's self.

Ymddyrwyddiad, s. m. (dyrwyddiad) A being facilitating one's self.

Ymddyrwyn, s. m. (dyrwyn) A self-winding. **v. a.** To wind one's self; to wind up mutually.

Ymddyrwyniad, s. m. (ymddyrwyn) A winding of one's self; a mutually winding up.

Ymddyrysiad, s. m. (dyrysiad) A self-entangling; a mutually entangling.

Ymddyrysn, v. a. (dyrysn) To entangle one's self to entangle mutually.

Dichrell a ymddyrysn yn ei ehrogiath ei hunan.

Craft will entangle herself in her own snare.

Adage.

Ymddysbwyll, s. m. (dysbwyll) Self-consideration. **v. a.** To examine one's self.

Gores gwaith synwyr ymddysbwyll difuant.

The best act of the sense is undiguisd examination of one's self.

Cating Udoeth.

Ymddysbwylliad, s. m. (pl. t. au (ymddysbwyll)) A considering one's self.

Ymddysbyddiad, s. m. (dysbyddiad) A self-depletion.

Ymddysbyddu, v. a. (dysbyddu) To empty one's self.

Ymddysgleiriad, s. m. (dysgleiriad) A making one's self to shine; a mutually glittering.

Ymddysgleiriaw, v. a. (dysgleiriaw) To make one's self to glitter; to glitter mutually.

Ymddysgiad, s. m. (dysgiad) A self-instructing; a mutually instructing.

Ymddysgori, v. a. (dysgori) To clamour mutually; to be clamouring.

Ymddysgoriad, s. m. (dysgoriad) A clamouring mutually; a keeping a clamour.

Ymddysgu, v. a. (dysgu) To instruct one's self; to instruct mutually.

Ymddysgwyl, s. m. (dysgwyl) A keeping one's self in expectation. **v. a.** To keep one's self expecting; to expect mutually.

Ymddysgwyllgar, a. (ymddysgwyll) Apt to keep one's self expecting; mutually looking.

Ymddysgwylliad, s. m. (ymddysgwyll) A keeping one's self expecting; a mutually expecting.

Ymddysgyriad, s. m. (dysgyriad) A keeping one's self in screaming.

Ymddysgyriaw, v. a. (dysgyriaw) To scream mutually; to keep one's self in screaming.

Ymddystawiad, s. m. (dystawiad) A mutually silencing; a making one's self silent.

Ymddystewi, v. a. (dystewi) To become mutually silent; to make one's self silent.

Ymddynaw, v. a. (dynaw) To unite one's self; to unite together, to confederate.

Ymddynniad, s. m. (dynniad) A connecting one's self; a mutually uniting.

Ymddywadiad, s. m. (dywadiad) A being mutually denying; a being denying one's self.

Ymddywadu, v. a. (dywadu) To be mutually denying; to be denying one's self.

Ymddywalaad, s. m. (dywalaad) A mutually enraging; a making one's self furious.

Ymddywalaü, v. a. (dywalaü) To enrage mutually; to render one's self furious.

Ymddywasgiad, s. m. (dywasgiad) Self-compression; a being mutually squeezing.

Ymddywasgu, v. a. (dywasgu) To self-compress; to be mutually squeezing.

Ymddywediad, s. m. (dywediad) A mutually speaking; a keeping one's self speaking.

Ymddywedyd, v. a. (dywedyd) To speak mutually; to employ one's self in speaking.

Gwell darffo cieted y gyfraithiaid, yna y mae lawm i'r ysgud ddywedyd wrth y ddwy blaidd. Ymddywedwch o gyfraith weithon.

When the court shall be lawfully sitting, then it is right for the judge to say to the two parties, now do you mutually speak of law.

Ymddyweddiad, s. m. (dyweddiad) A mutually espousing; a coupling one's self.

Ymddyweddiaw, v. a. (dyweddiaw) To espouse mutually; to become wedded or espoused; to yoke or join one's self.

Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheyras a ymddyweddiaw a Rhonwen ferch Horn. Vortigern with Repulade Lips yoked himself with Rhonwen the daughter of Horn.

Ymddywisgaw, v. a. (dywisgaw) To be dressing one's self; to be mutually arraying.

Ymddywisgiad, s. m. (dywisgiad) A being dressing one's self; a being mutually arraying.

Ymddywyn, s. m. (dywyn) A mutual blessing; a self-blessing. **v. a.** To bless mutually; to render one's self blessed.

O treid mab dyn heb ymddywyn a Daw.—

If a son of man shall depart without sanctifying himself of God.

Ymddywynaw, v. a. (ymddywyn) To devote, to consecrate; to pay a vow.

Ymddywyniad, s. m. (ymddywyn) A mutually blessing; a consecrating or blessing one's self.

Ymddywynygu, v. a. (dywynygu) To appear resplendent.

Ni thâl dim lle nad ymddywynyan yddo ryw grynodeb.

What there doth not appear conspicuous in it some connection to good for nothing.

Ymddywystlaw, v. a. (dywystlaw) To be mutually pledging; to be giving one's self a hostage.

Ymddywystliad, s. m. (dywystliad) A being mutually pledging; a being pledging or giving one's self as a hostage.

Ymëangiad, s. m. (ëangiad) A self-amplifying; a mutually giving space.

Ymëangu, v. a. (ëangu) To self-amplify; to enlarge mutually.

Ymebrwyddaw, v. a. (ebrwyddaw) To accelerate one's self.

Ymebrwyddiad, s. m. (ebrwyddiad) A self-accelerating; a mutually hastening.

Ymechrydiad, s. m. (echrydiad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually quaking.

Ymechrydu, v. a. (echrydu) To cause one's self to tremble; to tremble mutually.

Ymechrysiad, s. m. (echrysiad) A causing a mutual shock or terror; a rendering one's self self-shocking.

Ymechrysu, v. a. (echrysu) To cause mutual horror; to be self-shocked.

Ymechwyna, v. a. (echwyna) To borrow or to lend mutually; to lend one's self.

Ymechwyniad, s. m. (echwyniad) A mutually lending; a lending one's self.

Ymedfryd, s. m. (edfryd) Self-restoration. **v. a.** To restore one's self, to renew one's self.

Ymedllw, s. m. (edllw) Mutual reproach; self-reproach.

Ymedllwiad, s. m. (edllw) A mutually reproaching; a self-upbraiding.

Ymedllwiaw, v. a. (ymedllw) To reproach mutually; to upbraid one's self.

Ymedllwied, v. a. (ymedllw) To upbraid mutually; to upbraid one's self.

Ymedrych, s. m. (edrych) To look mutually; to look at one's self.

Ymedrychgar, a. (ymedrych) Being apt to look about warily.

Ymedrychiad, s. m. (ymedrych) A mutually looking; a looking at one's self.

Ymedryd, s. m. (edryd) Self-restoration; mutual restoration. **v. a.** To restore one's self; to restore mutually.

Ymedrydiad, s. m. (ymedryd) Self-restoration; mutual restoration.

Ymechlurad, s. m. (eglurad) Self-manifestation; mutual illustration or manifestation.

Ymechlurân, v. a. (eglurân) To manifest one's self; to be mutually manifest.

Ymechluraw, v. a. (egluraw) To explain one's self; to explain mutually.

Ymechluriad, s. m. (egluriad) A self-explaining; a mutually explaining.

Ymegniad, s. m. (egniad) A self-exertion; mutual exertion.

Ymegniaw, v. a. (egniaw) To exert one's self; to exert mutually.

Ymegniawl, a. (eguiawl) Self-exerting; of mutual exertion.

Ymegniwr, s. m.—pl. ymegniwyr (egniwr) One who exerts himself.

Ymegori, v. a. (egori) To open one's self; to open mutually.

Ymegoriad, s. m. (egoriad) A disclosing one's self; a mutually opening.

Ymegwyddori, v. a. (egwyddori) To furnish one's self with principles or elements; mutually to instil principles.

Ymegwyddoriad, s. m. (egwyddoriad) A furnishing one's self with principles; a mutually instilling principles.

Ymehedeg, v. a. (ehedeg) To make one's self to fly; to fly mutually.

Ymehediad, s. m. (ehediad) A making one's self to fly; a mutually flying.

Ymeiddilaw, v. a. (eiddilaw) To diminish one's self; to enervate one's self.

Ymeiddiliad, s. m. (eiddiliad) Self-enervation.

Ymeiddunaw, v. a. (eiddunaw) To employ one's self in wishing; to wish mutually.

Ymeiddnniad, s. m. (eiddnniad) An employing one's self in wishing; a mutually wishing.

Ymeilliad, s. m. (eilliad) A shaving one's self.

Ymeilliaw, v. a. (eilliaw) To shave one's self.

Ymfoel ac ymeillu am dy blant meuch.

Make thee bald and poll thee for thy delicate children.

Ymeirgar, a. (geirgar) Querulous; loquacious.

Ymeirgarwch, s. m. (ymeirgar) A cavilling disposition.

Ymeiriach, s. m. (eiriach) A mutual deprecation. **v. a.** To deprecate mutually; to be deprecating.

Ymeiriad, s. m. (geiriad) Altercation; mutual war of words.

Ymeiriaw, v. a. (geiriaw) To contend in words.

Ymeiriawl, a. (eiriawl) An employing of one's self in interceding; mutual persuasion. **v. a.** To employ one's self in interceding; mutually to intercede.

Yffwr—

Yffwr mae mawrion heb ymeiriawl.

Hell: in it there is extreme of war without intercession.

Ymeiriolad, s. m. (ymeiriawl) A mutual intercession; a mutual persuasion.

Ymeirioli, v. a. (ymeiriawl) To intercede mutually; to be interceding or persuading.

Ymeiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ymeiriwyr (ymeiiraw—gwr) A talkative man.

Nid wynech gwr mawr ymeiriwr.

A talker is seldom a great man.

Adage.

Ymeisaw, *v. a.* (eisiaw) A making one's self destitute; mutually to make destitute.

Ymeisiwad, *s. m.* (eisiwad) A rendering one's self destitute; a mutually making destitute.

Ymeistedd, *s. m.* (eistedd) A mutual sitting; a seating one's self. *v. a.* To sit mutually; to seat one's self.

Ymeisteddiad, *s. m.* (ymeistedd) A mutually sitting; a seating one's self.

Ymeliad, *s. m.* (eliad) An appointing one's self.

Ymeliaw, *v. a.* (eliaw) To appoint one's self.

Ymeliwa, *v. a.* (eliwa) To seek self-profit; mutually to seek gain.

Ymeliwad, *s. m.* (eliwad) The employing one's self in seeking gain.

Ymelwain, *v. a.* (gelwain) To keep calling.

Ymen, *s. m.* (en) That is contained, pent, or dammed up. *a.* Being collected together.

Gwel mawr y doliol na mwy doli gwin.
Mwy na doli mawr ymen Doli.

He would cause where he might come that he should not lack wine, more than the water of the mill of where there is a dam of Teivi.

Madogwg Dogwg.

Ymeniwd, *s. m.* (eniwd) A self-hurting; a mutual hurting.

Ymeniww, *v. a.* (eniww) To hurt one's self; to cause mutual harm.

Ymenllibiad, *s. m.* (enllibiad) A mutually detracting; a self-scandalizing.

Ymenllibiaw, *v. a.* (enllibiaw) To detract mutually; to scandalize one's self.

Ymennylid, *s. m.* (annellid) A taking aim.

Ymennylu, *v. a.* (annellu) To employ one's self in aiming.

Y cerun—
Minnau oedd yn ymennyl.

The star, I too was employing myself in viewing. *Iolo Goch.*

Ymennyn, *s. m.* (ennyn) A self-kindling. *v. a.* To self-kindle; to kindle mutually.

Ymennyniad, *s. m.* (ennyniad) A self-kindling; a mutually kindling.

Ymennynu, *v. a.* (ennynu) To self-kindle; to kindle mutually.

Ymenwad, *s. m.* (enwad) Self-nomination; a mutual naming.

Ymenwaediad, *s. m.* (enwaediad) A self-circumcising.

Ymenwaedu, *v. a.* (enwaedu) To self-circumcise.

Ymenwi, *v. a.* (enwi) To self-nominate, to nominate mutually.

Ymenwogi, *v. a.* (enwogi) To signalize one's self

Ymenwogiad, *s. m.* (enwogiad) A self-signalizing

Ymenydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f. au* (ym—enydd) The brain.

Ymenyddawl, *s. m.* (ymenydd) Belonging to the brain

Ymenydd-dro, *s. m.* (ymenydd—tro) A vertigo.

Ymenyddiad, *s. m.* (ymenydd) A braining.

Ymenyddu, *v. a.* (ymenydd) To form brains.

Ymenyn, *s. m.*—*pl. f. au* (ymen) Butter.

Tri enllyn lechyd: mel, ymenyn, a llaeth.

The three sources of health: honey, butter, and milk. *Adage.*

Ymenynaid, *a.* (ymenyn) Like butter.

Ymenynawl, *a.* (ymenyn) Of buttery nature.

Ymenyneiddiad, *s. m.* (ymenynaid) A rendering like butter; a becoming like butter.

Ymenyneiddiaw, *v. a.* (ymenynaid) To render like butter; to become like butter.

Ymenyniad, *s. m.* (ymenyn) A buttering.

Ymenynllyd, *a.* (ymenyn) Full of butter.

Ymenynu, *v. a.* (ymenyn) To form butter.

Ymeofni, *v. a.* (ëofni) To self-embolden; mutually to embolden.

Ymeofniad, *s. m.* (ymëofni) A making one's self bold; a mutually emboldening.

Ymëoni, *v. a.* (ëoni) To embolden one's self; to embolden mutually.

Ymëoniad, *s. m.* (ëoniad) A self-emboldening; a mutually emboldening.

Ymeppiliad, *s. m.* (epiliad) A self-producing.

Ymeppiliaw, *v. a.* (epiliaw) To self-produce.

Ymerbyn, *s. m.* (erbyn) The being in opposition or ready to receive. *v. a.* To be in opposition; to receive mutually.

Ydd oedd ymerbyn heb ymerbed.

There was a mutual encounter without self sparing.

Cynadeio.

Flaps Octa—hyd i Gaer Efrw, at Owm at gafodwr; a then arall i Gaer Alciwyd, ac yno ymerbyn ag Emrys.

Octa fled as far as the city of York, to Owm his cousin; and another division to the city of Alciwyd, and there putting himself in opposition to Emrys.

Dr. ab Arthur.

Ymerbyniad, *s. m.* (ymerbyn) One who employs himself in receiving; one who is in opposition; one mutually in opposition.

Cad ymerbyniad eidd dichwant.

The mutual opponents of battle regardless of life.

O. Cyfriliawg.

Ymerbyniaw, *v. a.* (ymerbyn) To put one's self to receive or in apposition; to receive mutually

Ymerbyniawl, *a.* (ymerbyn) Being in receiving.

Ymerbyniad, *v. a.* (ymerbyn) To put one's self to receive or in apposition; to receive mutually

Ymerbyniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ymerbyniwyr (ymerbyn

—gwr) One who employs himself in receiving;

one who places himself in apposition; a mutual receiver.

Ymerfyniad, *s. m.* (erfyniad) A being requesting or intreating; a mutually intreating.

Ymerfyniaw, *v. a.* (erfyniaw) To be requesting; to request mutually.

Ymergydiad, *s. m.* (ergydiad) A self-projecting; a mutually projecting or casting.

Ymergydiaw, *v. a.* (ergydiaw) To project one's self; to project mutually.

Ymerlid, *s. m.* (erlid) The employing one's self in pursuing; mutual persecution.

Ymerlidiad, *s. m.* (ymeilid) An employing one's self in pursuing or persecuting; a mutually persecuting.

Ymerlyn, *v. a.* (erlyn) To employ one's self in pursuing; to pursue mutually.

Ymerlyniad, *s. m.* (ymerlyn) An employing one's self in pursuing; a mutually pursuing.

Ymerlynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ymerlynwyr (ymerlyn—gwr) One who employs himself in pursuing; a mutual pursuer.

Ymerlynnydd, *s. m.*—*pl. f. ion* (ymerlyn) One who employs himself in pursuing; one who pursues mutually.

Ymerthn, *v. a.* (erthn) To strive together.

Ymerwinad, *s. m.* (gerwinad) A self-exasperation; a mutually ruffling.

Ymerwinaw, *v. a.* (gerwinaw) To ruffle one's self; to exasperate mutually.

Ymerwinawl, *a.* (gerwinawl) Self-ruffling, mutually exasperating.

Ymeagar, *s. m.* (eagar) A self-separation; mutual separation. *v. a.* To separate one's self; to separate mutually.

Ymesgariad, s. m. (ymesgar) A separating one's self; a mutually separating.

Ymesgaru, v. a. (ymesgar) To separate one's self; to separate mutually.

Ymesgeulusaw, v. a. (esgeulusaw) To make one's self neglectful; to neglect mutually.

Ymesgeulusiad, s. m. (esgeulusiad) A causing one's self to neglect; a self-neglecting; a mutually neglecting.

Ymesgor, s. m. (esgor) The state of being delivered or brought to bed.

Ymesgori, v. a. (ymesgor) To be delivered.

Ymesgoriad, s. m. (ymesgor) A self-delivering.

Ymesgnodi, v. a. (esgnodi) To make excuse for one's self; to make a mutual excuse.

Ymesgyn, v. a. (esgyn) To cause one's self to ascend; to ascend mutually.

Ymesgyniad, s. m. (ymesgyn) A self-ascending; a mutually ascending.

Ymesmwythaw, v. a. (esmwythaw) To ease one's self; to relieve one's self.

Ymesmwythawl, a. (esmwythawl) Self-easing; tending to mutual ease.

Ymesmwythiad, s. m. (esmwythiad) A self-easing; a making mutually easy.

Ymestyn, s. m. (estyn) A self-stretching. v. a. To stretch one's self.

Ymestynawl, a. (ymestyn) Self-extending.

Ymestyniad, s. m. (ymestyn) A self-extending.

Ymethol, s. m. (ethol) Self-election; mutual election.

Ymetholi, v. a. (ymethol) To self-elect; mutually to elect.

Ymetholiad, s. m. (ymethol) A self-electing; a mutually electing.

Ymeuocâad, s. m. (euocâad) A making one's self guilty; a becoming mutually guilty.

Ymeuocâu, v. a. (euocâu) To make one's self guilty; to become mutually guilty.

Ymeuogi, v. a. (euogi) To make one's self guilty; to become mutually guilty.

Ymeuogiad, s. m. (euogiad) A making one's self guilty; a rendering mutually guilty.

Ymewinad, s. m. (ewinad) A using one's nails.

Ymewinaw, v. a. (ewinaw) To fasten one's nails.

Ymfachiad, s. m. (bachiad) A hooking one's self.

Ymfachu, v. a. (bachu) To hook one's self.

Ymfalchiad, s. m. (balchiad) A priding one's self.

Ymfalchiaw, v. a. (balchiaw) To be self-proud.

Pa hyd—
Yr ymfalchiant yn eu drwg,
Gan fygwth amlwg firostes!

How long will they pride themselves in their wickedness, with manifest and scornful threat?
Edm. Prye, Ps. 94.

Ymfanson, s. m. (manson) A muttering. v. a. To mutter to one's self.

Ymfarweiddiad, s. m. (marweiddiad) A deadening or mortifying one's self.

Ymfarweiddiaw, v. a. (marweiddiaw) To deaden one's self.

Ymfawdd, s. m. (bawdd) A self-drowning.

Ymfawràad, s. m. (mawràad) A self-magnifying; a magnifying mutually.

Ymfawràu, v. a. (mawràu) To self-magnify; to magnify mutually.

Ymfawrygiad, s. m. (mawrygiad) A magnifying one's self; a mutually magnifying.

Ymfawrygu, v. a. (mawrygu) To magnify one's self; to magnify mutually.

Ymfeiddiad, s. m. (beiddiad) A venturing one's self; a mutually daring.

Ymfeiddiaw, v. a. (beiddiaw) To venture one's self; to adventure, or dare mutually.

Howd i bawb a thl i'rh wnech, am fodd,
Ymfeiddiaw am ateb.

It is easy for every body to look there in the face, for a ph. & presume for an answer.
Gw. R. G. i. 2. d. 10. v. 1.

Ymfelltithiaw, v. a. (melltithiaw) To self-cure; to curse mutually.

Ymfenwedigaw, v. a. (menwedigaw) To bless one's self; to bless mutually.

Ymfenwedigiad, s. m. (menwedigiad) A blessing one's self; a mutually blessing.

Ymfenwydaw, v. a. (menwydaw) To make one's self happy; to yield mutual happiness.

Ymfenwydiad, s. m. (menwydiad) A making one's self happy; a mutually giving happiness.

Ymfiniaw, v. a. (minial) To be mutually putting lips together; to kiss one another.

Ymfiniaw, v. a. (miniaw) Mutually to touch lips.

Ymfiniaw, v. a. (blinaw) To tire one's self.

Ys awr nac ymfined neb
O'rh wyniaw am ddoethiaw.

At present let no one trouble himself about the hankering for wisdom.
Ed. Egan & Ab. Dr.

Ymfiniad, s. m. (bliniad) A tiring one's self.

Ymfoddâad, s. m. (boddâad) A pleasing one's self.

Ymfoddâu, v. a. (boddâu) To please one's self.

Ymfoddiad, s. m. (boddidiad) A contenting one's self; a mutually contenting.

Ymfoddiaw, v. a. (boddidiaw) To content one's self; to yield mutual contentment.

Ymfoddioni, v. a. (boddioni) To make one's self contented; to rest contented; to acquiesce to content mutually.

Ymfoddioniad, s. m. (boddioniad) A self-contenting; a mutually contenting.

Ymfoeli, v. a. (moeli) To make one's self bold.

Ymfolach, s. m. (molach) Self-flattery; mutual flattery or wheedling.

Ymfolachiad, s. m. (ymfolach) A flattering one's self; a mutually flattering.

Ymfolachu, v. a. (ymfolach) To self-flatter.

Ymfolachna, a. (ymfolach) Self-flattering; apt to flatter mutually.

Ymfolachwr, s. m. (ymfolach) One who flatters himself; a mutual flatterer.

Ymfoldesiad, s. m. (boldesiad) A basking one's self in the sun.

Ymfoldesu, v. a. (boldesu) To be basking one's self in the sun.

Ymfolhenlaw, v. a. (bolhenlaw) To bask one's belly in the sun.

Ymfolhenliad, s. m. (bolhenliad) A basking one's belly in the sun.

Ymfoliaw, v. a. (boliaw) To gorge one's self.

Ymfolrythiad, s. m. (bolrythiad) A stretching out one's belly.

Ymfolrythn, v. a. (bolrythn) To stretch out one's belly.

Ymfonclustiad, s. m. (bonclustiad) A mutually boxing the ears.

Ymfonclustiaw, v. a. (bonclustiaw) To box the ears mutually.

Ymforiad, s. m. (moriad) An employing one's self in seafaring.

Ymforiaw, v. a. (moriaw) To employ one's self in seafaring.

Ymfrasâad, s. m. (brasâad) A self-fattening.

Ymfrasâu, v. a. (brasâu) To fatten one's self.

Mae y goidawg yn ymfrasâu ar ddogras y tŷ.
The wealthy is fattening himself on the ruin of the poor.

Ymfrawiad, s. m. (brawiad) A self-dismaying.
Ymfrawu, v. a. (brawu) To dismay one's self.
Ymfrawychiad, s. m. (brawychiad) A filling one's self with dismay.
Ymfrawychu, v. a. (brawychu) To fill one's self with dismay.
Ymfreicheidiaw, s. m. (breicheidiaw) A mutually embracing.
Ymfreicheidiaw, v. a. (breicheidiaw) To embrace mutually.
Ymfrihaw, v. a. (brithaw) To self-variegate.
Ymfrihiad, s. m. (brithiad) A self-variegating.
Ymfrochl, v. a. (brochl) To be in a fume.
Ymfrochiad, s. m. (brochiad) A putting one's self in a fume or chafe; a self-ruffling.
Ymfroni, v. a. (broni) To swell one's bosom.

Mac llawer yn hoesfaldchion, yn ymfroni, ac yn ymosewedd allan oren y gallont.

There are many in sprightly pride, swelling out their bosoms, and shewing themselves out as well as they are able.

Morgan Llwyd.

Ymfrwydraw, v. a. (brwydraw) To engage one's self in battle; to fight mutually.
Ymfrwydriad, s. m. (brwydriad) An engaging one's self in battle; a mutually battling.
Ymfrysiaid, s. m. (brysiaid) A hastening one's self; a mutually hastening.
Ymfrysiaw, v. a. (brysiaw) To hasten one's self; to hasten mutually.
Ymfucheddiad, s. m. (buceddiad) A conducting one's self in life.
Ymfuchedu, v. a. (buceddu) To conduct one's self in life; to pass a life.

A fydd ddaid yn drwm ar ei clyd ymfucheddu yn lla.

He that would revenge heavily on his foe let him conduct himself uprightly.

Adage.

Ymfustiaw, v. a. (bustiaw) To self-embitter; mutually to deal in sarcasms.
Ymfustiad, s. m. (bustiad) An employing one's self in rancorous words; a mutually shewing rancour.
Ymfwriad, s. m. (bwriad) A purposing with one's self; a mutually designing or purposing.
Ymfwriadu, v. a. (ymfwriad) To employ one's self in purposing; to purpose mutually.
Ymfwynaad, s. m. (mwynaad) A self enjoying; a mutually enjoying.
Ymfwynau, v. a. (mwynau) To enjoy one's self; to enjoy mutually.
Ymfychaniad, s. m. (bychaniad) A lessening one's self; a mutually lessening or disparaging.
Ymfychanu, v. a. (bychanu) To lessen one's self; to be mutually lessening or depreciating.
Ymfydiaw, v. a. (bydiaw) To conduct one's self in the world.

Gores ddiwydwyd ymfydiaw yn ddarbedawl.

The best nobility is to conduct one's self in the world circum-spectly.

Catwg Ddaeth.

Ymfyddinad, s. m. (byddinad) A self-embattling; a mutually embattling.
Ymfyddinaw, v. a. (byddinaw) To embattle one's self; mutually to embattle.

Ffons Hingestr a'i wyl i Gaer Cynan—'a' hynid a' oreg Emrys; ac yno ymfyddinaw a lliad llawer o bobol.

Hingestr and his men fled to the fortress of Cynan; so Emrys pursued them; and thereupon they mutually array, and kill many on both sides.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymfyfyriad, s. m. (myfyriad) A contemplating with one's self.
Ymfyfyriaw, v. a. (myfyriaw) To contemplate with one's self.
Ymfygydiad, s. m. (mygydiad) A self-masking.

Ymfygyda, v. a. (mygyda) To mask one's self.
Ymfynteiaid, s. m. (mynteiaid) A joining one's self to a throng; a mutually flocking.
Ymfynteiaw, v. a. (mynteiaw) To unite one's self to a multitude; to flock mutually.
Ymfyrâd, s. m. (byrâd) A self-curtailing; a mutually shortening.
Ymfyrân, v. a. (byrân) To self-curtail.
Ymfyriad, s. m. (byriad) A self-shortening.
Ymfyriaw, v. a. (byriaw) To self-shorten.
Ymfywiad, s. m. (bywiad) A self-animating; a mutually enlivening.
Ymfywau, v. a. (bywau) To enliven one's self; to animate mutually.
Ymfywiocâd, s. m. (bywiocâd) A self-enlivening; a mutually animating.
Ymfywiocau, v. a. (bywiocau) To enliven one's self; to animate mutually.
Ymfywiogi, v. a. (bywiogi) To self-enliven; to become mutually animated.
Ymfywiogiad, s. m. (bywiogiad) A self-enlivening; a mutually enlivening.
Ymfieiddiad, s. m. (fieiddiad) A self-loathing; a mutually loathing.
Ymfieiddiaw, v. a. (fieiddiaw) To loathe one's self; to loathe mutually.
Ymfionodiad, s. m. (ffionodiad) A mutually cad-gelling or dealing blows.
Ymfirost, s. m. (ffrost) A self-vanquishing.
Ymfirostiad, s. m. (ymffrost) A self-vanquishing.
Ymfirostiaw, v. a. (ymffrost) To self-vant.

Cae a ymfirosti o'i gystyllid o'i hun.

Odious is he who prides himself of his own shame.

Adage.

Ymfirwynaw, v. a. (ffirwynaw) To self-bridle.
Ymfirwyniad, s. m. (ffirwyniad) A self-bridling.
Ymfurfiad, s. m. (ffurfiad) A self-conforming; a mutually forming or shaping.
Ymfurfiaw, v. a. (ffurfiaw) To conform one's self; to conform mutually.
Ymfust, s. m. (ffust) A self-threshing; a mutual beating or boxing.
Ymfustiad, s. m. (ymffust) A self-threshing; a mutually threshing.
Ymfustiaw, v. a. (ymffust) To self-thresh; to beat one another.
Ymfyddiad, s. m. (ffyddiad) A plighting one's self; a plighting mutual faith.
Ymfyddiaw, v. a. (ffyddiaw) To plight one's faith; to plight a mutual troth.

Rhaid yw ddaed tair llaw ychydig wrth reddi dyn yn fach: llaw y macu, a llaw y neb a'i rhoddo yn fach, a llaw y neb ei cymero, ac ymfyddiaw o law i law.

It is necessary for three hands to come together on producing a person for bait: the hand of the bait, and the hand of him who gives him to bait, and the hand of the one who shall have accepted him, and to plight mutually from hand to hand.

Welsh Laws.

Ymgabliad, s. m. (cabliad) A self-calumniating; a mutually calumniating.
Ymgablu, v. a. (cablu) To calumniate one's self; to calumniate mutually.
Ymgadarnaad, s. m. (cadarnaad) A self-strengthening; a mutually strengthening.
Ymgadarnau, v. a. (cadarnau) To self-strengthen; to strengthen mutually.

Cae a ymgadarnau newn drwg.

Odious is he who shall defend himself in evil.

Adage.

Rhyw i ddyn bechu, ond rhyw i ddalw i yn unig ymgadarnau yn ei barhad.

It is natural for man to sin, but it is natural for the devil alone to defend himself in his sin.

Adage.

Ymgadw, v. a. (cadw) To keep one's self; to contain one's self; to refrain, to forbear; to keep or guard mutually.

Death flows a Hingestyr at y brenin, i geidaw caer neu gastell i ymgadw.

Hors and Hingestyr came to the king, to obtain a fortress or castle to secure themselves. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ymgadwad, s. m. (ymgadw) A self-keeping; self-preservation; self-restraint.

Ymgadwynaw, v. a. (cadwynaw) To chain one's self; to chain mutually.

Ymgadwyniad, s. m. (cadwyniad) A self-chaining; a mutually chaining.

Ymgael, v. a. (cael) To obtain to one's self; to conceive; to obtain mutually; to meet, together.

Pa fam a'i hymgaodd!

What mother has conceived him!

Mabinogi.

Pa gyfarwydd a fydd iwl o ymgael ag y gwr a ddywedi dill

What certainly will there be for me of finding the person thou art speaking of!

H. Pwyll—Mabinogion.

Ymgaeithiaw, v. a. (caethiaw) To confine one's self; mutually to confine.

Ymgaffael, s. m. (cassael) Self-acquirement; mutual attainment. **v. a.** To be acquiring; to attain mutually.

Ymgaffaeliad, s. m. (ymgaffael) A self-acquiring; a mutually obtaining.

Ymgaffiad, s. m. (caffiad) A reaching out one's arms; a mutually catching or grasping at.

Ymgaffiaw, v. a. (caffiaw) To reach out one's arms to catch; to catch at mutually.

Ymgagliad, s. m. (cagliad) A bedagging one's self.

Ymgaglin, v. a. (caglin) To bedaggle one's self.

Ymgaint, s. f.—pl. ymgeinniau (caint) The act of mutual bickering or scolding.

Ymgais, s. f.—pl. ymgeisiau (cais) An effort, an attempt; self-exertion. **v. a.** To make an effort; to attempt; to seek for; to seek mutually.

Galliedig pethau mawrion gan ymgais.

Great things are possible with self-exertion.

Adage.

Tri pheth sydd yn ymgadarnu beunydd, gan fod mwyafr y ymgais alyst: cariad, gwybodaeth, a chyfaeorder.

Three things are daily acquiring strength, since the attraction towards them is greater: love, knowledge, and equity.

Barddas.

Nid ymgais diriad i da.

The unoblivious will not exert himself towards good.

Adage.

Ymgalediad, s. m. (calediad) A self-hardening; a mutually hardening.

Ymgaledu, v. a. (caledu) To harden one's self; to harden mutually.

Ymgalonl, v. a. (caloni) To hearten one's self; to encourage mutually.

Ymgaloniad, s. m. (caloniad) A heartening one's self; a mutually encouraging.

Ymgalliad, s. m. (calliad) A making one's self cunning; a becoming mutually cunning.

Ymgallau, v. a. (callau) To make one's self cunning or discreet; to be mutually cunning.

With 60 lwl Caluar rhag y Prydeiniold—gwrach odd y ffrinc yn ceisw ei wrthladd o'r terfymas. A gwrdi gwelid o lwl Caluar bygy yngallau a oreg, no nid ymroddes i bedderder ymladd a'r bwl greslawn hono, unawg agori ei drywr.

By Julius Caesar's retreat from the Britons, more courageous were the French, in endeavoring to drive him from their boundaries. So when Julius Caesar had seen that, what he did was to employ himself craftily, and he did not give himself up to the uncertainty of war with that ferocious people, but he opened his treasures. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ymganlyn, v. a. (canlyn) To employ one's self in following; to follow mutually.

Ymganlyniad, s. m. (canlyniad) An employing one's self in following; a mutually following.

Ymganmawi, s. m. (canmawi) Self-praise; mutual praise. **v. a.** To praise one's self; to praise mutually.

Ymganmoli, v. a. (ymganmawi) To praise one's self; to praise mutually.

Ymganmollad, s. m. (ymganmawi) A praising one's self; a mutually praising.

Ymganred, s. f. (canred) To mutual permit. **v. a.** To pursue or follow mutually.

Nid ymganred, Nid ymddiried, Nid f'r ghydd.

There will be no mutual fellowship, there will be no confidence with any towards others. *Tebem.*

Ymgangheniad, s. m. (cangheniad) A self-branching; a mutual ramification.

Ymgangheni, v. a. (cangheni) To branch out one's self; to branch mutually.

Ymgardodi, v. a. (cardodi) To employ one's self in charity; to practise mutual charity.

Goren crefydd cydymgardodi.

The best religion is to practise mutual charity together.

Adage.

Ymgardodiad, s. m. (cardodiad) An employing one's self in charity; a practising mutual charity.

Ymgaredigaw, v. a. (caredigaw) To be caring; mutually.

Ymgaredigiad, s. m. (caredigiad) A being mutually caring.

Ymgariad, s. m. (cariad) The using one's self to love; a mutually loving.

Ymgarthiad, s. m. (carthiad) A self-cleaning.

Ymgarthu, v. a. (carthu) To self-purge.

Ymgaru, v. a. (caru) To habituate one's self to love; to love mutually.

Nid ymgar y llawen.

Contented will not love one another.

Adage.

Ymgaslad, s. m. (caslad) The using one's self in hating; a mutually hating.

Ymgaslu, v. a. (caslu) To fill one's self with hate; to become disgusted; to hate mutually.

Nid oes boddys, am euyddas, Nid yd yd yn ymgaslu.

The life of to-day, with respect to others, is thus becoming & guided. *T. Aeth.*

Ymgasgliad, s. m. (casgliad) A self-collecting; a mutually aggregating or collecting.

Ymgasglin, v. a. (casglin) To self-collect; to collect mutually; to assemble mutually.

Ymgastelliad, s. m. (castelliad) A spreading one's self round; a mutually spreading round.

Ymgastellu, v. a. (castellu) To spread one's self round; to spread round mutually.

Ymgatlad, s. m. (ymgatlu) An employing one's self in battle; a mutually battling.

Ymgatlu, v. a. (catlu) To employ one's self in battle; to battle mutually.

Ymgathewrach, s. m. (cathewrach) A bickering together. **v. a.** To bicker together.

Ymgau, v. a. (cau) To shut one's self; to become closed; to shut mutually.

Y brawd a ymgauol am y bwa.

The fat closed itself about the blade.

Bardas i. 3.

Ymgecraeth, s. m. (cecreaeth) A mutual brawling.

Ymgecriad, s. m. (cecriad) A mutually brawling.

Ymgecru, v. a. (cecru) To brawl mutually.

Ymgefnogi, v. a. (cefnogi) To back one's self; to back mutually; to encourage one another.

Ymgefnogiad, s. m. (cefnogiad) A backing one's self; a mutually backing.

'mgegiad, *s. m.* (*cegiad*) A mutually mouthing.
'mgegu, *v. a.* (*cogu*) To mouth mutually.
'mgegrwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymgegrwyr* (*cogwr*) A
mouther, a wrangler.
'mgeingar, *s.* (*ymgaint*) Quarrelsome.

Dried hit ymgeingar.

The mischievous let him be quarrelsome. *Llywarch Hen.*

'mgeinniad, *s. m.* (*ymgaint*) A scuffling mutually.
'mgeinnialth, *s. m.* (*ymgaint*—*ialth*) Quarrel-
some language.

Rhye Meigen—
Gwalth ymgeinnialth a gaal i howl.

Rhye Meigen, the work of abusive language he would sing to
every body. D. ab Gwilym.

mgeiniawr, *v. a.* (*ymgaint*) To scuffle; to scold.

Duth draws, ai wael dithas draw
Amgouch wox ymgeiniawr.

Untoward the journey, thou wilt ponder do nothing else but
quarrel. *D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Grgg.*

Yr oedd trwt gwaleidd yn ymgeiniawr yn eu mysg, a rhy-
forthey fawr o eirias, mli lli mewn afon.

There was the die of women quarrelling together amongst
them, and a great torrent of words, like a flood in a river.
Morgan Llwyd.

mgeintach, *s. m.* (*ceintach*) Mutual scuffle.
v. a. To bicker, to scuffle, or to scold mutually.

mgeintachiad, *s. m.* (*ymgeintach*) A mutually
scuffling or quarrelling.

mgeisiad, *s. m.* (*ymgals*) A making an effort or
attempt; self-exertion; mutual exertion; a
mutual seeking.

mgeisiaw, *v. a.* (*ymgals*) To make an effort or
attempt; to seek; to exert one's self; to make
a mutual effort or attempt; to exert mutually.

Yr oedd Eiddol yn ymgaisaw & Hingwyr; ac o'r diwedd yr
ymgeisynt, ac ymaddi ond by y tan o'u harfau, mli melli llech-
edenaw i y mlaen tarau.

Eiddol was exerting himself to meet with Hingwyr; and at
length they mutually met, and fought so that the fire was struck
from their arms, like gleaming lightning before thunder.
Gr. ab Arthwr.

mgeisiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymgeisiwyr* (*ymgals*—*gwr*)
One who makes an effort or attempt; one who
exerts himself.

mgel, *s. m.* (*cel*) Self-concealment; mutual con-
cealment.

Yn mhob rhy, yn mhob rhyfel,
A wael hardd a' ochel,
Nid drug ond drug yn mgel.

In every extremity, in every war, what is seen is easily avoided,
there is no mischief like mischief in concealment. *Gerald.*

mgelciad, *s. m.* (*celciad*) A self-sculking.

mgelciaw, *v. a.* (*celciaw*) To hide one's self
slyly; to sculk mutually.

mgeleddig, *s.* (*ymgel*) Self-concealed; mutually
concealed.

mgeledd, *s. m.* (*cel*) A protection, or succour;
a taking care; solicitude. *Priodi er mwyn ym-*
geledd, to marry for the sake of being nursed.
Nef a gadarn iddo ei ymgeledd! Heaven preserve
to him his succour!

Ni cheilir hodi hir er ymgeledd.

Long life will not be obtained with being careful. *Adge.*

mgeleddawl, *s.* (*ymgeledd*) Employing one's
self in cherishing; mutually cherishing.

mgeleddiad, *s. m.* (*ymgeledd*) An employing
one's self in screening; a cherishing.

mgeleddu, *v. a.* (*ymgeledd*) To take care of, to
look after; to succour, to cherish, to nourish.

Ymgeleddu yr iaith, to cultivate the language.

mgeleddas, *s.* (*ymgeledd*) Apt to cherish.

mgeleddwr, *s. m.* (*ymgeledd*) A cherisher.

mgeiliad, *s. m.* (*ymgel*) A hiding one's self; a
mutually hiding.

VOL. II.

Ymgelu, *v. a.* (*ymgel*) To hide one's self; to hide
mutually.

Y gwr gwrdd uchel,
A'r gwaw gwadd bawl,
Pan ei yn rhyfel
Nid ymgelu.

The man ardently towering, with the spear making the gale to
howl, when he goes into war he will not hide himself.
D. Benfras, i Llywelyn III.

Ymgellwair, *s. m.* (*cellwair*) The being in jest; a
mutual jesting.

Ymgellweliad, *s. m.* (*ymgellwair*) A being jesting;
a jesting with one another.

Ymgellweliaw, *v. a.* (*ymgellwair*) To employ
one's self in jesting; to jest mutually.

Ymgengeniad, *s. m.* (*cefigeniad*) A making en-
vious; a mutually envying.

Ymgengennu, *v. a.* (*cefigennu*) To make one's
self envious; to envy mutually.

Ymgernial, *s. m.* (*cernial*) A wrangling. *v. a.*
To wrangle; to be cheek by jowl.

Ymgernodiad, *s. m.* (*cernodiad*) A knocking one
another about the head.

Ymgernodiaw, *v. a.* (*cernodiaw*) To knock one
another about the head.

Ymgerydd, *s. m.* (*cerydd*) Self-reprehension;
mutual reproof or reprimand.

Ymgeryddiad, *s. m.* (*ymgerydd*) A self-repre-
hending; a mutually reprehending.

Ymgeryddu, *v. a.* (*ymgerydd*) To self-rebuke;
to reprehend mutually.

Ymgestiad, *s. m.* (*cestiad*) A self-guzzling; a
mutually guzzling.

Ymgesta, *v. a.* (*cestu*) To guzzle one's self; to
guzzle mutually.

Ymgethriad, *s. m.* (*cethriad*) A self-arguing; a
mutually driving or egging on.

Ymgethru, *v. a.* (*cethru*) To drive one's self; to
drive, to urge, or to importune mutually.

Ymgigaw, *v. a.* (*cigaw*) To go after the flesh.

Ymgigiad, *s. m.* (*cigiad*) A seeking carnal gra-
tification.

Ymgigwiniad, *s. m.* (*cigwiniad*) An employing
one's self in clatching of flesh; a mutually
clatching.

Ymgigwiniaw, *v. a.* (*cigwiniaw*) To employ
one's self in clatching of flesh; to mangle flesh
mutually.

Ymgil, *s. m.* (*cil*) A self-retreating; a mutual re-
cession or retiring.

Ymgiliad, *s. m.* (*ymgil*) A being retreating; a
mutually retreating or receding.

Ymgillaw, *v. a.* (*ymgil*) To be retreating; to re-
treat or to recede mutually.

Trystan barabli difni,
Ys aydd trin mid ymgiliad,
Cydymith it oedd Gwalechawl.

Trystan of blameless conversation, in the day of conflict that
would not be retreating, a comrade of thine was Gwalechawl.
Eng. Gwalechawl a Trypsan.

Ymgiprys, *s. m.* (*ciprys*) A mutual brawl.

Ymgiprysiad, *s. m.* (*ymgiprys*) A mutually brawl-
ing, or scrambling.

Ymgiprysu, *v. a.* (*ciprys*) To wrangle mutually.

Ymgiladdiad, *s. m.* (*claddiad*) A self-barrying.

Ymgiladdu, *v. a.* (*claddu*) To bury one's self.

Ymgleddyfawd, *s. m.* (*clleddyfawd*) A mutual
cutting with sword.

Ymgleddyfiad, *s. m.* (*clleddyfiad*) A mutually cut-
ting or fencing with sword.

Ymgleddyfu, *v. a.* (*clleddyfu*) To use the sword
mutually; to fence.

Ymgiload, *s. m.* (*clload*) A locking one's self; a
mutually locking.

4 M

Ymglofori, v. a. (clodfori) To exalt one's self in fame; to celebrate mutually.

Y cenedloedd—yddio ef yr ymgloforant.

The nations, in him they shall bless themselves. Jeremi 4. 2.

Ymgloforiad, s. m. (clodforiad) A self-exalting in fame; a mutually celebrating.

Ymgloi, v. a. (cloi) To lock one's self; to lock mutually.

Ymgloiad, s. m. (cloliad) A mutually babbling.

Ymgloian, v. a. (cloian) To babble mutually.

Ymglodaw, v. a. (cludaw) To self-carry; to carry mutually; to heap mutually.

Ymgindiad, s. m. (cludiad) A self-carrying; a mutually carrying or heaping.

Ymglywydd, s. m. (clwydd) The act of bringing one's self forward.

Ymglywyddaw, v. a. (ymglywydd) To bring one's self forward; mutually to bring to pass.

Ymglymiad, s. m. (clymiad) A self-binding; a mutually binding.

Ymglymu, v. a. (clymu) To self-bind; to bind or tie mutually.

Ymglymynt yr heg am fy mhen.

The sedges have wrapped themselves about my head. Iona 2. 5.

Ymglywad, s. m. (clywad) A feeling one's self; a mutually feeling.

Ymglywed, v. a. (clywed) To feel one's self; to feel mutually.

Nesum goron aegon anghyfnorthi:

Nid ymglyw dyw byw o'r hyd fal fi!

Shall I not be overcome by death of pining grief: not a living person in the world feels himself like me!

Elin. ab Gwalchmai, m. Nest

Ymgnoad, s. m. (cnoad) A being gnawing.

Ymgnoi, v. a. (cnoi) To keep gnawing.

Ymgodi, v. a. (codi) To raise one's self.

Ymgodiad, s. m. (codiad) A raising one's self.

Ymgodymiad, s. m. (codymiad) A tumbling one's self; a mutually tumbling.

Ymgodymu, v. a. (codymu) To tumble one's self; to tumble mutually.

Ymgoddi, v. a. (coddi) To vex one's self; to vex or tease mutually.

*Yn llys y Wryddgrag,
A Lloegr yn agluddag,
Llawer a'u goddug
Yn ymgoddi.*

*In the court of Gwyddgrag, whilst England is under a cloud,
many will attract our notice afflictting themselves.*

Ll. P. Moch.

Ymgoddiad, s. m. (coddiad) A vexing one's self; a mutually vexing or afflictting.

Ymgoeliad, s. m. (coeliad) A being believing; a mutually believing.

Ymgoeliaw, v. a. (coeliaw) To be believing; to believe mutually.

Ymgofiad, s. m. (cofiad) A self-recollecting; a mutually remembering.

Ymgofiaw, v. a. (cofiaw) To self-recollect; to remember mutually.

Ymgoffeidiad, s. m. (coffeidiad) A being embracing; a mutually embracing.

Ymgoffeidiaw, v. a. (coffeidiaw) To employ one's self in embracing; to embrace mutually.

*Mae—
Adeg i ymgoffeidiaw.*

There is a time to embrace one another.

L. Hopcyn.

Ymgoffiad, s. m. (coffiad) A self-recollecting.

Ymgoffau, v. a. (coffau) To self-recollect; to remember mutually.

Ymgoled, s. m. (coled) A self-cultivating; a mutual cultivation.

Ymgoleddiad, s. m. (ymgoled) A being self-cultivating; a mutually cultivating.

Ymgoleddu, v. a. (ymgoled) To self-cultivate; to cultivate mutually.

Ymgoledduw, s. m. (ymgoled—gw) One who self-cultivates.

Ymgoli, s. m. (coll) A self-loss; a mutual loss.

Ymgolli, v. a. (ymgoll) To lose one's self; mutually to lose.

Ymgolliad, s. m. (ymgoll) A losing one's self; a losing one another.

Ymgomiaw, v. a. (comiaw) To be conversing.

Ymgorfiad, s. m. (corfiad) A self-embodying; a mutually embodying.

Ymgorfiaw, v. a. (corfiaw) To self-embody; mutually to embody.

Ymgorffolaethu, v. a. (corffolaethu) To self-incorporate; to incorporate mutually.

Ymgorniad, s. m. (corniad) A mutually butting with horns.

Ymgorniaw, v. a. (corniaw) To butt one another with horns.

Ymgosbi, v. a. (coabi) To punish one's self.

Ymgosbiad, s. m. (coabiad) A punishing one's self; a mutually punishing.

Ymgosi, v. a. (coal) To scratch one's self; to scratch one another.

Ymgosiad, s. m. (coiad) A scratching of one's self; a mutually scratching.

Ymgrafangiad, s. m. (crafangiad) A self-clawing; a mutually clawing.

Ymgrafangt, v. a. (crafangu) To claw one's self; to claw one another.

Ymgrafiad, s. m. (crafiad) A scratching of one's self; a mutually scratching.

Ymgrafu, v. a. (crafu) To scratch one's self; to scratch mutually.

Nid oes goddo yr enlaidd i ymgrafu.

He has not got the sense to scratch himself. Aep.

Ymgrafwr, s. m.—pl. ymgrafwyr (crafw) One who scratches himself.

Ymgrebychiad, s. m. (crebychiad) A beaming crinkled; a mutually crinkling.

Ymgrebychu, v. a. (crebychu) To become crinkled; to crinkle mutually.

Ymgred, s. m. (créd) A mutual pledge or plight; espousal; a self-pledging.

Ymgrediad, s. m. (ymgred) A mutually pledging; a pledging one's faith.

Ymgredu, v. a. (ymgred) To enter into mutual belief; to give mutual pledge.

Ymgrefiad, s. m. (crefiad) A being craving; a mutual craving.

Ymgrefu, v. a. (crefu) To employ one's self a craving; to crave mutually.

Ymgreiniad, s. m. (creiniad) A self-crawling about the ground.

Ymgreiniaw, v. a. (creiniaw) To be crawling.

Lle yr ymgreinio y march y gedy beth o'i faw.

Where the horse shall have rolled himself he will have made his heir. Aep.

Ymgreiriad, s. m. (creiriad) A swearing one's self on relics; a mutually covenanting.

Ymgreiriaw, v. a. (creiriaw) To swear one's self to covenant mutually.

Ymgrenloni, v. a. (creulon) To become cruel; to become mutually cruel.

Ymgrenloniad, s. m. (creuloniad) A becoming cruel; a becoming mutually cruel.

Ymgripiad, s. m. (cripiad) To claw one's self; to claw or scratch one another.

Ymgripiaw, v. a. (cripiaw) To claw one's self; to scratch or claw one another.

Ymgroesi, v. a. (croesi) To cross one's self; to secure one's self; to be cautious, to be mindful, to beware. *Gweli i ti ymgroesi, better for thee to beware.*

Ymgroesiad, s. m. (croesiad) A securing one's self, a bawaring; a taking heed.

Ymgrogi, v. a. (crogi) To hang one's self.

Ymgrogiad, s. m. (crogi) A hanging one's self.

Ymgrothi, v. a. (crothi) To swell one's paunch.

Ymgrothiad, s. m. (crothiad) A swelling out one's paunch.

Ymgwydrad, s. m. (crwydrad) A using one's self to stray; a mutually straying.

Ymgwydraw, v. a. (crwydraw) To use one's self to stray; to wander mutually.

Ymgryfiad, s. m. (cryfiad) A self-strengthening; a mutually strengthening.

Ymgryfau, v. a. (cryfau) To strengthen one's self; to strengthen mutually.

Ymgryfau ac ymryfau; nac awyryd ac nac ofio; cawr y'r Argyrdd dy Ddew y gryn i ti.
Fortify thyself and be of good courage! be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee. Isaiah 1: 10.

Ymgrymawl, a. (crymawl) Self-prostrating; mutually prostrating.

Ymgrymiad, s. m. (crymiad) Self-prostration; a mutual prostration; a mutually bowing.

Ymgrymu, v. a. (crymu) To prostrate one's self; to prostrate mutually.

Ymgrymwr, s. m.—pl. ymgrymwyr (crymwr) One who prostrates himself.

Ymgrynâd, s. m. (crynâd) A rounding of one's self; a mutually rounding.

Ymgrynâu, v. a. (crynâu) To round one's self; to become rounded; to round mutually.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgwag, s. m. (cawg) A putting on a frown; v. a. To put one's self in a frown.

Mi yn ymgwag, a'm phant yn ymgwagol.
I putting on a frown, and my children altogether by the ears.
Arwel Gwyn.

Ymgwydd, s. m. (cwydd) A self-falling; a mutual fall.

Ymgwyddaw, v. a. (ymgwydd) To cause one's self to fall; to fall mutually.

Ymgwyddiad, s. m. (ymgwydd) A falling of one's self; a mutually falling.

Ymgwynaw, v. a. (cwynaw) To be complaining; to complain mutually.

Ymgwynfan, v. a. (cwynfan) To keep one's self in continual wailing; to wail or to complain mutually.

Ymgwyniad, s. m. (cwyniad) A being complaining; a complaining mutually.

Ymgwynofain, v. a. (cwynofain) To employ one's self in complaining, to be mutually wailing.

Ymgyd, s. m. (cyd) A self-connection; a mutual union or junction; communion.

Tri pheth a gellir dyn a gwrdd yn Nwyr: a fo radd yn y byd, bodwch cydwybod, ac ymgyd a'r nefwyl.
Three things will men obtain by believing in God: what may be necessary in the world, peace of conscience, and communion with the heavenly.
Barddas.

Ymgydgam, s. m. (cydgam) A mutual dalliance. v. a. To dally mutually.

Cart—
A wneitham ymgydgam gywl.
We obtained a mutual dalliance formerly.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ymgydgori, v. a. (cydgor) To join one's self to a congregation; mutually to unite in a congregation.

Gwilymwrdd Emyr Llydaw a ddathledd i'r ymge hon gyda Gwilymwrdd Rheddyr, i adnewyddu cred a bodwyl, ac ymgydgori yn Ymge Llydaw a wneith.
The family of Emyr Llydaw came into this island with Gwilymwrdd son of Rheddyr, to renew the christian faith, and unite themselves in congregation in the land of Llydaw as what they did.
Bonded y Saint.

Ymgydgyfarch, s. m. (cydgyfarch) A self-congratulation; a mutual congratulation. v. a. To congratulate one's self; to congratulate mutually.

Ymgydgyfarchiad, s. m. (ymgdgyfarchiad) A self-congratulating; a mutually congratulating.

Ymgydiad, s. m. (ymgyd) A joining mutually; a coupling one's self.

Ymgydiaw, v. a. (ymgyd) To lay hold or to join mutually, to couple one's self; to grapple together.

Ymgydociad, v. a. (cydociad) To make one's self cotemporary; mutually to be cotemporary.

Ymgydociad, s. m. (cydociad) A making one's self cotemporary; a mutually becoming cotemporary.

Ymgydredeg, v. a. (cydredeg) To render one's self concurrent; a mutually concurring.

Ymgydrediad, s. m. (cydrediad) A being concurrent; to concur mutually.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniaw, v. a. (cydryniaw) To be consenting; to consent mutually.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgydryniad, s. m. (cydryniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymguddiaw er gwa y gwl.
To hide one's self on the top of the chest.
Addeg.

Ymguddiaw, s. m.—pl. ymguddiawyr (ymgudd—gwr) One who hides himself.

Ymgulad, s. m. (culad) A making one's self slender, or narrow; a mutually narrowing.

Ymgulan, v. a. (culan) To make one's self lean or slender; mutually to narrow.

Ymguraw, v. a. (caraw) To beat one's self; to beat mutually.

Ymguriad, s. m. (cariad) A self-beating; a mutually beating.

Ymgurwr, s. m.—pl. ymgurwyr (carwr) One who beats himself; one who employs himself in beating; a fighter.

Ymgusanad, s. m. (casaniad) A mutually kissing.

Ymgusanu, v. a. (cusanu) To kiss mutually.

Gwyr dda, llyr gryn dda lu
A'm gas hon i'w gwanu.
The fresh good liquor, it would send too hard concerning an old gudge to kiss me another.
Icu. ab Gruffudd Llew, i Gwyr Cawr.

Ymgyfadrnabod, v. a. (cyfadrnabod) To acknowledge mutually; to acknowledge one's self.

Ymgyfaddasiad, s. m. (cyfaddasiad) A mutually conforming; a rendering one's self mutually suitable.

Ymgyfaddasu, v. a. (cyfaddasu) To conform mutually; to adapt one's self.

Ymgyfaddaw, v. a. (cyfaddaw) To bind one's self in a mutual promise.

Ymgyfaddawiad, s. m. (ymgyfaddaw) A binding one's self in a mutual promise.

Ymgyfagweddiad, s. m. (cyfagweddiad) A self-conforming; mutual conformation.

Ymgyfagweddu, v. a. (cyfagweddu) To conform one's self; to conform mutually.

Ymgyfammodi, v. a. (cyfammodi) To covenant mutually; to self-covenant.

Ymgyfammodiad, s. m. (cyfammodiad) A mutually covenanting; a covenanting or agreeing for one's self.

Ymgyfaniad, s. m. (cyfaniad) A making one's self whole; a becoming mutually entire.

Ymgyfanu, v. a. (cyfanu) To make one's self whole; to become mutually entire.

Ymgyfarfod, s. m. (cyfarfod) A mutually meeting; a mutual contact; a mutual encounter. **v. a. To meet mutually; to make a mutual onset.**

Ar yr ymgyfarfod cynllaf, ef a las podwar cant o wyr Bradmunt.

On the first encounter there were slain four hundred of the men of Bradmunt.

Eb Hywel—ni a ddygwn rhagdynt hwyntau yr ellddynt, o rhydd Dew cœid i ymgyfarfod a hwynt.

Hywel said: we will take from them too what they possess, if God will give permission for to come in mutual contact with them.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgyfarfodiad, s. m. (ymgyfarfod) A being meeting; a mutually meeting.

Ymgyfartaliad, s. m. (cyfartaliad) A making one's self equal, a comparing one's self; a mutually vicing.

Ymgyfartalu, v. a. (cyfartalu) To make one's self equal; to vie mutually.

Pa dryswag a oill ymgyfartalu i frenin Prydain, o gadetald a dewredd marchogion!

What prince can put himself in competition with the king of Britain, as to the fortitude and gallantry of his knights!

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgyfarwyddaw, v. a. (cyfarwyddaw) To self-inform; mutually to direct or inform.

Ymgyfarwyddiad, s. m. (cyfarwyddiad) A directing one's self; a mutually directing.

Ymgyfateb, s. m. (cyfateb) Mutual correspondence. **v. a. To correspond mutually.**

Ymgyfatebawl, a. (ymgyfateb) Mutually corresponding.

Ymgyfatebiad, s. m. (ymgyfateb) A mutually corresponding.

Ymgyfathrach, s. m. (cyfathrach) A mutual connection.

Ymgyfathrachiad, s. m. (ymgyfathrach) A forming a mutual connection.

Ymgyfau, v. a. (cyfau) To render one's self whole; to become mutually whole.

Ymgyfeilliachu, v. a. (ymgyfeilliach) To join one's self in friendship; to contract a mutual friendship.

Ymgyferbynaw, a. (cyferbynaw) Being set in opposition; mutually opposing.

Ymgyferbyniad, s. m. (cyferbyniad) A coming in opposition; a mutually opposing.

Ymgyferbynied, v. a. (cyferbynied) To set one's self against; to counteract mutually.

Nid oedd yr ail a fal can ddevered ag ef ya y deyrnam, ac a ddyferbynied ag ef.

There was not another who were as brave as he in the kingdom, and who could mutually contend with him.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgyfethl, s. m. (cyfethl) A mutual struggle. **v. a. To be striving together.**

Damweliawr dda was kenne ardderchawr, y wallt cymhell y nai i'r brenin, a'r thall ya nai i Afarwydd. Lloedd cydion y gwara paled, ac o'r divedd liddaw am y fuddgyddieth: a yu oedd enw nai y brenin Hlirin, ac enw y thall Cabelyn: a gnd ymddiw ac ymgyfethl ymgyfethl clyddi: a wnaid Cabelyn a hnt pen Hlirin.

Two noble young men, the one of them a nephew to the king, and the other a nephew to Afarwydd son of Lloedd, happened to dispute, in playing at ball, and at last to grow angry about the winning; and to be particular, the name of the king's nephew was Hlirin, and the name of the other Cabelyn: then, after growing mutually angry and striving together, Cabelyn drew his sword and cut off the head of Hlirin.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgyfethliad, s. m. (ymgyfethl) A being striving; a mutually struggling.

Ymgyfethlu, v. a. (ymgyfethl) To be struggling; to struggle mutually.

Ymgyfhogi, v. a. (cyfhogi) To edge at one another mutually.

Dybbellaw clyddi a wnaid ac ymgyfhogi.

Draw sword was what they did and mutually cut at one another.

H. Owen ab Idris—Mabynog.

Ymgyfhogiad, s. m. (cyfhogiad) A mutually edging at one another.

Ymgyfiad, s. m. (cyfiad) A making one's self equal; a mutually equalling.

Ymgyfiaw, v. a. (cyfiaw) To make one's self equal; to become mutually equal.

Ymgyfiawniad, s. m. (cyfiawniad) A self-justification; a mutually justifying.

Ymgyfiawnau, v. a. (cyfiawnau) To self-justify; to justify mutually.

Pa fodd yr ymgyfiawnau!

What way shall we justify ourselves?

Gemma et. R.

Ymgyfiawniad, s. m. (cyfiawniad) A self-justifying; a mutually justifying.

Ymgyfiawnu, v. a. (cyfiawnu) To justify one's self; to justify mutually.

Ymgyfiawni, v. a. (cyfiawni) To self-complete; to become mutually complete.

Ymgyfiawniad, s. m. (cyfiawniad) A self-completing; a mutually completing.

Ymgyfiad, s. m. (cyfiad) A self-collocation; a mutual collocation.

Ymgyfiad, s. m. (cyfiad) A making one's self mutually beneficial.

Ymgyfiesu, v. a. (cyfiesu) To make one's self mutually beneficial.

Ymgyfiu, v. a. (cyfiu) To situate one's self mutually to collocate.

Ymgyfiogi, v. a. (cyfiogi) To hire one's self; to hire mutually.

Nid enwyth ymgyfiogi.

It is not easy to hire one's self.

Adap.

Ymgyfiogiad, s. m. (cyfiogiad) A hiring one's self; a mutually hiring.

Ymgyfiogwr, s. m.—pl. ymgyfiogwyr (cyfiogwr) One who hires himself.

Ymgyfiwynaw, v. a. (cyfiwynaw) To be consociated; mutually to consociate.

Tudyl ferch Brycheu a las gae y Sennu, pan oedd ya ymgyfiwynaw a'i thad.

Tudyl daughter of Brycheu was killed by the Sennu, when she was visiting her father.

Adap. y Sennu.

Ymgyfiwyniad, s. m. (cyfiwyniad) An associating one's self; a mutually associating.

Ymgysychiad, s. m. (cyfychiad) A mutually connecting one's self.

Ymgysychu, v. a. (cyfychu) To connect one's self mutually.

Ymgysychu a deuth, ac nac ymgysych ag unweith.

Consolate thyself with the wise, and do not connect thyself with the unwise.

Ymgysuaw, v. a. (cyfauaw) To render one's self of the same temper; to become mutually of one temper.

Ymgysuawsiad, s. m. (cyfauawsiad) A making one's self congenial.

Ymgysnerthiad, s. m. (cyfnerthiad) A collecting one's strength together; a mutually assisting.

Ymgysnerthu, v. a. (cyfnerthu) To collect together one's strength; to assist one another mutually.

Ymgysnesiad, s. m. (cyfnesiad) Self-approximation; mutual approximation.

Ymgysnesu, v. a. (cyfnesu) To self-approximate; mutually to approximate.

Ymgysnewid, s. m. (cyfnewid) Self-transformation; a mutual change of one's self; a mutual interchange.

Ymgysnewidiad, s. m. (ymgyfnewid) A self-transforming; a mutually interchanging.

Ymgysnewidiaw, v. a. (ymgyfnewid) To transform one's self; to interchange mutually.

Ymgysnydd, s. m. (cyfnydd) A self-intertwining; a mutual intertwining.

Yn ymgysnydd ddydd neu ddau.

Intertwining together a day or two.

W. Cymanul.

Ymgysnyddawl, s. m. (ymgyfnydd) Self-intertwining; mutually intertwining.

Ymgysnyddiad, s. m. (ymgyfnydd) A self-intertwining; a mutually intertwining.

Ymgysnyddu, v. a. (ymgyfnydd) To self-intertwine; mutually to intertwine.

Ymgysodi, v. a. (cyfodi) To raise one's self; a mutually rising.

Y rhai a ymgysodynt i ym herbyn a ddarostyngol ddaidd.

Those who raised themselves against me hast thou subdued under me.

S. Samuel 22. 66.

Ymgysoddiad, s. m. (cyfodiad) A raising one's self; a mutually rising.

Ymgysoddi, v. a. (cyfoethi) To enrich one's self; a mutually becoming rich.

Ymgysoddiad, s. m. (cyfoethiad) A self-enriching; a mutually enriching.

Ymgysodhogi, v. a. (cyfoethogi) To self-enrich; to be mutually enriched.

Ymgysodhogiad, s. m. (cyfoethogiad) A self-enriching; a mutually enriching.

Ymgysfranc, s. m. (cyfranc) A bringing one's self into mutual contact; a mutually meeting.

Ymgysfrancu, v. a. (cyfrancu) To bring one's self into mutual contact; to meet mutually.

Ymgysfraniad, s. m. (cyfraniad) A bringing one's self to participate; a mutually participating.

Ymgysfranogi, v. a. (cyfranogi) To render one's self participating; to become mutually participating.

Ymgysfranogiad, s. m. (cyfranogiad) A rendering one's self participating; a becoming mutually participating.

Ymgysfrannu, v. a. (cyfrannu) To bring one's self to divide mutually; a mutually partaking, dividing, or communicating.

Ymgysfred, s. m. (cyfred) Mutual concurrence.

Ymgysfredawl, s. m. (ymgyfred) Mutually concurrent

Ymgysfredog, s. m. (ymgyfred) To run together mutually; to form a concurrence.

Ymgysfrediad, s. m. (ymgyfred) A mutually running together; a mutually concurring.

Ymgysfreithgar, s. m. (cyfreithgar) Apt to be litigious; mutually litigious.

Ymgysfreithgarwch, s. m. (ymgyfreithgar) Aptness to be litigious; mutual litigiousness.

Ymgysfreithiad, s. m. (cyfreithiad) A being litigious; a mutually litigating.

Ymgysfreithlaw, v. a. (cyfreithlaw) To commit one's self to law; to bind one's self by law; to litigate mutually.

Gwell cydunaw yn ddwrwg naog ymgysfreithlaw yn dda.

Better to agree badly than mutually to litigate well.

Ymgysfreithlwr, s. m. (cyfreithlwr) One who litigates.

Ymgysfrif, s. m. (cyfrif) A self-reckoning; a mutual reckoning.

Ymgysfrifaw, v. a. (ymgyfrif) To reckon one's self, to esteem one's self; mutually to reckon.

Ymgysfrifiad, s. m. (ymgyfrif) A reckoning one's self; self-estimation; a mutually reckoning.

Ymgysfrin, s. m. (cyfrin) A confederacy. v. a. To join in mutual secrecy.

Gores cyfeillach ymgysfrin a ddwydd.

The best company is a communion with the happy.

Calog Ddaeth.

Ymgysfrinachiad, s. m. (cyfrinachiad) A being communicating mutual secrets.

Ymgysfrinach, v. a. (cyfrinach) To employ one's self in mutual secrets; to talk mutual secrets.

Ymgysfrinachant yn ddilcheligar yn erbyn dy bobl.

They have taken counsel together craftily against thy people.

Psalm 23. 2.

Ymgysfrinaw, v. a. (cyfrinaw) To render one's self mysterious; to become mutually mysterious.

Ymgysfriniad, s. m. (cyfriniad) A rendering one's self mysterious; a becoming mutually mysterious; a joining together.

Ymgysfrithiad, s. m. (cyfrithiad) A making one's self to seem or to appear; a mutually appearing.

Ymgysfrithlaw, v. a. (cyfrithlaw) To make one's self to appear; mutually to seem or to appear.

Ymgysfroddi, v. a. (cyfroddi) To render one's self contributory; mutually to contribute.

Ymgysfroddiad, s. m. (cyfroddiad) A making one's self to contribute; a mutually contributing.

Ymgysfrwch, s. m. (cyfrwch) A bringing one's self in contact; a mutual meeting. v. a. To put one's self in contact; to meet mutually.

Ymgysfrwyddaw, v. a. (cyfrwyddaw) To self-expedite; to become mutually expeditious.

Ymgysfrwyddiad, s. m. (cyfrwyddiad) A self-expediting; a mutually expediting.

Ymgysfunaw, v. a. (cyfunaw) To combine one's self; to combine mutually.

Ymgysfunaw a orug Gwrgi Garwydd a'i wyr ag Edolled brenin y Saxon.

What Gwrgi Garwydd did was to unite himself with Edolled king of the Saxons.

Ymgysfuniad, s. m. (cyfuniad) A self-uniting; a mutually uniting or combining.

Ymgysfwrdd, s. m. (cyfwrdd) A meeting together; a encounter. v. a. To come into mutual contact.

Ymgysgriad, s. m. (cyfygriad) A self-straitening; a mutually straitening.
Ymgysygu, v. a. (cyfygu) To self-straiten, to straiten or embarrass mutually.
Ymgysfelybiad, s. m. (cyffelybiad) A self-comparison; a becoming mutually similar.
Ymgysfelybu, v. a. (cyffelybu) To compare one's self; to become mutually similar.
Ymgysfred, s. m. (cyffred) Self-comprehension; a mutual comprehension.
Ymgysfredawl, s. (ymgyfred) Self-comprehending; mutually comprehending.
Ymgysfrediad, s. m. (ymgyfred) A self-comprehending; a mutually comprehending.
Ymgysfredu, v. a. (ymgyfred) To self-comprehend; to comprehend mutually.
Ymgysfroad, s. m. (cyffroad) A self-agitating; a mutually agitating.
Ymgysfroadwl, s. (cyffroadwl) Self-agitating; mutually agitating or moving.
Ymgysfroi, v. a. (cyffroi) To agitate one's self; to become mutually agitated.
Ymgyshoeddi, v. a. (cyhoeddi) To announce one's self; to become mutually public.
Ymgyshoeddiad, s. m. (cyhoeddiad) A proclaiming or announcing one's self; a mutually proclaiming.
Ymgysyddaw, v. a. (cyhoddaw) To accuse one's self; to accuse mutually.
Pan ei lladron i ymgysyddaw, y self cywiriald eu da.
When thieves go to accuse one another, honest people get their property.
Ymgysyddiad, s. m. (cyhuddiad) A self-accusing; a mutually accusing.
Ymgysyhrdd, s. m. (cyhwrdd) A mutual contact.
Ymgysyhrddu, v. a. (ymgyhwrdd) To come in contact; to meet mutually.
Ymgysyhydiad, s. m. (cyhydiad) A rendering one's self co-extending.
Ymgysyhydiad, s. m. (cyhydiad) A mutually vying or emulating; a putting one's self in competition.
Ymgysyhydu, v. a. (cyhydu) To put one's self in competition; mutually to emulate.
Ymgysyhydu, v. a. (cyhydu) To make one's self co-equal in length; mutually to co-extend.
Mae iom i yr amddiffynwr ddangos ei fraint, ac ymgysydu ei fraint ag yr hawlwr.
It is proper for the defendant to show his right, and to compare mutually his right with the plaintiff.
Ymgysyhrddiad, s. m. (ymgyhwrdd) A becoming in contact; a mutually encountering.
Ymgysyhrddu, v. a. (ymgyhwrdd) To come in contact; mutually to come in contact.
Ymgysyllaeth, s. m. (cyllaeth) The giving up one's self to grief; a mutual sorrow.
Ymgysyllleliad, s. m. (cylleliad) A cutting one's self with a knife; a mutually cutting with knives.
Ymgysyllleu, v. a. (cyllellu) To cut one's self with a knife; to cut one another with knives.
Ymgysydeithaslad, s. m. (cymdeithaslad) A mutually consociating; a mutual incorporation; a connecting one's self with society.
Ymgysydeithasu, v. a. (cymdeithasu) To associate mutually; to associate one's self.
Ymgysymodriad, s. m. (cymodriad) A proportioning or regulating one's self, a mutually proportioning.
Ymgysymodrol, v. a. (cymodrol) To moderate one's self, mutually to moderate.

Ymgysymodroliad, s. m. (cymodroliad) A self-moderating, a mutually befitting.
Ymgysymodru, v. a. (cymodru) To regulate mutually.
Ymgysymeriad, s. m. (cymeriad) A taking one's self, a being taking, a mutually taking.
Ymgysymeryd, v. a. (cymeryd) To take one's self, to be taking, to take mutually.
Po bawch yna cwrch wled y tan iu drew i ych cwrch ac ymgymeryd i ych dlogi hyd anwra.
If you were here you should see the fire on the further side of the walls just becoming kindled to burn you to nothing.
Ellis Wyn, R. Cong.
Ymgysymu, s. m. (cymysu) To mix one's self, to mix mutually.
Take thyself away and cut thyself off into the sea. W. B. Roberts.
Ymgysymesuraw, v. a. (cymesuraw) To proportion one's self, mutually to adapt.
Ymgysymesuriad, s. m. (cymesuriad) A self-adaptation, a mutually proportioning.
Ymgysymhariad, s. m. (cymhariad) A joining one's self in fellowship; a mutually becoming connected.
Ymgysymhara, v. a. (cymhara) To pair one's self; to associate mutually.

*Gwyllt a gwar a 'ymgymeras
 Er anafid hys—*

The wild and the tame will couple together to hugst offspring.
E. P. P.

Ymgysymbell, s. m. (cymbell) A self-urging; a mutual urging.
Ymgysymbellu, v. a. (cymbellu) To urge one's self; to urge mutually.
Ymgysymbelliad, s. m. (ymgymbell) An urging one's self; a mutually urging.
Ymgysymbyllaw, v. a. (cymbyllaw) To persuade one's self, to persuade mutually.
Ymgysymbylliad, s. m. (cymbylliad) A reasoning one's self, a mutually persuading.
Ymgysymbwysaw, v. a. (cymbwysaw) To adapt one's self, to adjust mutually.
Ymgysymbwysiad, s. m. (cymbwysiad) A self-adapting; a mutually proportioning.
Ymgysymodi, v. a. (cymmodi) To make one's self agreeable; to reconcile one's self; to become mutually reconciled.
Ymgysymodiad, s. m. (cymmodiad) Self-reconciliation; mutual reconciliation.
Ymgysymoni, v. a. (cymoni) To make one's self compact; to become mutually compact.
Ymgysymoniad, s. m. (cymoniad) A rendering one's self compact; a mutually disposing.
Ymgysymwyniad, s. m. (cymwyniad) A rendering one's self complacent, a becoming mutually courteous.
Ymgysymwynu, v. a. (cymwynu) To render one's self complacent; to become mutually courteous.
Coron o bob gwyblyd ymgysymu.
The best of every happiness is to be mutually complacent.
Adams.

Ymgysymyreddiad, s. m. (cymyreddiad) A self-assuming, a mutually assuming.
Ymgysymyreddu, v. a. (cymyreddu) To arrogate to one's self; to assume mutually.
Ymgysymysiad, s. m. (cymysiad) A mixing one's self, a mutually mixing.
Ymgysymysu, v. a. (cymysu) To mix one's self; to mix mutually.
Ymgysymysiad, s. m. (cymysiad) A self-cutting; a mutual excision.
Ymgysymysu, v. a. (cymysu) To cut one's self; to cut down mutually.

Med yr eidd y byddiadau yn ymddangos yn ymgyngedig i'w chynhyr, yd ymgydd Eidd a' ymgydd ymgydd, ac ymgydd y cydhyr.

As the boats were mutually docking above and nothing done one another indeed better-docking together, Edd found an opportunity to come in contact with Eidd, and they mutually agreed upon the words.

(mgynyddiad, s. m. (cyndyniad) A making one's self stubborn, a mutually being obstinate.

(mgynyddu, v. a. (cyndynu) To be stubborn; to act with mutual obstinacy.

(mgynddelirigi, v. a. (cynddelirigi) To madden one's self; to become mutually enraged.

(mgynddelirigiad, s. m. (cynddelirigiad) A maddening one's self, a becoming mutually enraged.

(mgynheiniad, s. m. (cynheiniad) A being contending, a mutually wrangling.

(mgynheiniu, v. a. (cynheiniu) To contend, to wrangle mutually.

Gaeu eidd—
Gae lwa eidd ymgyddu.

The chieftain office with this one was to employ himself in wrangling.

(mgynheiniad, s. m. (cynheiniad) A self-warming, a becoming mutually warmed.

(mgynheiniu, v. a. (cynheiniu) To warm one's self, to become mutually warmed.

(mgynhyrriad, s. m. (cynhyrriad) A self-agitating, a mutually disturbing.

(mgynhyrriu, v. a. (cynhyrriu) To disturb one's self; to disturb mutually.

(mgynnadl, s. f. (cynnadl) Mutual dispute or conversation.

(mgynnadliad, s. m. (ymgynadl) An employing one's self in conversation, a mutually conversing.

(mgynnadliu, v. a. (ymgynadliu) To be conversing; to converse mutually.

Wa dderwydd ymgyddu a dylid.

Seek not to be disputing with an angry person.

Cery.

(mgynnal, s. m. (cynnal) A self-support; mutual support. v. a. To support one's self; to contain one's self; to support one another.

(mgynnalid, s. m. (ymgynnal) Self-supportation, a mutually supporting.

(mgynnefnaw, v. a. (cynnefnaw) To accustom one's self; to become mutually familiar.

(mgynnefniad, s. m. (cynnefniad) A familiarizing one's self; a mutually habituating.

(mgynnull, s. m. (cynnull) A self-collecting; a mutual gathering.

(mgynnullaw, v. a. (ymgynnull) To self-collect; mutually to collect.

Gwedi ychydig o ddyddiau cynnalid Eidd gweid ymgyddu a' lwyddu ac yn ddyddu ac yn ddyddu.

After the space of a few days Eidd found his ships collected together making, a descent on the land of Aithu.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgydduad y dydduad y dan y nef yn na.

Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place.

Genesis 1. 9.

(mgynnulliad, s. m. (ymgynnull) A self-collecting; a mutually assembling.

(mgynnwys, s. m. (cynnwys) Self-compression; a mutual compactness; mutual admission.

(mgynnwysaw, v. a. (ymgynnwys) To make one's self compact, to compress one's self; to contain one's self; mutually to compress; mutually to admit.

(mgynnwysiad, s. m. (ymgynnwys) A containing one's self; a shrinking one's self; a mutually receiving or admitting.

(mgynnwys, s. m. (cynnwys) A containing one's self; a mutual offer. v. a. To offer one's self; to offer mutually.

As I saw I saw that in silence, one or other would do that in silence in silence with one or other in silence.

When the first of that a moment, there were present one or other in silence of one and of another, one or other in silence.

(mgynnwysiad, s. m. (cynnwysiad) A self-offering; a mutually offering.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) Self-growth; a mutual growth or increase.

(mgynnwysiad, s. m. (cynnwysiad) A self-increasing; a mutually increasing.

(mgynnwysu, v. a. (cynnwysu) To increase one's self; to increase mutually.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) Self-increase; mutual increase.

(mgynnwysiad, s. m. (cynnwysiad) A self-increasing; a mutually increasing.

(mgynnwysu, v. a. (cynnwysu) To increase one's self; to increase mutually.

Ymgydduad ymgyddu ac yn ddyddu.

They have assembled together against the nation.

Psalm 11.

(mgynnwysiad, s. m. (cynnwysiad) A mutually consulting, a consultation together, a self-consulting.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) A giving a mutual pledge; a self-pledging.

(mgynnwysu, v. a. (cynnwysu) To give a mutual pledge; to combine together, to pledge one's self.

By the hand of ymgyddu ac yn ddyddu, as the ymgyddu ac yn ddyddu of the nation.

Hebrew took the crown from Arthur through compulsion and robbery; and so that he might have it, what he did was to enter into a mutual compact with the nation.

Psalm 11.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) A mutual adhesion; a mutual coupling; a self-coupling.

(mgynnwysiad, s. m. (cynnwysiad) A mutually connecting or coupling; a coupling one's self.

(mgynnwysu, v. a. (cynnwysu) To adhere mutually; to couple mutually; to couple one's self.

(mgynnwysu, v. a. (cynnwysu) To lay a mutual pledge or wager.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) A laying a mutual pledge or wager.

(mgynnwysu, s. f. (cynnwysu) A mutual approach; an encounter.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) Congreasing; encountering, mutually approaching.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) A mutually approaching, a mutually resorting.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) A mutual approach, a mutual onset.

(mgynnwysu, v. a. (cynnwysu) To approach or to resort mutually; to make a mutual onset; to use one's self to resort.

Ymgyddu ac yn ddyddu, as the ymgyddu ac yn ddyddu of the nation.

Hebrew took the crown from Arthur through compulsion and robbery; and so that he might have it, what he did was to enter into a mutual compact with the nation.

Psalm 11.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) A self-reaching; a mutual reach or attainment. v. a. To reach one's self; to attain mutually.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) A reaching one's self, a mutually reaching or attaining.

(mgynnwysu, v. a. (cynnwysu) To reach one's self; to reach or to attain mutually.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) A matching or comparing one's self; a mutually comparing or vying.

(mgynnwysu, s. m. (cynnwysu) A matching or comparing one's self; a mutually comparing or vying.

Ymgysadlu, v. a. (cysadlu) To make one's self equal or equivalent; to vie with one another.

Ymgysgiad, s. m. (cysgiad) A sleeping one's self; a mutually sleeping.

Ymgysgodi, v. a. (cysgodi) To shelter one's self; to shelter or to shadow mutually.

Ymgysgodiad, s. m. (cysgodiad) A shadowing one's self; a mutually sheltering.

Ymgysgu, v. a. (cysgu) To sleep one's self; to sleep mutually.

Pan yddoeddyt gwedi gosawd y byddinoedd o bob parth, ac yn ymgysgu halmch, cynychu eu mam eili dau, oeddi i'w eiwa, yn brydaw, ac yn cerdded trwy y gosododigion fyddinoedd.

When they had made an end of arraying the hosts on every side, and just *sleeping themselves in suspense*, behold the mother of both of them, who was yet alive, hastening and walking through the embattled hosts.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgysgrawl, a. (cysgrawl) Self-consecrating; mutually consecrated.

Ymgysgriad, s. m. (cysgriad) A consecrating one's self; a mutual consecration.

Ymgysgru, v. a. (cysgru) To consecrate one's self; to consecrate mutually.

Ymgysoni, v. a. (cysoni) To make one's self consonant; to become mutually consonant.

Ymgysoniad, s. m. (cysoniad) An according one's self, a mutually according or harmonizing.

Ymgysylltiad, s. m. (cysylltiad) A self-conjoining; a mutually conjoining.

Ymgysylltu, v. a. (cysylltu) To conjoin one's self; to conjoin or to connect mutually.

O anghraifft eu brein ymgysylllaw, ac o'r wryw fynawen feddyd hono ymlaen ac ymgysylltu a theyrnas nef a organ.

From the example of their king they rather themselves together, and out of that same baptismal font, purify themselves and ally themselves with the kingdom of heaven, was what they did.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgystiwn, s. m. (cystiwn) Mutual alliance.

Ymgystynawi, a. (cystiwn) Mutually allied.

Ymgystlyniad, s. m. (cystiwn) A mutually joining in alliance; a connecting one's self.

Ymgystlynu, v. a. (ymgystiwn) To form a mutual alliance; to ally one's self.

Tair gornes gadarn Ynys Prydain & gystlynynt yn un :—Sef cystall y Cornau, ac ymgystlynu a wnsynt ag y Cysariad, onid ayt yn un; ac al o'r tair y bu y Cysariad; i'w dydd oeddynt y Bacton, ac ymgystlynu ag ddwy ereill a wnsynt, yn erbyn y Cymry.

The three powerful molestations of the Isle of Britain that combined in one: to be particular, the first was the Cornau, and what they did was to combine themselves with the Cæsarians, so that they became one; and the second of the three were the Cæsarians; the third were the Bactons, and what they did was to combine themselves with the other two, against the Cymry.

Triedd.

Ymgystlynwr, s. m.—pl. ymgystlynwyr (ymgystlwn—gwr) One who joins himself in alliance.

Ymgystlynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymgystlwn) One who joins himself in alliance.

Ymgystuddiad, s. m. (cystuddiad) A distressing or afflicting one's self; a mutually afflicting.

Ymgystuddiaw, v. a. (cystuddiaw) To afflict one's self; to distress one another mutually.

Cyhoeddais ymryd i ymgystuddiaw ger bron ein Daw.

I have proclaimed a fast to afflict ourselves in the presence of God.

Ezra 8. 21.

Ymgystuddiwr, s. m.—pl. ymgystuddiawyr (cystuddiwr) One who afflicts himself.

Ymgystwyad, s. m. (cystwyad) A chastising one's self; a mutually castigating.

Ymgystwyaw, v. a. (cystwyaw) To chastise one's self; to castigate mutually.

Ymgysuraw, v. a. (cysuraw) To comfort one's self; to afford mutual comfort.

Al yn y rhai hyn yr ymgysurwn?

Is it in these that I should receive comfort?

Isaiah 57. 6.

Ymgysuriad, s. m. (cysuriad) A self-comforting, a mutually comforting.

Ymgysttynu, v. a. (cyd—tynu) To agree mutually.

Ymgysweiriad, s. m. (cysweiriad) A putting one's self in order; a preparing one's self; a mutually preparing.

Ymgysweiriaw, v. a. (cysweiriaw) To put one's self in order; mutually to prepare.

Arglwydd, ehai Cabelyn, ymgysweiriaw yn ddifedd, i'w gysweryd corow Ynys Prydain.

My Lord, said Cabelyn, prepare thyself immaculately, and run to receive the crown of the Isle of Britain.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgyswilyddiad, s. m. (cyswilyddiad) A shaming one's self; a mutually shaming.

Ymgyswilyddiaw, v. a. (cyswilyddiaw) To shame one's self; to shame mutually.

Ymgyswiraw, v. a. (cyswiraw) To perfect one's self; to fulfil one's promise; mutually to perfect.

Ymgyswiriad, s. m. (cyswiriad) A perfecting one's self; a making one's self true; a mutually becoming true.

Ymgyswreiniad, s. m. (cyswreiniad) A making one's self accurate or correct; a mutually becoming accurate.

Ymgyswreiniaw, v. a. (cyswreiniaw) To make one's self exact, to adjust one's self; mutually to adjust.

Sef a waia Bown ymgyswreiniaw yn ei gyfwr.

What Bown did was to adjust himself in his mind.

B. Bown—Bisop.

Ymhaeriad, s. m. (haeriad) An affirming or asserting one's self; a mutually asserting.

Ymhaerlwgaw, v. a. (haerlwgaw) To make one's self surly or snarling; to become mutually surly.

Ymhaerlwgriad, s. m. (haerlwgriad) A making one's self surly; a becoming mutually surly.

Ymhaeru, v. a. (haeru) To assert one's self; to maintain, assert, or affirm mutually.

Ymhagrâd, s. m. (hagrâd) A making one's self ugly; a rendering mutually ugly.

Ymhagrân, v. a. (hagrân) To make one's self ugly; to become mutually ugly or harsh.

Ymhagriad, s. m. (hagriad) A making one's self ugly or harsh; a becoming mutually ugly.

Ymhagru, v. a. (hagru) To make one's self ugly or harsh; to become mutually harsh.

Ymhalogi, v. a. (halogi) To defile one's self; mutually to pollute.

Nac ymhaloged neb am y mawr.

Let none defile themselves for the dead.

Leithen 2.

Ymhalogiad, s. m. (halogiad) A polluting one's self; a mutually polluting.

Ymhalogwr, s. m.—pl. ymhalogwyr (halogwr) One who defiles himself.

Ymhaniad, s. m. (haniad) A causing one's self to separate or proceed; a mutually proceeding.

Ymhau, v. a. (hanu) To separate one's self; to separate or to proceed mutually.

Ymhaddiad, s. m. (haddiad) A self-adorning; a mutually adorning.

Ymharddu, v. a. (harddu) To make one's self slightly; to deck one's self; to adorn mutually.

Er mwyn gwyr o bell—ymharddu i'r harddu.

For the sake of men from afar thou hast decked thyself with ornaments.

Ezra 8. 21.

Ymheddychiad, s. m. (heddychiad) A self-pacifying, a mutually pacifying.

Ymheddychu, v. a. (heddychu) To pacify one's self; to pacify mutually.

ymhel, v. a. (*hel*) To employ one's self; to meddle; to meddle mutually. *Paid ag ymhel a hwn*, cease meddling with this.

ymhela, v. a. (*ymhel*) To employ one's self; to meddle; to meddle mutually.

ymhelaethawl, a. (*helaethawl*) Self-amplifying, mutually amplifying.

ymhelaethiad, s. m. (*helaethiad*) A self-enlarging; self-elongation; a mutually amplifying.

ymhelaethu, v. a. (*helaethu*) To amplify one's self; to amplify mutually.

ymhell, adv. (*pell*) At a distance, far off.

ymhellach, adv. (*ymhell*) At a greater distance.

ymheneiddiad, s. m. (*heneiddiad*) A making one's self seem old.

ymheneiddiaw, v. a. (*heneiddiaw*) To make one's self seem old.

ymherawd, s. m. (*perawd*) A self-causing.

ymherawdr, s. m.—pl. *ymherodron* (*ymherawdr*) That is self-causing; a tyrant; an emperor. It is the same with *amherawdr* and *ymddyberawdr*.

Ymherawdr o ddyn, a tyrant of a person. *Sil*.

ymherawdwr, s. m.—pl. *ymherawdwyr* (*ymherawd—gwr*) One who causeth of himself; an emperor.

ymhercyd, v. a. (*hercyd*) To apprehend.

ymherodraeth, s. m. (*ymherawdr*) The sway or government of an emperor; an empire.

ymherodraidd, a. (*ymherawdr*) Like an emperor.

ymherodrawl, a. (*ymherawdr*) Imperial.

Oedl eis byngymyngs ymherod, yr ymherodwr fyddia hachw a wsguon rhag y Prydeiniad.

After the mutually mixing of them together, the imperial or my presently dispersed before the Britons. *Dr. ab Arthur.*

ymherodres, s. f. (*ymherawdr*) An empress.

Em herodres, an empress
Ymherodres ieo wyt d.

Gem of the resurgent heaven, for light the empress of radiance art thou. *Dr. ab Gwilym, fr. hwd.*

ymheriad, s. m. (*heriad*) A shewing one's self out; a putting one's self in a posture of defiance; a mutual defying.

ymheriaw, v. a. (*heriaw*) To shew one's self out; to put one's self in a threatening posture; to threaten mutually.

ymheulaw, v. a. (*heulaw*) To bask in the sun.

ymheuliad, s. m. (*heuliad*) A sunning one's self.

ymhewydiad, s. m. (*hewyd*) A self-devoting; a mutually devoting.

ymhewydu, v. a. (*hewydu*) To devote one's self; to devote mutually.

O ymhewyda, ymhewyda ddywyfoledd
In self-devoting, devote thyself to godliness. *Adage.*

ymhiliad, s. m. (*hiliad*) A self-generating; a mutually producing or generating.

ymhiliaw, v. a. (*hiliaw*) To self-produce; to produce or generate mutually.

ymhlirâd, s. m. (*hirâd*) A self-lengthening; a mutually lengthening.

ymhlirâu, v. a. (*hirâu*) To self-lengthen; to lengthen or elongate mutually.

ymhlegyd, adv. (*plegyd*) In respect of.

ymhlith, adv. (*plith*) Amongst, in the midst.

ymhoewi, v. a. (*hoewi*) To enliven one's self; to be mutually sprightly.

ymhoff, v. a. (*hoff*) To please one's self; to take delight; to love mutually.

Yr hen sydd yn toi y nefoedd a chymylau—nid ymhoewi efe yn ogerlun fwr.

He who covereth the heavens with clouds: he taketh no pleasure in the legs of a man. *Psalms 117, 16.*

VOL. II.

Ymhoffiad, s. m. (*hoffiad*) A pleasing one's self; a taking delight; a mutually loving.

Ymhoffwr, s. m.—pl. *ymhoffwyr* (*hoffwr*) One who takes delight.

Ymholf, v. a. (*hoff*) To employ one's self in questioning; to be enquiring; mutually to question. *Paid ag ymholf*, adose with questioning.

Ymholiad, s. m. (*holiad*) A being questioning; a mutually questioning.

Ymholwr, s. m.—pl. *ymholwyr* (*holwr*) One who employs himself in questioning.

Ymholydd, s. m.—pl. *h. ien* (*holydd*) One who employs himself in questioning; a disputant.

Pa le mae ymholydd y byd hwn?

Where is the disputer of this world? *1 Cor. xiii. 11, 20.*

Ymhollti, v. a. (*hollti*) To split one's self; to split mutually.

Ymholltiad, s. m. (*holltiad*) A splitting one's self; a mutually splitting.

Ymhoni, v. a. (*honi*) To assert one's self; to avouch, to claim, to challenge for one's self; to assert mutually.

Ymhoniad, s. m. (*honiad*) An assuming to one's self; a mutually assuming.

Ymhonwr, s. m.—pl. *ymhonwyr* (*honwr*) One who assumes or asserts himself.

Ymhuddaw, v. a. (*huddaw*) To cover one's self.

Ymhuddiad, s. m. (*huddiad*) A self-covering.

Ymhuliad, s. m. (*huliad*) A decking one's self over; a mutually enveloping.

Ymhuliaw, v. a. (*huliaw*) To deck or envelope one's self; to envelope mutually.

Ymhunaw, v. a. (*hunaw*) To sleep one's self; to sleep mutually.

Ymhuniad, s. m. (*huniad*) A sleeping one's self; a mutually sleeping.

Ymhunydd, s. m. (*hunydd*) Self-repose.

Ac os Dan o nef ned ym cynyddi,

Cetudod gwa llynydd iau ym hynyddi.

And if God of heaven but possess me, fairly placed with the splendour one there will be for me the spot of self-repose. *Gwaithmaei.*

Ymhwedd, s. m. (*hwedd*) A beseeching earnestly. v. a. To be beseeching; to implore mutually.

Ymhwedd, s. m. (*hwedd*) A mutual push; a mutual assault. v. a. To make a mutual assault.

Ymhwyll, s. m. (*hwyl*) A putting one's self in a course; a mutual setting off.

Ymhwyliad, s. m. (*ymhwyl*) A putting one's self in order or on a course; a mutually setting off.

Ymhwyliaw, v. a. (*ymhwyl*) To take to one's self a course; mutually to set in order.

Ymhyderiad, s. m. (*hyderiad*) A self confiding; a mutually depending.

Ymhyderw, v. a. (*hyderw*) To fit one's self with confidence; a mutually confiding.

Ymhyfaad, s. m. (*hyfaad*) A self-emboldening; a mutually emboldening.

Ymhyfan, v. a. (*hyfan*) To self-embolden; to embolden mutually.

Ymhyfiad, s. m. (*hyfiad*) A self-emboldening; a mutually emboldening.

Ymhyfrydiad, s. m. (*hyfrydiad*) A self-delighting; a becoming mutually delighted.

Ymhyfrydu, v. a. (*hyfrydu*) To delight one's self; to be mutually delighted.

Ymhyfn, v. a. (*hyfn*) To embolden one's self; to be mutually assuming confidence.

Ymhyfnaf er arghyhoeddi dyn—ei fod ei newn eddw o elysbath yn e. byu Daw.

I will embolden myself to slander the man, of his being in a state of cunity against God. *S. Tr. fedyd.*

Ymhylliad, s. m. (hylliad) A scaring one's self; a mutually scaring.

Ymhyllu, v. a. (hyllu) To scare one's self; to scare mutually.

Ymhynodi, v. a. (hynodi) To signalize one's self, to signalize mutually.

Ymhynodiad, s. m. (hynodiad) A self-signalizing; a mutually signalizing.

Ymhyrddiad, s. m. (ymhwrdd) A thrusting one's self; a mutually impelling or thrusting.

Ymhyrddu, v. a. (ymhwrdd) To impel or thrust one's self; to thrust mutually.

Ymhyrddwr, s. m.—*pl.* ymhyrddwyr (ymhwrdd—*gwr*) One who thrusteth himself.

Ymhysysiad, s. m. (hysysiad) An informing one's self; a making one's self known; a mutually informing.

Ymhysysu, v. a. (hysysu) To inform one's self; to make one's self known; to inform mutually.

Illa fab dyn, llefara wrth bendurriad Israel—pa rai yr ymhysysais llydus lwy, wrth eu dŵyn allan o dir yr Aipht.

Son of man, speak unto the elders of Israel: those to whom I have made myself known, in bringing them forth out of the land of Egypt. *Ezekiel 20. 9.*

Ymiachâad, s. m. (iachâad) A self-healing; a mutually healing; a bidding mutual adieu.

Ymiachân, v. a. (iachân) To heal one's self; to heal mutually; to bid farewell to one another.

*A chwi pan ymiachawyd,
Fôrfa dir y prysfaid wyf.*

With you when I mutually bid farewell, I am the food of worms. *Ll. ab Hywel ab Iew. ab Gronw.*

Ymiasâad, s. m. (iasâad) A pervading one's self with a sudden emotion or shock; a mutually giving a shock.

Ymiasân, v. a. (iasân) To pervade one's self with a shock; to shock mutually.

Ymiasiad, s. m. (iasiad) A being affected; a mutually filling with quick emotion.

Ymiasu, v. a. (iasu) To fill one's self with emotion; mutually to shock.

Ymiawl, s. m. (iawl) The employ of one's self in worship; mutual worship.

Ymiolad, s. m. (ymiawl) A being worshipping; a mutually worshipping.

Ymioli, v. a. (ymiawl) To employ one's self in adoration; to worship mutually.

*Ni nawd I ddriadiad ymioli & Duw,
Yn erbyn dydd cynt;
Ni thebyg drud y trengi.*

It is not common for the mischievous to be employing himself in converse with God, against the day of affliction: the bold thinks not that he shall die. *Riacha.*

Ymiraw, v. a. (iraw) To anoint one's self.

Pwy bynag a ymro a'i lawr enaint, fe wel ei friwiau.

Whoever anoints himself with the true anction, he will see his wounds. *Ella Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Ymiriad, s. m. (iriad) A self-anointing.

Ymiseliad, s. m. (iseliad) A self-lowering; a mutually lowering or humbling.

Ymiselu, v. a. (iselu) To humble one's self; mutually to lower or humble.

Ymlacâad, s. m. (llacâad) A slackening one's self; a mutually slackening.

Ymlacân, v. a. (llacân) To slacken one's self.

Ymladiad, s. m. (lladiad) A blessing one's self.

Ymladrata, v. a. (lladrata) To employ one's self in stealing; to steal mutually.

Ymladu, v. a. (lladu) To bless one's self.

Ymladd, s. m.—*pl. t.* an (lladd) A mutual cutting off; a battle, a fight. *v. a.* To cut off mutually; to fight.

Self yw ymladd, dyrchaf, a gwasod, a gwed, a gach.

What constitutes fighting is lifting up the hand, and striking; and blood, and wound. *Wast Law.*

A wydd, ehai Dyfrig, ymladdwch trwm eich gwad.

Ah, good people, said Dyfrig, fight for your country. *Gt. ab Arthur.*

*Er bod yn hawdd ei charu,
Hi â ymladd drowy orwenn.*

Though she is easy to be courted, she will fight through me. *Arwâl y gurgwyl.*

Nid gwaeth yr ymladd ôg no gieu.

Not worse will the wrathful fight than the brave. *Idag.*

Ymladdawl, a. (ymladd) Pugnacious, fighting.

Ymladdfa, s. f. (ymladd) A place of battle.

Ymladdgar, a. (ymladd) Pugnacious, fighting.

Ymladdgarwch, s. m. (ymladdgar) Pugnacity.

Ymladdiad, s. m. (ymladd) A fighting.

Ymladdwr, s. m.—*pl.* ymladdwyr (ymladd—*gwr*) A fighter.

Ymlaen, adv. (blaen) Before, forward, onward.

Gwell on gair ymlaen na dda yn ol.

Better one word before than two after. *Idag.*

Ymlaenllaw, adv. (ymlaen—llaw) Before-hand.

Ymlaesiad, s. m. (llaesiad) A self-declining; a decaying gradually or drooping.

Ymlaesu, v. a. (llaesu) To slacken one's self; to decline mutually; to flag; to decline; to become indifferent.

Ymlafniad, s. m. (llafniad) A mutually blading; a romping, or pulling about.

Ymlafniaw, v. a. (llafniaw) To be mutually blading; to romp.

Ymlamiad, s. m. (llamiad) An employing one's self in striding; a mutually striding or skipping.

Ymlamsach, s. m. (llamsach) An employing one's self in skipping; a mutually skipping. *v. a.* To be skipping; to skip mutually.

Ymlamu, v. a. (llamu) To employ one's self in striding or skipping; to stride mutually.

Ymlanâad, s. m. (glanâad) A cleaning one's self; a mutually purifying.

Ymlanâu, v. a. (glanâu) To self-clean; to expiate one's self; mutually to purify.

Taenella arysat ddwr paredigweth—a goibent ar fwrdd ac felly ymlanâant.

Sprinkle over them the water of purification: and let them wash their clothes, and so they shall make themselves clean. *Revel. 7.*

Ymlanâwr, s. m.—*pl.* ymlanâwyr (glanâwr) One who cleanseth himself.

Ymlanw, v. a. (llanw) To fill one's self; to fill mutually.

Ymlanwad, s. m. (ymlanw) A self-filling; a mutually filling.

Ymlaryeiddiad, s. m. (llaryeiddiad) A self-mollifying, a mutually assuaging.

Ymlaryeiddiaw, v. a. (llaryeiddiaw) To self-assuage, mutually to soften.

Ymlasiad, s. m. (glasiad) A making one's self pale; a mutually turning blue.

Ymlasu, v. a. (glasu) To make one's self blue, to turn blue or pale mutually.

Ymlawenâad, s. m. (llawenâad) A gladdening one's self, a mutually gladdening.

Ymlawenân, v. a. (llawenân) To gladden one's self; to gladden mutually.

Ymlaweniad, s. m. (llaweniad) A gladdening one's self; a mutually gladdening.

Ymlawen, *v. a.* (*llawen*) To gladden one's self; to become mutually glad.

Ymlawenychiad, *s. m.* (*llawenychiad*) A causing one's self to exult; a mutually rejoicing.

Ymlawenychn, *v. a.* (*llawenychn*) To fill one's self with rejoicing; to rejoice mutually.

Ymlawenychwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymlawenychwyr* (*llawenychwr*) One who rejoices in himself.

Ymleâd, *s. m.* (*lleâd*) A self-placing or self-location; a mutually placing.

Ymleâu, *v. a.* (*lleâu*) To place one's self; to self-locate, to place mutually.

Ymlechiad, *s. m.* (*llechiad*) A hiding one's self; a mutually sculking.

Ymlech, *v. a.* (*llechn*) To secrete one's self.

Ymlechwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymlechwyr* (*llechwyr*) One who hides himself.

Ymlediad, *s. m.* (*lleidiad*) Self-expansion.

Ymledrithiad, *s. m.* (*lledrithiad*) A making one's self visible and invisible at pleasure; a mutually using delusion.

Ymledrithiaw, *v. a.* (*lledrithiaw*) To make one's self illusive; to use illusion mutually.

Ymledu, *v. a.* (*lledu*) To self-expand, to spread one's self; to become diffused; to expand mutually.

Ymlefiariad, *s. m.* (*llefiariad*) A self-speaking; a mutually speaking.

Ymlefaru, *v. a.* (*llefaru*) To employ one's self in talking; to talk mutually.

Nid âr ar fyd ymlafair.

He will not go to sea who deth not use himself in talking. *Adage.*

Ymleferydd, *s. m.* (*lleferydd*) Dotage, drivelling, deliriousness. *v. a.* To utter nonsense; to drive, to be delirious.

Nid yw Camden ar dygeddied, diwisted, a manyled gwr ydoedd; ond ymlleferydd am lawer o bethau.

Camden, though he was so learned, so industrious, so accurate a man, deth only drivell with respect to many things. R. Evans.

Ymleff, *s. m.* (*lleff*) A quarrelling in words. *v. a.* To utter out words mutually.

Ymleihad, *s. m.* (*lleihad*) A self-lesseening; a mutually diminishing.

Ymleiau, *v. a.* (*lleiau*) To lessen one's self.

Ymleiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymleiddiaid* (*ymleidd*) A combatant.

Ymlenwad, *s. m.* (*ymlanw*) A self-filling.

Ymlenwi, *v. a.* (*ymlanw*) To fill one's self.

Gwybwr ddyog, fâl terfng taeior gweilgi gan, Genym ni, fân am fân yn ymlenwi.

Heroic the example possessed by us, like the tumult of the raging sea in a white torrent loudly round the shore filling itself. Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Ymletgynt, *s. m.* (*lletgynt*) A mutual contact.

*Dygawn ymletgynt;
Ceodas a'm doidynt,
Mor ynt anfonawg.*

We shall have to be mutually coming together; messengers to me are come, so numerous are they sent. Taliesin.

Ymletŷa, *v. a.* (*lletŷa*) To lodge one's self; to lodge mutually.

Ymletŷad, *s. m.* (*lletŷad*) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymletŷwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymletŷwyr* (*lletŷwr*) One who lodges himself.

Ymlewâd, *s. m.* (*glewâd*) An aptly exerting one's self; a being mutually clever.

Ymlewân, *v. a.* (*glewân*) To exert one's self, to become mutually clever.

Ymlewychiad, *s. m.* (*llewychiad*) A causing one's self to shine; a mutually shining.

Ymlewychu, *v. a.* (*llewychu*) To make one's self to shine; to be mutually shining.

Ymlowydd, *s. m.* (*llewydd*) Persuasion. *v. a.* To use persuasion, to persuade.

Yr hanneriad ymlowydd a wanynt a'r bobl, er mwyn gwyfyn Barabbas, a choill yr Iesu.

The elders, what they did was to use persuasion with the people, for the sake of asking for Barabbas, and destroy Jesus. W. Saltbury.

Ymlowyddiad, *s. m.* (*ymlewydd*) A persuading.

Ymlowyrchiad, *s. m.* (*llewyrchiad*) A self-shining; a mutually shining.

Ymlowyrchu, *v. a.* (*llewyrchu*) To make one's self to shine; to shine mutually.

Ymlowyrchol o fywydd Parau.

He shined forth from mount Parau.

Dred. 22. 2.

Ymliasiad, *s. m.* (*lliasiad*) A mutually wrangling; an employing one's self in wrangling.

Ymliasn, *v. a.* (*lliasu*) To wrangle mutually; to employ one's self in wrangling.

Ymliid, *s. m.*—*pl.* *i. iau* (*llid*) A pursuit; a following. *v. a.* To pursue.

Ennwng a fy lle nos ymlidior.

The guilty will see where he is not pursued.

Adage.

Ymlidfa, *s. f.* (*ymliid*) A pursuit, a chase.

Ymlidiad, *s. m.* (*ymliid*) A pursuing, a chasing.

Ymlidiawl, *a.* (*ymliid*) Pursuing, chasing.

Ymlidiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ymliidiwyr* (*ymliid-gwr*) A pursuer, a chaser.

Ymliosogi, *v. a.* (*lliosogi*) To self-multiply; to multiply mutually.

Ymliosogiad, *s. m.* (*lliosogiad*) A self-multiplying; a mutually multiplying.

Ymlithr, *s. m.* (*llithr*) A sliding or slipping one's self away; a defection.

Ymlithrad, *s. m.* (*ymlithr*) A self-slipping; a mutually slipping or sliding.

Ymlithraw, *v. a.* (*ymlithr*) To slip one's self.

Ieremi aeth allan o Ierusalem, i fyned i wiad Benjamin, i ymli-thraw oddiyno yn nghaeol y bobl.

Jeremiah went forth out of Jerusalem to go into the land of Benjamin, to separate himself thence in the midst of the people. Jeremi 37. 12.

Ymlithrawl, *a.* (*ymlithr*) Slipping one's self.

Ymliw, *s. m.* (*lliw*) A reproach, a finding fault. *v. a.* To reproach, to find fault, to expostulate.

Rhaid i mi—

Ymliw a'ch aden emises.

I must find fault with thy studied trailing wine.

D. ab Gwilym, yr bardd.

Annerwydd ym, ond yw niw,

A'ch amled a chwi ymliw.

Unfortunate we are, that it is of no use, and you being so numerous, with you to expostulate.

T. Ald.

Ymliwiad, *s. m.* (*ymliw*) Self-expostulation.

Ymliwiad, *v. a.* (*ymliw*) To self-reproach; to expostulate.

Ymliwiadl, *a.* (*ymliw*) Self-accusing.

Ymliwied, *v. a.* (*ymliw*) To self-reproach; to expostulate.

Ymlochlach, *s. m.* (*llawch—llach*) Pederasty. *v. a.* To commit pederasty.

Ymlodraw, *v. a.* (*llodiaw*) To breach one's self; to breach mutually.

Ymlodriad, *s. m.* (*llodriad*) A breaching one's self; a mutually breaching.

Ymloewi, *v. a.* (*gloewi*) To brighten one's self.

Ymlogawl, *a.* (*llogawl*) Hiring of one's self.

Ymlogi, *v. a.* (*llogi*) To hire one's self, to prostitute one's self; to hire mutually.

Ymlogiad, *s. m.* (*llogiad*) A hiring of one's self, self-prostitution; a mutual hiring.

Ymmod, *s. m.* (mod) Motion. *v. a.* To move.

Ymmod pres at ddol! Pw ymmod.

To shake a tree that will not hurt to be shaken. Adage.

Ymmodadwy, *a.* (ymmod) Moveable.

Ymmodawl, *a.* (ymmod) Moving. *Ymmodolion*, moving things.

Ymmodbren, *s. m.*—*pl. i.* i (ymmod—pres) A stirring stick.

Ymmodedig, *a.* (ymmod) Being moved.

Ymmodi, *v. a.* (ymmod) To move, to stir.

Ymmodiad, *s. m.* (ymmod) A moving, a stirring.

Ymmodoldeb, *s. m.* (ymmodawl) Moveableness.

Ymmodrwydd, *s. m.* (ymmod) Moveableness.

Ymmodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymmodwyr* (ymmod—*gwr*) A mover, a stirrer, an agitator.

Ymnabod, *s. m.* (nabod) Mutual acquaintance. *v. a.* To be acquainted.

Covered ymnabod ymnabod dy honan.

The best acquaintance is to be acquainted of thyself.

Coleridge Dialect.

Ymnochad, *s. m.* (nachad) A refusing one's self; a mutually refusing.

Ymnochau, *v. a.* (nochau) To refuse one's self; to refuse mutually.

Ymnochdd, *s. m.* (nachdd) A being a protection.

Ymnochdi, *v. a.* (ymnochdd) To be employed in protecting.

Ymnochd, *s. m.* (nedd) Earnest entreaty. *v. a.* To beseech earnestly; to use mutual persuasion.

Ymnochdawl, *a.* (ymnochdd) Entreating; persuasive

Ymnochddiad, *s. m.* (ymnochdd) An entreating, a using persuasion; a mutually persuading.

Ymnochdu, *v. a.* (ymnochdd) To employ one's self in entreaty; to entreat earnestly; to persuade; to entreat mutually.

Y tylwad—ps foleit mwy yr ymnochda ei gysylltton odditho! er maist a ymnochdo, ni throant etc.

The poor: how much more do his friends go far from him! however he may pursue them with words, they will not turn to him. Discretion 19. 7.

Ymnochdwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymnochdwyr* (ymnochd—*gwr*) One who entreats.

Ymnochitwad, *s. m.* (neillitwad) A putting one's self aside; a mutually going aside.

Ymnochitwaeth, *s. m.* (neillitwaeth) Self-recession; a mutual recession.

Ymnochitwaw, *v. a.* (neillitwaw) To put one's self aside; mutually to go aside.

Ymnochitwaw, alltwaw, odditwaw.

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. Genesis 12. 9.

Ymnochitwawl, *a.* (neillitwawl) Self-separating; mutually separating.

Ymnochitwawr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymnochitwawyr* (neillitwawr) One who separates himself, a separatist.

Ymnochthawl, *a.* (nerthawl) Self-strengthening; mutually strengthening.

Ymnochthiad, *s. m.* (nerthiad) A self-strengthening; a mutually fortifying.

Ymnochthu, *v. a.* (nerthu) To strengthen one's self; to strengthen mutually.

Ymnochthu cich dwyllaw, a byddwch feibon grymus.

Let your hands be strengthened, and be ye valiant men. 2 Samuel 2. 7.

Ymnochthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymnochthwyr* (nerthwr) One who strengthens himself.

Ymnochwad, *s. m.* (neswad) A drawing one's self near; a mutually drawing near.

Ymnochawl, *a.* (nesawl) Tending to draw one's self near; mutually approaching.

Ymnochau, *v. a.* (nesau) To draw one's self near; to draw near mutually.

Ymnochiad, *s. m.* (nesiad) A putting one's self near; a mutually moving nearer.

Ymnochau, *v. a.* (nesau) To move one's self near; to move near mutually.

Ymnochwid, *s. m.* (newid) A change of one's self; a mutual change. *v. a.* To change one's self; to change mutually.

Ymnochwidiad, *s. m.* (ymnochwid) A changing of one's self, a mutually changing.

Ymnochwidiaw, *v. a.* (ymnochwid) To change one's self; to change mutually.

Ymnochdraw, *v. a.* (nidraw) To entangle one's self; to entangle mutually.

Ymnochdriad, *s. m.* (nidriad) A self-entangling; a mutually entangling.

Ymnochfeiriad, *s. m.* (nifeiriad) A self-increasing in number, a mutually making numerous.

Ymnochfeiriaw, *v. a.* (nifeiriaw) To self-increase in number; to become numerous mutually.

Self a orag Gwafudd ab Rhys—dechreu ymnochdu, a gwyr ei gedi ac ni caml yn ymnochdu iung ato.

What Gwafudd son of Rhys did was to begin to form an army, and the men of his nation gathering themselves in numbers towards him. Caradawg o Lan Carfan.

Ymnochdi, *v. a.* (noddi) To self-protect, to seek refuge, to protect mutually.

Ymnochdiad, *s. m.* (noddiad) A self-protecting; a mutually protecting.

Ymnochethi, *v. a.* (noethi) To self-denude, to expose one's self, mutually to expose.

Noeth—a yhi o'r gwia, ac a foddwr, ac a ymnochethi yn aglennol ei tabell.

Noeth drank of the wine, and was drunken, and he uncovered himself within his tent. Genesis 9. 21.

Ymnochethiad, *s. m.* (noethiad) A making one's self naked; a mutually exposing.

Ymnochfiad, *s. m.* (nochfiad) A swimming one's self, a mutually swimming.

Ymnochfiaw, *v. a.* (nofiaw) To swim one's self, to swim mutually.

Ni waeth gnoddu gwy a foddwr, on gall eidd ymnochfiaw.

He cares not who shall be drowned, if he can swim himself. Adage.

Ymnochfiaw, *v. a.* (nwychfiaw) To enliven one's self, mutually to wanton.

Ymnochfiad, *s. m.* (nwychfiad) A self-enlivening; a mutually wantoning.

Ymnochddiad, *s. m.* (nyddiad) An entwining one's self; a mutually entwining.

Ymnochddu, *v. a.* (nyddu) To entwine one's self.

Ymnochthiad, *s. m.* (nythiad) A nestling one's self; a mutually nestling.

Ymnochthu, *v. a.* (nythu) To nestle one's self, a mutually nestling.

Ymo, *adv.* (wm—o) Aptly forthcoming.

Breloglym orwyddawr roddion ymo.

Steeds amply swift the gifts aptly coming forth. Llygod Gwr.

Ymochethiad, *s. m.* (gobeithiad) A filling one's self with hope, a mutually hoping.

Ymochethiaw, *v. a.* (gobeithiaw) To fill one's self with hope, mutually to hope.

Ymochryn, *s. m.* (gobryn) A mutual bargain. *v. a.* To bargain mutually.

Ymochryn a wael a'r wraig feithria y mab.

He entered into a bargain with the woman to nurse the boy. Malinogti.

Ymochryniad, *s. m.* (ymochryn) A mutually bargaining, a self-bargaining.

Ymochel, *s. m.* (gochel) An avoidance or eschewing; a mutual avoidance.

Ymochelgar, a. (ymochel) Apt to take care of one's self, apt mutually to avoid.

Ymocheliad, s. m. (ymochel) A taking heed of one's self, a mutually avoiding.

Ymochelwr, s. m.—pl. ymochelwyr (ymochel—gwr) One who takes care of himself.

Ymochelyd, v. a. (ymochel) To take heed of one's self; mutually to avoid.

Rhag yr hyn oll a ddywedais wrth y wraig, ymocheled hi.

Of all that I have said unto the woman, let her beware.

Barnwyr 13. 12.

Ymodinebu, v. a. (godinebu) To commit adultery

Gwrtheyrn Gwrthenau a roddes Ynys Duned—am gael ymodinebu a Rhonwen.

North ern of repulsive lips gave the Isle of Thanet for leave to commit adultery with Rowena.

Triaddd.

Ymodwrdd, s. m. (godwrdd) The engaging one's self in a tumult, a mutual tumult. **v. a.** To engage one's self in a tumult, to raise a mutual tumult.

Ymoddef, s. m. (goddef) A self-sufferance, mutual forbearance. **v. a.** To suffer one's self; to forbear mutually.

Ymoddefawl, a. (ymodder) Self-suffering, of mutual forbearance or suffering.

Ymoddefiad, s. m. (ymodder) A suffering one's self, a mutually bearing.

Ymoddefu, v. a. (ymodder) To suffer one's self, to forbear or to bear mutually.

Ymoddefwr, s. m.—pl. ymoddefwyr (ymodder—gwr) One who suffers himself.

Ymoedi, v. a. (oedi) To delay one's self, to delay or linger mutually.

Ymoediad, s. m. (oediad) A delaying one's self; a mutually delaying.

Ymoerfela, v. a. (ymoeri) To seek cool retreats.

Ymoeri, v. a. (oeri) To cool one's self.

Ymoeriad, s. m. (oeriad) A cooling one's self; a mutually cooling.

Ymofaliad, s. m. (gofaliad) A making one's self careful; a mutually caring.

Ymofalu, v. a. (gofalu) To make one's self careful; to be careful; to care mutually.

*Ymofalwn am fofi,
I wneuthur arch Un a Thri.*

Let us be careful in adoring, to fulfil the command of the One and Three.

D. ab Edmwnd.

Ymofalwr, s. m. (gofalwr) One who is careful.

Ymofeg, s. f. (gofeg) The having an impulse of the mind; an idea.

*I wyli daeth ymofeg
Ymofyo pw yw'r dyn deg.*

An idea occurred to me of enquiring who the fair person can be.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ymofegiad, s. m. (gofeg) A forming an idea.

Ymofidiad, s. m. (gofidiad) A paining one's self; a mutually afflicting.

Ymofidiaw, v. a. (gofidiaw) To pain one's self; mutually to afflict.

Ymofidia a griddfana, merch Sion!

Be thou in pain, and do thou groan, daughter of Zion!

Micah 4. 10.

Ymofidiwr, s. m.—pl. ymofidiwyr (gofidiwr) One who puts himself in pain.

Ymofni, v. a. (ofni) To fill one's self with fear; mutually to become fearful.

Ymofniad, s. m. (ofniad) A filling one's self with fear; a mutually fearing.

Ymofwyad, s. m. (gofwyad) A visiting one's self; an employing one's self in visiting; a mutually visiting.

Ymofwyaw, v. a. (gofwyaw) To visit one's self; to employ one's self in visiting; to visit mutually.

Ymofyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gofyn) The employ of one's self in asking; a mutual asking; an enquiry. **v. a.** To enquire.

*Ni wyf ond a welais;
Nid bybys ond a ymofyao.*

No one knows but who has seen; no one is informed but who shall have enquired.

Idg.

Ymofynawl, a. (ymofyn) Enquiring.

Ymofynblaid, s. f. (ymofyn—plaid) The seeking party; a plaintiff.

Ymofyngar, a. (ymofyn) Inquisitive; prying.

Ymofyngarwch, s. m. (ymofyn) Inquisitiveness.

Ymofyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ymofyn) An inquiring or seeking.

Ymofyniedydd, s. m. (ymofyniad) An inquirer.

Ymofynwr, s. m. (ymofyn—gwr) An inquirer.

Ymofynydd, v. a. (ymofyn) To inquire.

Ymofynydd, s. m. (ymofyn) An inquirer.

Ymogau, s. f. (gogan) Self-ridicule; mutual banter.

Ymoganiad, s. m. (ymogan) A ridiculing one's self; a mutually ridiculing.

Ymogannu, v. a. (ymogan) To ridicule one's self; to banter mutually.

Ymogawr, s. m. (gogawr) A shelter; a dwelling.

Gwae yr hen a gollu ei ymogawr.

Woe to the aged who shall have lost his dwelling.

Ymogel, s. m. (gogel) Self-care; mutual waiting.

Ymogelawg, a. (ymogel) Apt to avoid; wary.

Ymogelgar, a. (ymogel) Apt to avoid; wary.

Ymogeliad, s. m. (ymogel) A taking care of one's self; an avoiding; a mutually avoiding.

Ymogelus, a. (ymogel) Apt to take care; mutually apt to avoid.

Ymogelwr, s. m.—pl. ymogelwyr (ymogel—gwr) One who takes care of himself; one who waits.

Ymogelyd, v. a. (ymogel) To take care of one's self; to avoid; to avoid mutually.

Gwalth ysgafu ymogelyd.

It is light work to avoid.

Idg.

A wael drwg ymogeled.

Who doth evil let him take care of himself.

Idg.

A ymogelo rhag dyn ni ymogel rhag Duw.

He that shall protect himself against man will not protect himself against God.

Idg.

Ymogoneddiad, s. m. (gogoneddiad) A self-glorifying; a mutually glorifying.

Ymogoneddu, v. a. (gogoneddu) To glorify one's self; to glorify mutually.

Ti fy ngwas, Israel, yr hwn yr ymogoneddui tynd.

Thou my servant, O Israel, in whom I will be glorified.

Idg.

Ymogoni, v. a. (gogoni) A becoming elated or proud.

Ymogoni a wneut y gwyr o wledu eu gwraig.

The men become elated from seeing their wives.

Idg.

Ymogoniannu, v. a. (gogoniannu) To exalt one's self in triumph.

Ymogoriad, s. m. (ymogawr) A sheltering.

Ymogoriaw, v. a. (ymogawr) To shelter one's self.

Pob gogawr ydd ymogorio dyn ag ef, cadwed paw a agor.

As to a shelter that a person shall shelter himself, every body keep his shelter.

Idg.

Ymoguddiad, s. m. (goguddiad) A partly hiding; a mutually hiding partly.

Ymoguddiaw, v. a. (goguddiaw) To hide one's self partly; mutually to hide partly.

Ymogwyddaw, v. a. (gogwyddaw) To incline one's self; a mutually inclining.

Ymogwyddiad, s. m. (gogwyddiad) An inclining one's self; a mutually inclining.

Ymogyfarch, s. m. (gogyfarch) A partly noticing or noticing mutually.

mogyfartaliad, s. m. (gogyfartaliad) A rendering one's self partly equal; a mutually becoming partly equal.

mogyfartain, v. a. (gogyfartain) To make one's self partly equal.

mogyfuchiad, s. m. (gogyfuchiad) A rendering one's self equally exalted, a mutually becoming equally exalted.

mogyfuchiaw, v. a. (gogyfuchiaw) To render one's self equally exalted; mutually to become equally exalted.

Pan welas ef fod yn rhafori ar holl raddau yr enghyllon o oronant a thagwch, gan dremysu pawb, ef a arfartai ymoggyrchu a Daw.

When he perceived that he was surpassing all the orders of angels in glory and beauty, by contemplating every one, he formed the design to exalt himself equally with God. *Stuclerius.*

mogylchiad, s. m. (gogylchiad) A partly surrounding one's self, a mutually surrounding partly.

mogylchu, v. a. (gogylchu) To self-encircle partly, mutually to surround partly.

mogynianniad, s. m. (gogynianniad) A rendering one's self elated, a mutually elating.

mogyniannu, v. a. (gogyniannu) To make one's self elated, mutually to elate.

Ymogyniannu a orng Constance, ac addaw i Wrtheyrn gadaidd o ef i'w law y deyrnau.

What Constance did was to elate himself, and promise Gorthern to leave to him the government of the kingdom.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymogyniannu a orng Uthyr, ac ymdrolihan ar yr elawr—a dywedd—galwodd ef yn hasner marw: yn gwell yr hasner marw a orio nor byw cwbl y gorfer arno.

What Uthyr did was to elate himself, and turn himself on the litter, with saying, then better is the half dead that conquers than the completely living who is conquered. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ymolodad, s. m. (golodad) A self-wallowing.

Ymolchfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (golchfa) A lavatory.

Ymolchi, v. a. (golchi) To wash one's self.

Ymolchiad, s. m. (golchiad) A washing one's self, a mutually washing.

Ymolenthiaiw, v. a. (golenthiaiw) To self-worship, mutually to flatter.

Ymoloi, v. a. (goloi) To lie down, to wallow.

A fagwyd ar y domen a gar ymoloi yn y dom.

That is bred upon the dunghill loves to wallow in the dung. *Adams.*

Ymolli, v. a. (olli) To grasp, to lay hold.

Peridia—yddi y mae pyramus, mae'n a llyg y llaw a'i hymollo.

Peridia, in there is the pyramus, a stone that burns the hand that shall lay hold of it. *Deiv y Byd.*

Ymolliad, s. m. (olliad) A grasping, a holding.

Ymolllwng, s. m. (gollwng) To let or loosen one's self, mutually to let go.

Trosom oddiwrth y byd bach, a throa y cyfng ymolllwngom i'w wlad dragwyd i'w, rhwng y ddau llys, i y gwagle byll.

We turned away from the little world, and over the intermediate region, we dropped ourselves to the eternal country, between the two courts, into the terrific void. *Elia Wyn, B. Cwag.*

Ymolllngawl, a. (ymollwng) Self-loosening, mutually loosening.

Ymolllngiad, s. m. (ymollwng) A letting one's self off; a mutually letting go.

Ymommedd, s. m. (gommedd) A self-refusal; a mutual refusal. v. a. To refuse one's self; to refuse mutually.

Rhen nef a'r rhodda ai ran trugaredd, Teyra-iron tanc erom heb ymommedd.

The Sovereign of heaven give us a portion of the mercy of the royal throne of peace, for our sake without inclining himself to refuse. *Gr. ab Yr Ynad Coch.*

Ymoralw, s. m. (goralw) An inquiry, a seeking. v. a. To inquire.

Ymoralwad, s. m. (ymoralw) An inquiring.

Ymorbwyll, s. m. (gorbwyll) A self-persuading; a mutual persuasion.

Dyfid ymorbwyll i dynion drwg, a cheislaw eu darwedd at ddadloni a doethineb.

It is necessary to our persuasion with bad men, and endeavour to allure them to goodness and wisdom. *Bardas.*

Ymorbwyllaw, v. a. (ymorbwyll) To employ one's self in persuading; to persuade mutually; to persuade.

Ymorbwylliad, s. m. (ymorbwyll) A being persuading; a mutually persuading.

Ymorchest, s. f. (gorchest) Self-exertion; mutual exertion or emulation.

Ymorchestawl, a. (ymorchest) Self-exerting; mutually striving, mutually emulous.

Ymorchestfa, s. f.—pl. ymorchestfeydd (ymor- chest) A place for feats or games.

Ymorchestgar, a. (ymorchest) Apt to exert one's self; mutually emulous.

Ymorcheiad, s. m. (ymorchest) A striving to excel; a mutual emulation.

Ymorchestu, v. a. (ymorchest) To employ one's self in excelling; to strive mutually for excellence; to struggle together; to emulate.

Yr ydym yn ymorchestu—eio bod yn gymeradwy ganddo ef.

We are labouring that we be acceptable with him. *3 Corinthaidd s. 9.*

Ymorchestwr, s. m.—pl. ymorchestwyr (ymor- chest—gwr) One who strives to excel.

Ymorchuddiad, s. m. (gorchuddiad) A self-covering, a mutually covering over.

Ymorchuddiaiw, v. a. (gorchuddiaiw) To cover over one's self; to cover over mutually.

Merch weddw heb ymorchuddiaiw.

A single woman without entering into coverture. *T. died.*

Ymorchwydd, s. m. (gorchwydd) A self-swelling, a filling one's self with rage; mutual rage. v. a. To swell with rage; to swell with mutual rage.

Cynwan torf terfyn ymorchwydd, Cynwaw gywth gweithfuddig argwydd.

The foremost rank of a host of the tumult of mutual outrage, there the foremost spear of wrath a conquering chieftain bears. *Cyddreio, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Llyw gliw glew yn ymorchwydd.

The leader of a brave prince swelling himself with rage. *Fryddad Bychan.*

Ymorchwyddaw, v. a. (ymorchwydd) To swell one's self with rage, to grow mutually enraged.

Ymorchwyddiad, s. m. (ymorchwydd) A swelling one's self with rage.

Ymorchwyliad, s. m. (gorchwyliad) A self-occupying; a mutually working.

Ymorchwyllaw, v. a. (gorchwyllaw) To employ one's self; to operate mutually.

Ymorchymyniad, s. m. (gorchymyniad) A self-commending; a mutually desiring.

Ymorchymynu, v. a. (gorchymynu) To self-commend; to desire mutually.

I ddaw a Dewi ydd ymorchymynyst.

To God and Dewi they were commending themselves. *Golyddan, Armes Frydd.*

Ymorddiweddiad, s. m. (gorweddiad) An advancing one's self to an end; a making one's self to surpass; a mutually advancing to an equality.

Ymorddiweddu, v. a. (gorddiweddu) To make one's self to come up, to advance one's self to an equality; mutually to advance to an end.

Merys nad ymorddiwedda un creadur â Daw, ag of yn ymorddiwedda a phob peth; felly nid oes un creadur or a weler a allo ymorddiwedda a'r enaid, canys ef a ymorddiwedda a phob creadur gweladig.

As no creature advanceth itself to be equal with God; and he self advancing to be present with every thing; so there is not one creature, which is seen, that can advance itself equal with the soul for it advanceth itself to be present with every visible creature.
Escladarius.

Ymorddiwes, s. m. (gorddiwes) A mutual overtaking; the making one's self to overtake.

Ymorddiwesiad, s. m. (ymorddiwes) A making one's self to overtake.

Ymorddiwesa, v. a. (ymorddiwes) To overtake mutually; to make one's self to overtake.

Ymorfoleddiad, s. m. (gorfoleddiad) A mutually exulting; a self-exulting.

Ymorfoledda, v. a. (gorfoledda) To exult mutually; to exult in one's self.

Ymorfoleddwr, s. m.—pl. ymorfoleddwyr (gorfoleddwr) One who exults mutually, one who exults in himself.

Ymorfod, s. m. (gorfod) A self-conquest, a mutual conquest. **v. a.** To conquer one's self, to conquer mutually.

Ymorfodiad, s. m. (ymorfod) A self-conquering, a mutually conquering.

Ymorfoli, v. a. (gorfoli) To vaunt mutually, to vaunt one's self.

*Ymorfawi am a orfo,
Ymwas a llain yn min llo.*

He vaunts himself as to what he accomplished, thrusting with a blade in front of a boot.
Iolo Goch.

Ymorphwys, s. m. (gorphwys) A resting one's self, a mutual rest. **v. a.** To rest one's self, to rest mutually.

Ymorphwysaw, v. a. (ymorphwys) To rest one's self; to rest mutually.

Ymorheula, v. a. (gorheula) To bask one's self in the sun. **s. m.** The seeking of sunshine.

Dewiabeth—Ymorheula pen mynydd.

A choice enjoyment—the seeking of the sunshine of a mountain top.
Adams.

Ymorheuliad, s. m. (gorheuliad) A basking one's self in the sun.

Ymorhoffi, v. a. (gorhoffi) To delight one's self extremely; mutually to take extreme delight or fondness.

Ymorhoffiad, s. m. (gorhoffiad) A delighting one's self extremely; a mutually loving extremely.

Ymorillaesiad, s. m. (gorillaesiad) A self-trailing.

Ymorillaesu, v. a. (gorillaesu) To trail one's self.

Ymoriliwyn, s. m. (goriliwyn) A mutual escort; a self-protection.

Ymoriliwyniad, s. m. (ymoriliwyn) A mutually escorting; a self-protecting.

Ymorneat, s. f. (gornest) A mutual combat.

Ymorneatiad, s. m. (ymorneat) A mutually combating; an employing one's self in combat.

Ymorneatu, v. a. (ymorneat) To combat mutually, to employ one's self in combat.

Ymorneatwr, s. m.—pl. ymorneatwyr (ymorneat—gwr) One employed in combating.

Ymorol, s. m. (gorol) The act of seeking.

Ymorolgar, s. m. (ymorol) Inquisitive, seeking.

Ymoroli, v. a. (ymorol) To enquire, to seek.

Ymorsaf, s. f. (gorsaf) A station where one fixes himself.

*Gwilyd dy welid—
A'th foldadfa a'th fath ymorsaf.*

Observe to behold thee, with thy watched himle and thy exalted station.
Cynddelw, s. H. ab Owain.

Ymorsafiad, s. m. (ymorsaf) A stationing one's self, a mutually stationing.

Ymorsafu, v. a. (ymorsaf) To station one's self, to station mutually.

Ymorthio, s. m. (gorthio) A self-envelopement.

Ymorthiad, s. m. (ymorthio) A self-enveloping.

Ymorthï, v. a. (ymorthio) To self-envelop.

Ymorthïus, a. (ymorthio) Self-enveloping.

Ymoruchafiad, s. m. (goruchafiad) A self-exaltation, a mutually exalting.

Ymoruchafiaethiad, s. m. (goruchafiaethiad) An assuming to one's self pre-eminence, a mutually assuming pre-eminence.

Ymoruchafiaethu, v. a. (goruchafiaethu) To assume to one's self pre-eminence, to assume pre-eminence mutually.

Ymoruchafu, v. a. (goruchafu) To exalt one's self, to exalt mutually.

Ymorwyliad, s. m. (gorwyliad) The using one's self to watch or overlook.

Ymorwyliaw, v. a. (gorwyliaw) To use one's self to watch or overlook.

Ymorwyth, s. m. (gorwyth) An enraging. **v. a.** To put one's self in a rage.

Ymorwythaw, v. a. (gorwythaw) To put one's self in a rage, to enrage mutually.

Ymorwythiad, s. m. (gorwythiad) A putting one's self in a rage, a mutually enraging.

Ymosawd, s. m. (gosawd) A settling or placing one's self, a mutual onset. **v. a.** To place one's self, to set on mutually, to assault.

A'th wawd radd yn rhyu ymosawd.

With thy ready spear dreadfully assaulting.
Ll. P. Rhod.

Ymosgôd, s. m. (osgôd) A mutually going aside or avoiding, a withdrawing one's self aside.

Ymosgôl, v. a. (osgôl) To shun mutually, to withdraw one's self aside.

Ymosgorddi, v. a. (gosgorddi) To surround one's self with a retinue, mutually to form a retinue.

Ymosgorddiad, s. m. (gosgorddiad) A surrounding one's self with a retinue, a mutually forming a retinue.

Ymosgrain, s. m. (gosgrain) A crawling along.

Ymosgreiniad, s. m. (ymosgrain) A dragging one's self along, a crawling along.

Ymosgreiniaw, v. a. (ymosgrain) To drag one's self along, to crawl along.

Pe gwelid ddiawg y drag a'i cry, odo a ymosgreiniad of heu rhag of a chrysalis.

If the lady were to see the evil that awaits him, he would let himself out of his cloth for fear and shame.
Cadogan Rhys.

Ymosgryd, s. m. (gosgryd) A self-trepidation, mutual trepidation.

Ymosgrydiad, s. m. (ymosgryd) A mutually troubling; a making one's self to quake.

Ymosgrydiaw, v. a. (ymosgryd) To tremble mutually; to cause one's self to tremble.

Ymosgryn, s. m. (gosgryn) A mutual shock, a self-agitation.

*Gauwd gosgo gosgordd yn ddiha
Fol ymosgryn mawr gwr Gamlus;
Gauwd cyntaf folus i, fol Afan Ffridd,
Ben Bardduwus Aroun.*

The character of a host running away to like the great one perturbation of the throat of Gamlus; it is characteristic of a strong man, like Aven Verdug, or like the hero of Aroun.
Cynddelw, s. H. ab Owain.

Ymosgryniad, s. m. (ymosgryn) A mutually causing; a causing a self-perturbation.

Ymosgrynu, v. a. (ymosgryn) To cause mutually; to agitate one's self; to give one's self a shock.

Ymosmeithiad, s. m. (gosmeithiad) A self-provisioning; a mutually provisioning.

Ymosceithiaw, v. a. (yosceithiaw) To furnish one's self with provision; to provide mutually.
Ymosodawl, a. (ymosawd) Relating to self-placing; relating to mutual onset.
Ymosodi, v. a. (ymosawd) To self-place; to attack mutually.
Ymosodiad, s. m. (ymosawd) A placing one's self; a mutually placing; a setting on mutually.
Ymosodwr, s. m.—pl. ymosodwyr (ymosawd—gwr) One who places himself.
Mostegiad, s. m. (gostegiad) A silencing one's self; a mutually silencing.
Mostegu, v. a. (gostegu) To silence one's self; to silence mutually.
Mostwng, s. m. (gostwng) Self-debasement, self-humiliation, self-submission; a mutual lowering. *v. a.* To bring one's self down; to make a bow.
Mostyngawl, a. (ymostwng) Self-debasing.
Mostyngar, a. (ymostwng) Self-submissive.
Mostyngiad, s. m. (ymostwng) A lowering of one's self; self-humiliation; self-condescension; a bowing one's self; a mutually lowering.
Mpryd, s. m.—pl. t. ian (pryd) A fast.
Mprydiad, s. m. (ympryd) A fasting.
Mprydiaw, v. a. (ympryd) To keep a fast.
Mprydiawl, a. (ympryd) Relating to a fast.
Mprydiwr, s. m.—pl. ymprydiwyr (ympryd—gwr) One who keeps a fast.
Mrabin, s. m. (grabin) A mutual grasping. *v. a.* To clasp, close, or grapple together.

With ymrabin y mae y cathau yn ymgaru.

By clawing together it is that the cats show their love.

Adage.

Mrabiniad, s. m. (grabin) A mutually grasping.
Mrabiniaw, v. a. (ymrabin) To grasp mutually.
Mrafael, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhy—gafael) Contention, variance, or strife. *Tôrri yr ymrfael*, to break the dispute.
Mrafaelgar, a. (ymrafael) Contentions.
Mrafaelgarwch, s. m. (ymrafaelgar) Contentiousness, a state of mutual wrangling.
Mrafaeliad, s. m. (ymrafael) A contending.
Mrafaeliaw, v. a. (ymrafael) To contend.
Mrafaeliwr, s. m.—pl. ymrafaeliwyr (ymrafael—gwr) One who engages in contention, a wrangler.
Mrain, s. m. (rhain) A partaking in coition. *v. a.* To partake in coition.

Tri achawu y gedy gwrnig ei gwr: o bydd claf, neu ag anadl ddreudiedig i'ddo, neu heb allu ymrabin.

For three causes a wife forsakes her husband; if he be leprose, or with stinking breath, or without being able to partake of coition.

Welsh Laws.

Mraint, adv. (braint) Almost, at the point of.

Gwellfild ymraind ei goill.

A neglectful one at the point of being lost.

T. Alod.

Nran, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhan) A schism; a sect.
Nranawl, a. (ymran) Schismatic; mutually separating or dividing.
Nraniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (ymran) A becoming divided; a dividing into schisms. *Rhwyl ymraniad*, a leader of a sect.
Nranu, v. a. (ymran) To self-separate; to become divided; to separate mutually.

Neddeu gydag ef, yn ddilawryd, at ffin y ddyfa, yn y lles, ag y ffaniau yn ymrannu o'n deuta.

I approached with him without dread, to the edge of the precipice, in the veil, whilst the flames were dividing themselves about us.

Ellis Wyn, B. Cwng.

VOL. II.

Ymranwr, s. m.—pl. ymranwyr (ymran—gwr) One who separates himself.
Ymrathiad, s. m. (rathiad) A mutually rubbing; a rubbing one's self.
Ymrathu, v. a. (rathu) To rub mutually; to rub one's self.
Ymre, s. f. (rhe) Procreation. *v. a.* To copulate.

Nid o'i gorrff ydd ymre y gwylbedys.

It is not from his body that a fly hath procreated.

Adage.

Ymread, s. m. (ymre) Coition, copulation.

Ni thaf dim drwg ymrëad.

No kind of bad connection will prosper.

Adage.

Ymrëain, v. a. (ymre) To copulate, to couple.

Tair gwaith y dyrchaf ar safiad gwr, pan ymrëir ei wraig.

Three advancements shall be made on the marital sine, to a husband when connection shall be had with his wife.

Welsh Laws.

Ymredeg, s. m. (rhedeg) To run one's self; to run mutually.

Ymrediad, s. m. (rhediad) A running one's self; a mutually running.

Ymreddfiad, s. m. (greddfiad) A self-habituating; a mutually habituating.

Ymreddfu, v. a. (greddfu) To habituate one's self; to mutually habituate.

Ymrefriad, s. m. (rhefriad) A basking one's self; a basking mutually.

Ymrefru, v. a. (rhefru) To bask one's self; to bask mutually.

Ymreg, s. f. (rheg) A mutual ban or curse.

Ymregawl, a. (ymreg) Mutually cursing.

Ymregiad, s. m. (ymreg) A cursing mutually.

Ymregu, v. a. (ymreg) To curse mutually.

Ymrem, s. f. (rhem) A wambling, a stir; a stir in the stomach.

Ymremial, s. m. (ymrem) A wrangling together.

Ymrewydd, s. m. (rhewydd) Coition, copulation. *v. a.* To copulate.

Ni fynai y rhai creulawu, gan y morwynion, ond ymrewyddi i hwynt; ac am ras cecet, ac llaid a oryngnt.

The cruel ones would have no less, from the virgins, than to cohabit with them, and forasmuch as they could not they slew them.

Gr. ab Arthwr.

Ymrewyddiad, s. m. (ymrewydd) A copulating.

Ymrewyddu, v. a. (ymrewydd) To copulate.

Ymrifaw, v. a. (rhifaw) To number one's self; to number mutually.

Ymrifiad, s. m. (rhifiad) A numbering one's self; a mutually numbering.

Ymrinciad, s. m. (rhinc) A mutually jarring.

Ymrincian, v. a. (rhincian) To jarr mutually; to employ one's self in jarring.

Ymriniad, s. m. (rhiniad) An employing one's self in mysteries; a talking mutual secrets.

Ymriniaw, v. a. (rhiniaw) To employ one's self in secrets; to talk mutual secrets.

A fydd na wypo neb ei ris, ymrinedd a'i bwyll yn unig.

He who would that no body should know his secret, let him employ himself about secrets with his mind alone.

Adage.

Ymrithiad, s. m. (rhithiad) A shewing one's self; a making one's self to appear; a mutually appearing; a taking a form.

Ymrithiaw, v. a. (rhithiaw) To show one's self; to make one's self to appear or to seem; to become apparent; to knit, as applied to the formation of fruit; to appear mutually.

Ymrithi y drwg ar lan daloni.

Evil will shew itself in the form of good.

Adage.

Ymrithawl h. *orug* *Menn yn rhith ederyn, a disgynn a wael uch bell y gwai.*

What *Ymrw* did was to appear in the semblance of a bird, and h. alighted above the den. *H. Cuthack—Hobnagion.*

- Ymrithawl, a. (rhithawl)* Apt to make one's self seem; mutually seeming.
Ymrithiwr, s. m.—pl. ymrithiwr (*rhithiwr*) One who appears or puts on a semblance.
Ymröad, s. m. (rhöad) Self-resignation; a mutually giving or resigning.
Ymröawl, a. (rhöawl) Self-resigning; mutually resigned.
Ymrodiad, s. m. (rhodiad) An employing one's self in walking about; a mutually walking about or perambulating.
Ymrodiaw, v. a. (rhodiaw) To employ one's self in walking about; to perambulate mutually.
Ymroddawl, a. (rhoddawl) Self-resigning; mutually resigning or giving up.
Ymroddedig, a. (rhoddedig) Self-resigned; mutually resigned or become yielding.
Ymroddi, v. a. (rhoddi) To resign one's self; to give up or resign mutually.

Cae dyn a ymroddo mewn saurddas er arddas i un arall.

Hateful the person who shall give himself up to dishonour for the honour of another. *Adage.*

- Ymroddiad, s. m. (rhoddiad)* A self-resignation; mutual resignation.
Ymroddwr, s. m.—pl. ymroddwyr (*rhoddwr*) One who resigns or yields himself.

Gwell ymroddwr no dialwr.

Better the one who forgoes than the retaliator. *Adage.*

- Ymroi, v. a. (rhoi)* To give one's self; to resign one's self; to become resigned, to submit; to resolve; to give up mutually. *Ymroi i farw*, to resign one's self to die; *ymroi i fyw yn dda*, to resolve to live well; *ymroi ati*, to fail to it in earnest.

- Ymroliad, s. m. (rholiad)* A rolling one's self; a mutually rolling.

- Ymroliaw, v. a. (rholian)* To be rolling one's self; to be mutually rolling.

- Ymroliaw, v. a. (rholiaw)* To roll one's self; to roll mutually.

*Ef oedd—
Yn ymroliaw am yr selwyd.*

He was rolling himself about the hearth. *Rhls. Iorwerth.*

- Ymron, adv. (bron)* Hard by; almost. *Ymron marw*, almost dying; *ymron tagu*, almost choked.

- Ymronyniad, s. m. (gronyniad)* A becoming granulated; a self-granulating.

- Ymronynu, v. n. (gronynu)* To become granulated; to self-granulate.

- Ymruglaw, v. a. (rhuglaw)* To trail one's self; to trail mutually.

- Ymrugliad, s. m. (rhugliad)* A trailing one's self; a mutually trailing.

- Ymruthraw, v. a. (rhuthraw)* To rush one's self on; to rush on mutually.

- Ymruthriad, s. m. (rhuthriad)* A rushing one's self on; a mutually rushing.

- Ymruthrwr, s. m.—pl. ymruthriwr* (*rhuthrwr*) One who rushes himself onward.

- Ymrwnach, s. m. (grwnach)* A using one's self to grumbling. *v. a.* To use one's self to grumbling.

- Ymrwtiad, s. m. (rhwtiad)* A self-chafing.

- Ymrwtiaw, v. a. (rhwtiaw)* To rub one's self.

- Ymrwydaw, v. a. (rhwyrdaw)* To entangle one's self; to entangle mutually.

- Ymrwyddad, s. m. (rhwyrddiad)* A self-entangling, a mutually entangling.

- Ymrwyddad, s. m. (rhwyrddad)* A facilitating one's self, a mutually facilitating.

- Ymrwyddau, v. a. (rhwyrddau)* To facilitate one's self, mutually to facilitate.

- Ymrwyddaw, v. a. (rhwyrddaw)* To facilitate one's self, to facilitate mutually.

- Ymrwyddiad, s. m. (rhwyrddiad)* A facilitating one's self; a mutually facilitating.

- Ymrwyfaw, v. a. (rhwyrfaw)* To urge one's self forward, to row one's self; to row mutually.

- Ymrwyfiad, s. m. (rhwyrfiad)* A working one's self onward; a rowing one's self; a mutually rowing.

- Ymrwygaw, v. a. (rhwrygaw)* To tear one's self, to tear mutually.

- Ymrwygiad, s. m. (rhwrygiad)* A tearing or rending one's self; a mutually rending.

- Ymrwyllaw, v. a. (rhwryllaw)* To become full of interstices; to work out through crevices.

*Lle'r ymrwyllaw'r mor allan,
Lle i'g y maent flogau maw.*

Where the sea through crevices marks itself out, is the place the small ships are laid. *Lle'r flogau.*

- Ymrwylliad, s. m. (rhwrylliad)* A becoming full of interstices; a working through crevices.

- Ymrwymaw, v. a. (rhwymaw)* To bind one's self, to bind mutually.

- Ymrwymawl, a. (rhwymawl)* Self-binding, being mutually binding.

- Ymrwymiad, s. m. (rhwymiad)* A binding one's self; a mutually binding.

- Ymrwymwr, s. m.—pl. ymrwymwyr* (*rhwymwr*) One who binds himself.

- Ymrwysaw, v. a. (rhwysaw)* To self-invigorate, to invigorate mutually.

Deeparth lechryd ymrwysaw.

The two parts of health is exercise. *Adage.*

- Ymrwysiad, s. m. (rhwysiad)* A self-invigorating, a mutually invigorating.

- Ymrwysraw, v. a. (rhwysraw)* To hinder one's self, to hinder or to delay mutually.

- Ymrwystriad, s. m. (rhwystriad)* A hindering one's self, a mutually hindering.

- Ymrwystraw, v. a. (rhwystraw)* To hinder one's self, to hinder or to delay mutually.

- Ymrwystriaw, v. a. (rhwystriaw)* To hinder one's self, to hinder or to delay mutually.

- Ymrwythaw, v. a. (rhwythaw)* To pervade one's self, to pervade mutually.

- Ymrwythiad, s. m. (rhwythiad)* A self-pervading, a mutually pervading.

- Ymrydwt, s. m. (grydwt)* An employing one's self in twittering. *v. a.* To be twittering, to twitter mutually.

- Ymryddad, s. m. (rhyddad)* A liberating one's self, a mutually liberating.

- Ymryddau, v. a. (rhyddau)* To liberate one's self; to liberate mutually.

- Ymryfeddiad, s. m. (rhyfeddiad)* A wondering one's self, a mutually wondering.

- Ymryfeddu, v. a. (rhyfeddu)* To wonder in one's self, to wonder mutually.

- Ymryfel, s. m. (rhyfel)* The being engaged in war; mutual warfare.

- Ymryfeliad, s. m. (ymryfel)* An engaging one's self in war; a mutually warring.

myrfela, v. a. (rhyfela) To engage one's self in war; to war mutually.

*Marwawl ddyw—
Sef ymyrfela a mi bydd;
A phleenydd ym gorthrymawl.*

Mortal man: he engages himself in war against me; and daily he causes me affliction. Edm. Frye, Poem lvi. 2.

myrfelwr, s. m.—pl. ymyrfelwyr (ymryfel—gwr) One who uses himself to war.

myrfygawl, a. (rhyfygawl) Self-arrogating; mutually presuming.

myrfyglad, s. m. (rhyfyglad) To assume to one's self; a mutually presuming.

myrfygu, v. a. (rhyfygu) To assume to one's self; to presume mutually.

*Sylberwyd, ael yw hyry ymyrfygu a ddyw yn ei gniawd, a cheir-
hau ymyrfychael yn awch poŷ y dyfio.*

*Hughtiness, that is for a person to arrogate to himself in his
imagination, and seek to exalt himself higher than he ought. Id. G. Herge.*

myrfygwr, s. m.—pl. ymyrfygwyr (rhyfygwr) One who arrogates to himself.

myrfyg, s. m. (rhyfyg) A confused state; mutual confusion.

*Pan ddol ymyrfael ac ymyrfyg bith,
Rhe hwydd gan derfyg,
Thawr i mawr.*

*When there comes contention and dire confusion, void of rest
from tumult, do thou strike in. B. D. ab Iwan.*

myrfygiad, s. m. (ymryfyg) A putting one's self in confusion; a mutual confusion.

myrfygu, v. a. (ymryfyg) To confuse one's self; to confuse mutually.

myrffael, s. m. (rhyffael) A rubbing or galling one's self; a mutually rubbing.

myrffau, v. a. (rhyffau) To rub or gall one's self; to rub mutually.

myrffiad, s. m. (gryffiad) To strengthen one's self; to self-invigorate; to invigorate mutually.

myrffaw, v. a. (gryffaw) To self-invigorate; mutually to invigorate.

myrffu, v. a. (rhyffu) To study with one's self; inwardly to digest.

myrffiad, s. m. (rhyffiad) A studying to one's self; a deeply considering.

myrffon, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyffon) The engaging of one's self in dispute; mutual dispute, contention, disputation. v. a. To contend in argument, to dispute.

Nid gwall ymyrffon ond ymyrffon.

There is no want of sense like contention. Adage.

*Tri pheth sy gweru eu gwneud ar fry: dal chwain, trol o flordd
ei coddellirawg, a gochel ymyrffon.*

*Three things which are best to be done in a hurry: to catch
deceit, to turn out of the way of a mad dog, and to avoid contention. Adage.*

myrffonath, s. m. (ymrffon) Contention.

myrffonawl, a. (ymrffonawl) Controversial.

myrffongar, a. (ymrffongar) Contentious.

myrffongarwch, s. m. (ymrffongar) Contentiousness.

myrffoni, v. a. (ymrffon) To contend, to strive.

myrffoniad, s. m. (ymrffon) A contending.

myrffonnes, a. (ymrffon) Contentious.

myrffonwder, s. m. (ymrffon) Contentiousness.

myrffonwr, s. m.—pl. ymyrffonwyr (ymrffon—gwr) A contender, a wrangler.

myrffiad, s. m. (rhyffiad) A stretching one's self widely.

myrffu, v. a. (rhyffu) To stretch out one's self widely; to stretch out mutually.

myrffiad, s. m. (rhyffiad) A rendering one's self of a kind; a mutually becoming of a kind.

Ymyrffaw, v. a. (rhyrffaw) To render one's self of a kind; to become mutually of a kind.

Ymyrffogi, v. a. (rhyrffogi) To render one's self kindly or genial, mutually to become genial.

Ymyrffiad, s. m. (saethiad) The employing one's self in shooting; a mutually shooting or darting.

Ymyrffu, v. a. (saethu) To employ one's self in shooting; to shoot or dart mutually.

*Rhyngom yr arth ymyrffu
A dyf ddaia, mi ac om gw.*

*Between us a mutual shooting took place with two sights, me
and the lovely fair one. Rede Ardarn.*

Ymyrffiad, s. m. (safriad) The opening of one's jaw; a mutually jawing.

Ymyrffrythiad, s. m. (safrythiad) An employing one's self in extending the jaws; a mutually gaping.

Ymyrffrythu, v. a. (safrythu) To employ one's self in opening the jaws.

Ymyrffu, v. a. (safu) To open one's jaw; a mutually jawing.

Ymyrffu, s. f. (sang) A mutual treading or trampling, an employing one's self in treading; a mutual struggle; a wrestling. *Ymyrffu tarf*, the trampling of a host: *Llythyren ymyrffu*, epenthesis.

Ymyrffaw, a. (ymrffaw) Self-treading; mutually treading or trampling.

Ymyrffiad, s. m. (ymrffaw) An employing one's self in treading; a mutually treading.

Ymyrffu, v. a. (ymrffaw) To employ one's self in treading; to tread mutually.

Ymyrffiad, s. m. (sarddiad) A self-chiding, a mutually chiding.

Ymyrffu, v. a. (sarddu) To chide mutually.

Ymyrffu, s. m. (sarffu) A behaving riotously. v. a. To behave riotously.

Ymyrffu, s. f. (sathr) The employment of one's self in treading; a mutual tread.

Ymyrffu, s. m. (ymrffu) An employing one's self in treading; a mutually treading.

Ymyrffu, v. a. (ymrffu) To employ one's self in treading; to tread mutually.

Ymyrffu, s. m. (sawdd) A sinking of one's self; a mutual sinking in.

Ymyrffu, s. m. (seddiad) A seating one's self; a becoming mutually seated.

Ymyrffu, v. a. (seddu) To seat one's self; to become mutually seated.

Ymyrffu, s. m. (sefyddiad) A fixing one's self, a mutually fixing or establishing.

Ymyrffu, v. a. (sefydlu) To fix one's self, to fix or to establish mutually.

Ymyrffu, s. m. (seiliad) A making a foundation for one's self; a mutually founding.

Ymyrffu, v. a. (seiliu) To lay a foundation for one's self; a mutually founding.

Ymyrffu, s. m. (sel) The state of being beholding; a mutual beholding; perception.

*Dylid cyflwynu gyfelybu—herwydd hanfod, ac anagwdd, a rhyw,
a phwyll, a deall, ac ymyrffu, ac anwyr.*

*A simile should be justly drawn, with respect to nature, and
quality, and genius, and reason, and understanding, and percep-
tion, and time. Boddad.*

Ymyrffu, s. m. (ymrffu) The employing one's self in beholding; a mutually beholding.

Ymyrffu, v. a. (selu) To employ one's self in beholding; to behold mutually.

Ymyrffu, a. (senawl) Self-reproaching; mutually reproaching or upbraiding.

Ymyrffu, s. m. (seniad) A self-reproaching; a mutually upbraiding or reproaching.

Ymaenu, v. a. (senu) To use one's self in reproach, to upbraid one's self; to upbraid or to reproach mutually.

Y neb rydd hoff ganddo ymaenu, rydd hoff ganddo bechawd.

He that is delighted in engaging himself in strife, is delighted with sin.
Deuteronomy 17. 10.

Ymaenwr, s. m.—pl. ymaenwyr (sennwr) One who uses himself to reproaching.

Ymsengi, v. a. (ymsang) To employ one's self in trampling, to be encroaching.

Ymaerchiad, s. m. (serchiad) A filling one's self with fondness or love, a mutually doating.

Ymaerchu, v. a. (serchu) To fill one's self with fondness; to entertain mutual fondness.

Aboloh—a ymaerchiad yn ei chariadau.

Aboloh doated on her lovers.

Ezekiel 23. 5.

Ymsereniad, s. m. (sereniad) A spangling one's self with stars or sparkles.

Ymserenn, v. a. (serenn) To make one's self to sparkle with stars.

Ymserth, s. m. (serth) The giving one's self up to abuse, mutual abuse.

Ymserth gwraig sy merys defni parau.

The contention of a wife is like a continual dropping.

Proverbs 10. 13.

Ymserthiad, s. m. (ymserth) A using one's self to abuse, a mutually abusing.

Ymserthu, v. a. (ymserth) To employ one's self in abuse or in talking obscenely; to talk abuse or obscenity mutually.

Ymserthant, cabiant eu gwyr;
Triulant beiau truglwyf.

They mutually abuse, they curse their husbands; they belay the heads of wretched men.
S. Phyllip.

Ymsiarad, s. m. (siarad) An employing one's self in talking; a mutually talking.

Ymsiaradaeth, s. m. (ymaiarad) A using one's self to talking; a state of mutual talking.

Grym y trydydd orchymyn yw barniad ar ofer-addoliad Daw;
a gwaharddriad o ymsiaradaeth ofer.

The substance of the third commandment is a condemnation of impropriety in the worship of God; and the interdiction of vainly being employed in talking.
S. Trifredyn.

Ymsiared, v. a. (siared) To employ one's self in talking; to keep talking; to talk mutually.

Ymsiglaw, v. a. (siglaw) To shake or rock one's self; to shake mutually.

Srillau y nefoedd a gyffroasant, ac a ymsiglasant am iddo of ddiglaw.

The foundations of the heavens have been agitated, and they have been shaken, because he was wroth.
2 Samuel 22. 8.

Ymsigliad, s. m. (sigliad) A shaking or rocking one's self; a mutually shaking.

Ymsisial, s. m. (sisial) A mutual chat. v. a. To chat together; to employ one's self in chatting or whispering.

Ymsoddawl, a. (ymsawdd) A sinking of one's self; mutually sinking.

Ymsoddi, v. a. (ymsawdd) To sink one's self.

Ymsoddliad, s. m. (ymsawdd) A sinking one's self; a mutually sinking.

Ymsomi, v. a. (somi) To disappoint one's self; mutually to disappoint.

Ymsomiad, s. m. (somiad) A disappointing one's self; a mutually deceiving.

Ymson, s. m. (son) The employment of one's self in mentioning; mutual talk. v. a. To be mentioning; to talk mutually.

Mewn cerdd hawl ac angh—howe purpaw yn dyn at y pord ac y deall o bethau, meg mawr un dda arall; ac yn hysbysu m awryfollon farnau.

In a poem that is in dialogue, it is easier to give down the reason and the understanding of things, than in any other mode, and it is easier to make mention about various opinions.
Buridan.

Ymsoniad, s. m. (ymson) An employing one's self in talking; a mutually talking.

Ymsoniaw, v. a. (ymson) To employ one's self in talking; to talk mutually.

Ymsori, v. a. (sori) To shew one's self offended, or to be sulky; to sulk mutually.

Ymsoriad, s. m. (soriad) A shewing one's self sulky; a becoming mutually offended.

Ymswrn, s. m. (awrn) The employment of one's self in snarling; a mutual snarl. v. a. To employ one's self in a snarly mood; to snarl mutually.

Ymswrn ag ygwyr gwr gwrdd.

A snarling with the asperity of a piousness man.

Rhys Goch Bryn.

Amser yw hwn i ymswrn;
Amhuan y wna y mac wrn.

A time is this to be grumbling; about the summer a season express a doubt.
Llyn, ab O. ab Cyrrig.

Ymswyddaw, v. a. (swyddaw) To employ one's self in office; to seek for office; to officiate.

Gueirw nad oes gwyblydd;
Rheolaw ac ymswyddaw rydd.

We see that there is no shame: to scramble and to seek for office is what prevails.
Llew Fawr.

Ymswyddiad, s. m. (swyddiad) An employing one's self in office; an officiating.

Ymswyn, s. m. (swyn) Self-security by some mysterious rite.

Ymswynaw, v. a. (ymswyn) To bless one's self; to secure one's self, as by some secret rite or charm; to cross one's self, to beware.

Ymswyniad, s. m. (ymswyn) A blessing one's self; to secure one's self by a talisman; to cross one's self.

Ymswynwr, s. m.—pl. ymswynwyr (ymswyn-gwr) One who blesses himself; one who crosses himself, or uses charms.

Ymsyfrdaniad, s. m. (syfrdaniad) A making one's self giddy; a mutually stupefying.

Ymsyfrdanu, v. a. (syfrdanu) To stupefy one's self; mutually to stupefy.

Ymsymud, s. m. (symud) Self-motion. v. a. To move one's self; to move mutually.

Ymsymudaw, v. a. (ymsymud) To move one's self; to move mutually.

Ymsymudawl, a. (ymsymud) Self-moving, self-removing; mutually moving.

Ymsymudliad, s. m. (ymsymud) A moving one's self; a mutually moving.

Ymsymudwr, s. m.—pl. ymsymudwyr (ymsymud-gwr) One who moves himself.

Ymsymudydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymsymud) A self-mover.

Pob ymsymudydd, yr hwn sy tyw, a fydd i chad yn byst.

Every moving thing, the which to move, shall be sent for its ground.
Genesis 1. 1.

Ymsyniad, s. m. (syniad) A perceiving or feeling one's self; a mutual feeling.

Ymsyniaw, v. a. (syniaw) To perceive or to feel one's self; to reflect, to contemplate; to intend mutually.

Ymsyniawl, a. (syniawl) Self-perceptive; reflecting to mutual feeling or impulse.

Ymsynied, v. a. (synied) To perceive or to feel one's self; to reflect, to feel or to be affected mutually.

Ymsynu, v. a. (synu) To astonish one's self; to be mutually struck or astonished.

Ymsynwyr, v. a. (synwyr) To reason with one's self; to reason mutually.

Y rhai ynt herwydd y cawd, am bethau y cawd yr ymsynwyrant.

They that are after the flesh, about the things of the flesh do they concern themselves. *W. Salisbury.*

Ymsynwriad, s. m. (synwriad) A reasoning to one's self; a mutually reasoning.

Ymsyplad, s. m. (syplad) A gathering one's self in a heap, a mutually thronging.

Ymsyplaw, v. a. (syplaw) To gather one's self into a heap; to agglomerate; mutually to press together.

Ymsyrthiad, s. m. (syrthiad) A falling one's self; a mutually falling.

Ymsyrthiaw, v. a. (syrthiaw) To fall one's self; to fall mutually.

Ymsyrthiad, s. m. (sythiad) A raising one's self erect; a mutually rising up.

Ymsyrthia, v. a. (sythu) To raise one's self erect, to straighten one's self; to swagger.

Ymsyrthwr, s. m.—pl. ymsyrthwyr (sythwr) One who raises himself up.

Ymufyddiad, s. m. (ufyddiad) Self-humiliation; mutual humiliation.

Ymufyddân, v. a. (ufyddân) To humble one's self; to humble mutually.

Ymunaw, v. a. (unaw) To unite one's self; to join or to combine together; to incorporate mutually.

Ymundawd, s. m. (undawd) The act of uniting one's self; a mutual union.

Ymuniad, s. m. (uniad) A self-uniting; a mutually uniting or connecting.

Ymunioni, v. a. (unioni) To straighten one's self; to be straightened.

Yr oedd gwrraig ag yddi ysbryd gwendid—ac ni allai hi mewn modd yu y byd ymuniôn.

There was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity; and she could in no wise lift up herself. *Luc 13. 11.*

Ymunioniad, s. m. (unioniad) A self-straightening; a mutually straightening.

Ymwad, s. m. (gwad) Self-denial, mutual denial.

Ymwadawl, a. (ymwad) Self-denying; mutually denying or disowning.

Ymwadiad, v. m. (ymwad) A self-denying; a renouncing; a disavowal; abjuration.

Ymwadu, v. a. (ymwad) To deny one's self; to renounce, to disavow; to deny mutually.

Os myn neb ddawed ar fy ol i, ymwaded ag ef ei hun.

If any man shall come after me, let him deny himself. *Matthew 16. 24.*

Ymwadwr, s. m.—pl. ymwadwyr (ymwad—gwr) One who denieth himself.

Ymwaediad, s. m. (gwaediad) A self-bleeding; a mutually letting blood.

Ymwaedlydiad, s. m. (gwaedlydiad) An imbruing one's self in blood; a mutually imbruing in blood.

Ymwaedlydu, v. a. (gwaedlydu) To imbrue one's self in blood.

Ymwaedu, v. a. (gwaedu) To bleed one's self; to let blood mutually.

Ymwaethiad, s. m. (gwaethiad) A making one's self worse; a mutually growing worse.

Ymwaethu, v. a. (gwaethu) To make one's self worse; to become mutually worse.

Gwneith no phob gwneithaf ymwaethu.

The worse of every bad thing is to make one's self worse. *Idage.*

Ymwagâd, s. m. (gwagâd) A self-emptying.

Ymwagâu, v. a. (gwagâu) To empty one's self.

Ymwahanawl, a. (gwahanawl) Self-separating; mutually separating.

Ymwahaniad, s. m. (gwahaniad) A self-separating; mutual separation.

Ymwahaniaeth, s. m. (gwahaniaeth) Self-separation; mutual separation.

Ymwahanu, v. a. (gwahanu) To separate one's self; to be divided or parted; to separate mutually.

Ellas—a darwail y dyfroedd, a hwy a ymwahanant yma ac acw.

Ellas smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither. *2 Ezechiel 2. 5.*

Ymwahanwr, s. m.—pl. ymwahanwyr (gwahanwr) One who separates himself.

Ymwallâd, s. m. (gwallâd) A rendering one's self faulty or neglectful; a mutually neglecting.

Ymwallân, v. a. (gwallân) To render one's self faulty, to become neglectful; to neglect mutually.

Ymwallgof, v. a. (gwallgof) To distract one's self; to become mutually distracted.

Ymwallgofiad, s. m. (gwallgofiad) A self-distracting; a mutually distracting.

Ymwan, s. f. (gwan) A mutual wounding or transfixing; combat, tournament. *v. a.* To transfix mutually; to combat with lances.

Disgwaw arwydd ymwan, ac afelly gware podydd a marchogion, a phob cyfrrw amryhl waron a wlad yno.

Exhibiting a sign of combat, and so the sport of infantry and horsemen, and every kind of the like sports was seen there.

Gr. ab Arthwr.

Yna yr al Gwalchmai i ymwan ag y marchwag, a chwmallt o bell amdanu ac amdan ei farch.

Thereupon Gwalchmai went to combat with the knight, having a covering of velvet about him and about his horse.

H. O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

Ymwanâd, s. m. (gwanâd) A weakening of one's self; a mutually weakening.

Ymwanu, v. a. (gwanu) To weaken one's self; mutually to weaken.

*Gwelw hwy y dydd golau
Yn min hwy yn ymwanu.*

I could see the light of the splendid day on the verge of evening growing faint. *T. Llewelyn Jones.*

Tri pheth sydd yn ymwanu beunydd, gan falot penaf yr ymwanu yn eu gwrth: cas, camwedd, ac anwybodach.

Three things are daily growing weaker, from the continual increase of their opposing impulses: enmity, injustice and ignorance.

Barddas.

Ymwanlad, s. m. (ymwan) A mutually wounding; a combating with lances; a combating.

Ymwannu, v. a. (ymwan) To combat mutually; to be combating; to combat.

Ymwanwr, s. m.—pl. ymwanwyr (ymwan—gwr) One who wounds with a lance.

*Ymwanwyr gwych mewn aer gylt,
Y beddydd byd lodynt.*

Brave combatants in battle of ancient time, for them the world was named. *O. ab Llywelyn Moel.*

Ymwanychiad, s. m. (gwanychiad) A self-debilitating; a mutually enfeebling.

Ymwanychu, v. a. (gwanychu) To self-debilitate; to enfeeble mutually.

Ymwarchad, s. m. (gwarchad) A self-guarding; a mutual care. *v. a.* To employ one's self in

guarding; to take care of one's self, to have mutual care.

*Ar don, oer ei adenydd,
Ymwarchad o'r bad y bydd.*

*On the wave, cold his wings, to preserve himself from the boat
is what he seeks. T. Celti.*

Ymwared, s. m. (gwared) The having in one's self the means of averting; deliverance, defence. *v. a.* To deliver one's self, to avert mutually.

*Addwyn gaer y sydd ar don newfed;
Addwyu ei gwerin yn ymwared.*

*A pleasant fort stands on the brink of the ninth wave, pleasant
its multitude affording mutual defence. T. Celti.*

Ymwaredawl, a. (ymwared) Self-delivering; mutually averting.

Ymwarediad, s. m. (ymwared) A self-delivering, the extricating one's self; a mutually averting.

Ymwaredu, v. a. (ymwared) To deliver one's self; to deliver or to avert mutually.

Ymwaredus, a. (ymwared) Self-delivering, having in one's self the means of deliverance; mutually delivering.

*Arglwydd Dad, mawr rad, ymwaredus nerth,
fawn wyrthiau rhyglyddus,
Cymer f—*

*O Lord the Father, abundant in grace, of power being the means
of deliverance, whose true miracles are efficacious, receive me.
H. D. ab Ifan.*

Ymwarthiad, s. m. (gwarthiad) A self-disgracing, a mutually disgracing.

Ymwarthu, v. a. (gwarthu) To disgrace or to shame one's self, mutually to disgrace.

Ymwasgariad, s. m. (gwasgariad) A spreading of one's self, a mutually spreading or dispersing.

Ymwasgaru, v. a. (gwasgaru) To spread one's self, to disperse mutually, to become scattered.

Ymwagerwch yn nysg y bobl.

Disperse yourselves amongst the people. 1 Samuel 14. 34.

Ymwasiad, s. m. (gwasgiad) To squeeze or to press one's self; to press mutually.

Ymwasgodi, v. a. (gwasgodi) To shelter one's self, mutually to shelter.

Ymwasgodiad, s. m. (gwasgodiad) A sheltering of one's self; a mutually sheltering.

Ymwasgu, v. a. (gwasgu) To squeeze one's self; to keep one's self close, to cleave; to press together.

Ymwastataad, s. m. (gwastataad) A rendering one's self even or level; an establishing of one's self; a mutually establishing.

Ymwastatau, v. a. (gwastatau) To make one's self even; to establish one's self; to make mutually even.

Ymwawd, s. m. (gwawd) Self-praise; self-flattery, mutual flattery.

Ymwawdiad, s. m. (ymwawd) A flattering one's self, a mutually flattering.

Ymwawdiaw, v. a. (ymwawd) To flatter one's self; to flatter mutually.

Ymwëad, s. m. (gwëad) A self-combining; a becoming interwoven; a mutually weaving.

Ymwedd, s. f. (gwedd) Self-demeanour; mutual conformity or fitness.

Ymweddiad, s. m. (ymwedd) A self-conforming; a demeaning; a mutually according.

Ymweddu, v. a. (ymwedd) To conform one's self; to conform mutually.

*Tri modd, pond da'r ymweddu?
Hudawl, a diw, a hodd dyn!*

*Three circumstances how aptly they assimilate together, that
of the mountebank, and a dice, and the life of man! T. Alce.*

Ymwehyniad, s. m. (gwehyniad) A pouring out or emptying one's self; a mutually pouring.

Ymwehynu, v. a. (gwehynu) To empty one's self; to self-exhaust; to become empty.

Ymweisiad, s. m. (gweisiad) A rendering one's self a servant; a mutually serving.

Ymweisiaw, v. a. (gweisiaw) To make one's self a servant; a mutually serving.

Nid ymweis a fo parch.

That is of honour will not stoop to serve. Alce.

Ymweithiad, s. m. (gweithiad) A self-working; a fermentation; a mutual operation.

Ymweithiaw, v. a. (gweithiaw) To work one's self, to ferment, to operate mutually.

Ymweled, s. m. (gweled) A mutual seeing, a visitation. *v. a.* To shew one's self, to see mutually, to visit.

Ymwelediad, s. m. (ymweled) A mutually visiting; a visitation.

*Oe ymweled i hwynt ag ymwelediad pob dyn, nid yr Arglwydd
n'm haufonodd.*

*If they be visited after the visitation of all men, it is not to
Lord who hath sent me. Amos 14. 2.*

Ymweliad, s. m.—pl. f. au (gwelliad) A visitation.

Ymweliwr, s. m.—pl. ymweliwyr (gwellwr) A visitor.

Ymwellaad, s. m. (gwellaad) Self-improvement, a mutually mending.

Ymwellau, v. a. (gwellau) To improve one's self; to improve mutually.

*Tra ydoeddant yn ymadd yn wrechr eiddo, hyma y Rhodwyr
yn wrechr yn ymwellau, ac yn doryn rharthi i wyr Llydaw.*

*Whilst they were bravely fighting thus, behold the Rhodwyr
gallantly repairing themselves, and making an assault on the
men of Llydaw. Or. ab I. 100.*

*Gwyn ei fyd a ymwella o gyngor ei borth ac nid o gwyboda
ei ofnus.*

*Happy is he who makes himself better from the counsel of
reason, and not from the counsel of his fears. Alce.*

Ymwelliannu, v. a. (ymwelliant) To make one's self better; to become improved or reformed.

Nid anghlod ymwelliannu.

It is no disgrace to reform one's self. Alce.

Ymwelliannu, s. m. (gwelliant) Self-improvement.

Ymweneithiad, s. m. (gwenieithiad) A flattering of one's self; a mutually flattering.

Ymweneithiaw, v. a. (gwenieithiaw) To flatter one's self; to flatter mutually.

Ymweneithiaw y mae yr anawdawl i bwrdd ei len.

The ungodly flatters himself in his own eyes. Psalms 51.

Ymwennynaw, v. a. (gwenwynaw) To poison one's self; to be fretting one's self; to fret mutually.

Ymwennyniad, s. m. (gwenwyniad) A poisoning of one's self; a fretting one's self, a mutually fretting.

Ymwerinaw, v. a. (gwerinaw) To associate one's self, to become mutually associated, to become civilized.

*Talr bradormes Ynys Prydain—cydymwernu a'u rhai
wneynt, yn Lloegr, ac yr Albana.*

*The three treacherous molestationers of the Isle of Prydain
mutually confederate themselves together was what they did
England and Scotland. T. Celti.*

Ymweriniad, s. m. (gweriniad) A joining one's self to society; a mutually associating, a becoming civilized.

Ymwerthiad, s. m. (gwerthiad) A self-sell; self-prostitution, a mutually selling.

Yawertha, v. a. (gwertha) To sell one's self, to prostitute one's self; to sell mutually.

Wedi ein gwerthu yr uchafbwydd dydd, ac wedi ein gwerthu i ddwyllaw y gelyn.

After we have been made free agents, and after we have been left to the freedom of our own inclination, we have sold ourselves as bondmen into the hands of the enemy. *For. Uman.*

Ymwên, v. a. (gwên) To self-combine, to inter-weave, mutually to interweave.

Ymwingaw, v. a. (gwingaw) To writhe one's self, to writhe mutually.

Ymwingiad, s. m. (gwingiad) A writhing one's self, a mutually writhing.

Ymwiriad, s. m. (gwiariad) A self-asserting as true, a mutually asserting.

Ymwiriaw, v. a. (gwiariaw) To employ one's self in proving, to assert the truth mutually.

Ymwigaw, v. a. (gwigaw) To dress one's self.

Ymwigiad, s. m. (gwigiad) A self-dressing, the state of being arrayed.

*Y froufrith—
Ymwigiad angel cogyl.*

The thrush, angel wings her wings down does form. *U. ab Gwilym.*

(mwleda, v. a. (gwleda)) To feast one's self, to be feasting mutually.

(mwleddiad, s. m. (gwleddiad)) A feasting one's self, a being mutually feasting.

(mwnc, s. m. (wnc)) The being near or immediate. *a. Imminent, immediate.*

*Daw—
Ti ya mhob pwr:
Dysa fy ymnc
Mi wyr ommad.*

God, thou art in every point; the desire ardently approaching who doth not know how to refuse. *Gr. Grg.*

(mwneuthur, s. m. (gwneuthur)) A mutual operation. *v. a. To combine one's self, to resolve mutually.*

Ymgynghwraet yn unfryd, ac ymwneuthur i'w herbyn.

They have consulted together with one consent, they have confederated against thee. *Psalm 138. 2.*

(mwneyd, v. a. (gwneyd)) To combine one's self, to combine mutually.

(mwng, s. m. (wng)) The being immediate. *a. Imminent, immediate. adv. Instantly.*

A rhoddol yn ywng rhoddol amon.

And giving immediately ready gems. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Lloerl eu truedd,
A dymen lloerlled,
Ac ywng colled.*

Burning their habitation, and taking away their load, with imminent loss. *Taliesin.*

mwr, s. m. (gwr) The becoming superior.

mwradyddaw, v. a. (gwradyddaw) To scandalize one's self; mutually to scandalize.

mwradyddiad, s. m. (gwradyddiad) A self-scandalizing; a mutually scandalizing.

mwrandaw, s. m. (gwrandaw) To employ one's self in listening; to listen mutually.

*O ael! ymwrandaw i ni,
I droi gwyb o'r drygion.*

Oh heaven! give an attentive ear to us, so that men may be turned from their iniquity. *T. Llan.*

mwrandawiad, s. m. (ymwrandaw) An employing one's self in listening; a mutually listening.

mwrdd, s. m. (gwrdd) The being ardent.

Mwrdd wrth ymwrdd o ddiart.

Great was the peak of the ardency of his dart. *T. Alad.*

mwrregysiad, s. m. (gwrregysiad) A self-girding.

mwrregysu, v. a. (gwrregysu) To gird one's self.

Ymwresogi, v. a. (gwrresogi) To fill one's self with warmth; to become zealous; mutually to fill with warmth.

Ymwresogiad, s. m. (gwrresogiad) A filling one's self with warmth; a becoming zealous; a mutually filling with warmth.

Ymwrriad, s. m. (ymwr) An acting manfully; a mutually striving.

Ymwrrial, s. m. (ymwr) The being in continual strife. *v. a. To strive mutually.*

Ymwrriaw, v. a. (ymwr) To act manfully; to show courage; to strive mutually.

*Tan a dwr yn ymwrriaw
Yw'r amannu, deirgias ddrw.*

Fire and water mutually warring are the thunder claps, the dearest gleaming darts. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ymwrtingelliad, s. m. (gwrtingelliad) A putting one's self in a flutter.

Ymwrtingellu, v. a. (gwrtingellu) To put one's self in a flutter; to make a fluttering.

Ymwrroli, v. a. (gwrroli) To render one's self manful; to grow courageous.

Ymgyffia ac ymwrroli, nac ofn ac anawryda.

Be strong and be of good courage, fear not, and be not dismayed. *1. Chronicles 28. 13.*

Ymwrthawd, s. m. (gwrthawd) An using one's self to reject; abdication; abjuration. *v. a. To abdicate, to abstain.*

Ymwrthfyn, s. m. (gwrthfyn) A self-withdrawing, a self-withholding.

Ymwrthfynu, v. a. (ymwrthfyn) To withdraw one's self.

Ymwrthladd, s. m. (gwrthladd) Self-opposition. *v. a. To oppose one's self.*

Ymwrthladdiad, s. m. (ymwrthladd) A self-opposing; a mutual pugnation.

Ymwrthodawl, s. m. (ymwrthawd) Self-rejecting. *Ymwrthodoffon, abstinent.*

Ymwrthodi, v. a. (ymwrthawd) To restrain one's self; to abstain mutually.

Ymwrthodiad, s. m. (ymwrthawd) A self-refusing, abdication, abjuration, dereliction.

Ymwrthodwr, s. m.—pl. ymwrthodwyr (ymwrthawd—gwr) One who abstains.

Ymwrthodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymwrthawd) One who abstains or rejects.

Ymwrthryn, s. m. (gwrthryn) Mutual exertion to oppose; mutual resistance; mutual ejection.

Oa o ymwrthryn y deidia dyn ei hawl; ni eith ymwrthryn amyn dau ddyd a fyddent yn eistedd ar yr un tir ynghyd; ac os bu ammodd a dyn wrthryn y llall, yn y dydd y gaddiddeidd, lawr dywedd ei fod ei yn briadwr.

If by mutually exerting a person shall choose his action; there cannot be a mutually ejection but by two persons who shall be seated upon the same land together; and, if one of them be minded to eject the other, in the day that he succeeds, it is right to say that he is a proprietor. *Welsh Laws.*

Ymwrthrynawl, s. m. (ymwrthryn) Mutually opposing; controversial.

Ymwrthryniad, s. m. (ymwrthryn) An exerting one's self in opposition, a mutually exerting in opposition.

Ymwrthrynu, v. a. (ymwrthryn) To exert one's self in opposition; mutually to strive in opposition; to engage in mutual controversy.

Ymwrthrywiad, s. m. (gwrthrywiad) A rendering one's self heterogeneous; a mutually becoming of opposite kind.

Ymwrthrywiaw, v. a. (gwrthrywiaw) To render one's self of opposite kind; to become heterogeneous, to become mutually of contrary kind.

Ymwrthsefyll, s. m. (gwrthsefyll) A placing one's self in opposition; a mutually withstanding.

Ymwrthsefyll, v. a. (gwrthsefyll) To place one's self against; to withstand mutually.

Ymwrthunaw, v. a. (gwrthunaw) To self-disfigure; to disfigure mutually.

Ymwrthuniad, s. m. (gwrthuniad) A self-disfiguring, a mutually disfiguring.

Ymwrthwynebiad, s. m. (gwrthwynebiad) A setting one's self against.

Ymwrthwynebu, v. a. (gwrthwynebu) To set one's self against; to oppose mutually.

Ymwrwat, s. m. (ymwr) A mutual struggle. *v. a.* To struggle mutually.

Ymwrys, s. (gwrys) A self-striving, mutual strife.

Ymwrysiad, s. m. (ymwrys) A striving one's self; a mutually striving.

Ymwrysiaw, v. a. (ymwrys) To strive one's self; to strive mutually.

Ymwrystwr, s. m.—pl. ymwrystwyr (ymwrwat—gwr) One who engages in strife.

Ymwith, s. m. (gwith) A mutual pushing.

Ymwithgar, a. (ymwith) Mutually pushing.

Ymwithiad, s. m. (ymwith) A pushing one's self, a mutually pushing.

Ymwithiaw, v. a. (ymwith) To push one's self, to push together, to crowd.

Ymwithiawl, a. (ymwith) Self-obtruding; mutually pushing or pressing.

Ymwithiwr, s. f.—pl. ymwithiwr (ymwith—gwr) One who pushes himself.

Ymwybod, s. m. (gwybod) Self-knowledge; mutual acquaintance. *v. a.* To acquaint one's self, to get mutual knowledge.

*Myned yr wyf—
I ymwybod a meibion
Tudyr, ben ymwanwyr Mon.*

I am going to acquaint myself with the sons of Tudyr, the chief defenders of Mona. Iolo Goch.

Ymwybodi, v. a. (gwybodi) To employ one's self in obtaining knowledge; to become acquainted.

Dylai ynad—ymwybodi yn gyflawn a phob hawl a ddolawr ger ei fron.

A judge ought—to employ himself justly in obtaining a knowledge of every claim and dispute brought before him. Triodd Dyfnwal.

Ymwychiad, s. m. (gwychiad) A making one's self gay or fine; a mutually decking out.

Ymwychn, v. a. (gwychu) To make one's self gay, mutually to deck out.

Ymwyliad, s. m. (gwyliad) An employing one's self in watching; a mutually watching.

Ymwyliaw, v. a. (gwyliaw) To employ one's self in watching; to watch mutually; to shew solicitude.

*Prydnawn—
Ymwyli'n emyl a mi.*

In the afternoon be thou visiting my jewel and me. D. ab Gwilym, i'r haul.

Ymwylltiad, s. m. (gwylltiad) A making one's self wild; a mutually scaring.

Ymwylltiaw, v. a. (gwylltiaw) To make one's self wild; to scare mutually.

Ymwyraw, v. a. (gwyraw) To put one's self awry; mutually to bend aside.

Ymwyriad, s. m. (gwyriad) A putting one's self awry; a mutually bending.

Ymwystlaw, v. a. (gwystlaw) To pledge one's self; to give mutual hostage.

Oed a gall yr yngnad llyu i ymgofian dengain niwyrnawd, o circh, cyn ymwystlaw.

The judge of the palace shall have time to refresh his memory for forty days, if he desired, before he enters into mutual pledge. Welsh Laws.

Ymwystliad, s. m. (gwystliad) A pledging one's self; a mutually giving hostage.

Ymwystlwr, s. m.—pl. ymwystlwyr (gwystlwr) One who pledges himself.

Ymwythaw, v. a. (gwythaw) To put one's self in a rage, to become mutually enraged.

Ymwythiad, s. m. (gwythiad) A self-enraging, a mutually enraging.

Ymyfed, s. m. (yfed) A tipping; a mutual drinking. *v. a.* To be drinking, to be tipping; to drink mutually.

Ymyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (byl) A side; an edge or brink. *Safa yn fy ymyl, stand by the side of sea.*

*Tori, dōys dāl, mae 'ngalon,
Mal y tyr ymylau tōn.*

Breaking, slender nymph, is my heart, as when the tyr's Ed. Rhye, a fœtus.

Ymylawg, a. (ymyl) Having edges, rimmed.

Ymylwlch, s. m.—pl. ymylwlchau (ymyl—wlch) A notch in an edge.

Ymylfychiad, s. m. (ymylwlch) An engraving.

Ymylfychu, v. a. (ymylwlch) To edge-notch.

Ymylgylch, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymyl—cylich) A border or fringe.

I wys ymylgylch pals Macigwa.

To touch the border trimming of the coat of Macigwa. Rhye, Ed.

Ymylgylchiad, s. m. (ymylgylch) A putting a fringe or trimming round the edge.

Ymylgylchu, v. a. (ymylgylch) To put a fringe or trimming about the edge.

Ymyliad, s. m. (ymyl) A rimming or edging.

Ymyln, v. a. (ymyl) To rim, to edge; to skim, as in the throws of an animal.

Ymylwe, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ymyl—gwe) Selva.

Ymyr, s. m. (gyr) A mutual drive; a self-intermediation; a tendency; an intermeddling.

Ymyraeth, s. m. (ymyr) A mutual driving; a making one's self busy; an intermeddling.

Pob ffol a llyu ymyraeth.

Every fool seeks for intermeddling. Dischion II. 1.

Ymyrawl, a. (ymyr) Apt to intermeddle.

Ymyrgar, a. (ymyr) Apt to be intermeddling.

Ymyriad, s. m. (ymyr) An intermeddling.

Ymyrth, s. m. (gyrth) The state of being touching against or repelling; a mutual appulse.

Ymyrthawl, a. (ymyrth) Tending to be touching or appulsive; mutually touching.

Ymyrthiad, s. m. (ymyrth) A being touching; mutual appulsion.

Ymyrthu, v. a. (ymyrth) To be touching one's self against; mutually to touch or run against.

Anian ni ymyrth a'i ymyr.

Nature will not be repulsive to its cause. Iolo Goch.

Ymyrthwr, s. m.—pl. ymyrthwyr (ymyrth—gwr) One who touches or runs against.

Ymyrn, v. a. (ymyr) To drive on mutually; to instigate one's self; to be pursuing; to be intermeddling.

Cas a ymyrn ar bob peth heb achaw.

Hateful is he who intermeddles with every thing without aid.

Sores Cal wrth Arthur; nid ymyrws Cal yn rhwng y hyn Allan.

Cal was offended with Arthur; Cal did not concern himself with him from thence forward. M. Ca. 4. 10. 11.

Ymyrnus, a. (ymyr) Apt to be intermeddling.

Ymyrwr, s. m.—pl. ymyrwr (ymyr—gwr) One who pursues or concerns himself.

Ymyryd, v. a. (ymyr) To drive one's self on; to drive mutually, to tamper, to intermeddle.

*God ymleth ymyryon cyn ymyryd arall.
Leave off contention before it is meddled with.
Mark 17. 14.*

Ymysgafnhad, s. m. (yagafnhad) A self-lightening, a mutually lightening.

Ymysgafnau, v. a. (yagafnau) To lighten one's self, to lighten mutually.

Ymysgafniad, s. m. (yagafniad) A lightening one's self; a mutually lightening.

Ymysgafnau, v. a. (yagafnau) To lighten one's self, to lighten mutually.

Ymysgar, s. pl. aggr. (yagar) That carry on secretion; the bowels.

Ymysgarcoel, s. f. (yagar-coel) Haruspiciam, divination by examining of entrails.

Ymysgariad, s. m. (ymygar) A self-separation, a mutual separation.

Ymysgariaw, v. a. (ymygar) To separate one's self; to separate mutually.

Ymysgaroedd, s. pl. aggr. (ymygar) The bowels.

Ymysgethriad, s. m. (yagethriad) A being instigating, a mutually goading.

Ymysgethru, v. a. (yagethru) To employ one's self in instigating, to be mutually goading.

Ymysgrain, s. m. (yagrain) Self-prostration; mutual state of prostration. *v. a.* To prostrate one's self; to be mutually prostrate.

Torfoedd ymogyrya tarf ymysgrain.

The hosts of terror put to flight so as to cause a mutual prostration.

Ymysgreiniad, s. m. (ymygrain) A prostrating one's self along; a being mutually prostrating.

Ymysgreiniaw, v. a. (ymygrain) To prostrate one's self; to be mutually prostrating.

Ymysgrytiad, s. m. (yagrytiad) A being wriggling one's self.

Ymysgrytiaw, v. a. (yagrytiaw) To wriggle.

Ymysgwŷ, s. m. (yagwŷ) The employing one's self in snatching; a mutual snatch.

*Addef ymyg ymysgwŷ dydd;
Addef mawr y mawr crogwŷ.*

*Instruction is the confusion of the mutual scramble of the frowns: felony is fair in the opinion of him who deserves a halter.
Hymel Yderyn.*

Ymysgwyd, s. m. (yagwyd) To shake one's self, to shake mutually.

Dyns y byd yr ych'chwi yn ei fawrdd, chad oŷ; ac atioŷw cymerwch fy rhan i ohono; ac ar y gair oŷ ymysgyddwŷ oŷwŷwŷ.

*Lo that is the world, which you do magnify, mid be; and I beseech you take my portion of it; and on the word be about himself away from them.
Elio Wyn, S. Cwyr.*

Y mynyddoedd—wela yr oeddynt yn crynu; ac yr hollf rhyddu a ymysgyddwŷwŷ.

*The mountains, behold they were trembling; and all the hills were shaken.
Jeremi 4. 24.*

Ymysgyfiad, s. m. (ymygwŷ) A being snatching, a mutually snatching.

Ymysgyfiaw, v. a. (ymygwŷ) To be snatching, to be mutually snatching.

Ymysgytiad, s. m. (yagtytiad) A self-concussion, a concussing mutually.

Ymysgytiaw, v. a. (yagtytiaw) To shake one's self, to produce a mutual concussion.

Ymyslotiad, s. m. (yalotiad) A being dabbling or slopping one's self in water.

Ymyslotian, v. a. (yalotian) To be slopping.

Ymyslotiaw, v. a. (yalotiaw) To employ one's self in slopping or dabbling in water.

VOL. II.

Ymyswyraw, v. a. (ystwyraw) To agitate one's self; to stretch one's self, as in the act of recovering from drowsiness.

Ymyswyriad, s. m. (ystwyriad) Pandiculation.

YN, s. m. r. The state of being in, contained, or included. *prep.* In, at; in the way of; for, for the use of; into. *pron.* Our. If *yn* be put before verbs and adjectives, it forms the expressions denominated participles and adverbs. *Yn ŷeri*, breaking; *yn ŷen*, quickly: *Oŷ gweŷi yn dda*, if thou seest good; *yn awr*, at present; *yn lleigus*, by and by; *yn y mas*, *yn y lle*, presently.

Arf glaw yn ei galen.

The weapon of the brave is in his heart.

Adage.

Adfyd a ddaw a dyg yn ei law.

Adversity comes with instruction to his hand.

Adage.

Gobwg yn yd gwyf yd gar.

Sight is such as can see is lovely.

Adage.

Gwell bwrh yn gartref na lly yn allbwrh.

Better a cottage for a home, than a palace to resort to as a stranger.

Ac yn larch bellach Pr hel;

Ac yn lach gann uchel!

And adieu at length to the triumph; and adieu the loud rejoicing.

L. G. Cwŷ, m. ei fah.

Llynn yn gobeth ni, ac yn amddŷn, ac yn llawnydd, ac yn llynn.

Behold our hope, and our defence, and our joy, and our king.

Dr. ab Arthur.

Yna, adv. (yn—a) There, in that place; then, at that time: there now! *lo!*

Yna y mas fy enaid glaw.

A'm clyll yna allan.

In there is my pure soul, and my phantom here without.

D. ab Owain, the bard Merfudd.

Yna o hon y gweith amodd ymysgyddwŷ.

Then from the top of the dreadful steep we let ourselves down.

Elio Wyn, S. Cwyr.

Ynad, s. m.—pl. t. on (wn—ad) That is wary or deliberate; a judge.

Pan farnar tri allan—

Bardd Dwy an dŷn i weithiad

Y nrodd, yn nrodd ynad.

When the three multitudes shall be judged, God will be judging our being conveyed to the blessed society of heaven, agreeably to the attributes of judges.

Cyddaleu.

Ynadaeth, s. m. (ynad) The office of a judge.

Ynaeth, adv. (yn—aeth) Then, thereafter.

Ynadd, s. m. (wn) Energy, vigour, force.

Ellid ynadd yna.

Adage.

Let vigour go into him.

Ynaddo, pronem. prep. (yn) In it; in him. *Yn—ddaf*, in me; *ynaddot*, in thee; *ynaddi*, in her; *ynaddom*, in us; *ynaddoch*, in you; *ynaddym*, in them.

O bydd mawr cerddedwŷ o ŷitad ar y ffordd, pa ŷir byngw y he mawr ynaddo, oŷ a dŷyŷ dda ŷa o ŷitadwŷ.

*If a traveller who is a foreigner shall die on the road, whatsoever land he dies in, he ought to pay twenty-four pence of burial.
Welsh Laws.*

Ynadd, s. m. (wn) Energy, vigour, force.

Ynfer, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (yn—mer) An influx, a confluence, the fall of one water into another.

It is generally called Cymer and Aber.

Cad yn rhyd Aled, cad yn ynfer.

A battle in the ford of Aled, a battle in the confluence.

Taliesin.

Ynfyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yn—myd) That is furious or mad, that is foolish. *a.* Furious, frantic, mad, foolish.

Y dŷnion byn, ni dŷyŷle credu on tyfioeth: cœth, mad, byddar, ac ynfyd cœnŷwŷwŷ, new rŷwŷwŷwŷ.

These persons, their testimony is not to be believed: a slave, a male, a deaf one, and one insane under restraint, or that is frantic.

Welsh Laws.

Ni chel ynyd ei foddwl.
The foolish will not conceal his mind. *Adage.*
Arf doeth pwyll; arf ynyd dur.
The weapon of the wise reason; the weapon of the foolish steel. *Adage.*
Po henaf y Cymro ynyd fyd.
By so much the older the Welshman the more simple he is. *Adage.*

Ynfydawg, a. (ynfyd) Abounding with folly.
Ynfydawl, a. (ynfyd) Tending to folly.
Ynfydedd, s. m. (ynfyd) Foolishness, frantiness.
Ynfydiad, s. m. (ynfyd) Dementation; a rendering foolish or frantic, a becoming foolish.
Ynfydrwydd, s. m. (ynfyd) Foolishness.

Nid ynfydrwydd ond cariad.
There is no foolishness like love. *Adage.*
Ynfydu, v. a. (ynfyd) To render frantic, to make foolish, to rave, to be mad, to lose the wits.

Ynfytty, s. m.—pl. t. an (ynfyd—ty) A mad-house.
Yni, s. m.—pl. t. an (wn) Energy, vigour.

Triathrawon yniau dyn: synwyr awerdd o reddf ac ania; pwyll o ystyriaeth a chywybod; a damweldoldeb cylich einloer; ac hebddynt eis gellir gwybyddiaeth cyflawn.

The three instructions of the energies of man: good sense from disposition and nature, reason from consideration and conscience, and the eventfulness of the course of human life; and without these no perfect knowledge is possible. *Catwg ab Gwynlliw.*

Yni, adv. (yn—i) Until, until the time.

*Ni ddof oddiwrth nai Dafydd
Yni ddel y nos yn ddydd.*

I will not come away from the nephew of David until the night turns to day. *L. G. Costl.*

Yniaw, v. a. (yn) To energize; to invigorate.
Yniawl, a. (yni) Energetic or vigorous.
Ynig, a. (wn) Energetic, or vigorous.
Ynmhell, adv. (pell) In the distance; far.
Ynmhlaid, adv. (plaid) In respect of.
Ynmhlegyd, adv. (plegyd) In respect of.
Ynmhlith, adv. (plith) Amongst, among.
Ynmlaen, adv. (blaen) In the advance; before.
Ynmlaenllaw, adv. (blaen—llaw) Beforehand.
Ynmraint, adv. (braint) In right; nearly.
Ymron, adv. (bron) In presence; nearly, almost.
Ynmysg, adv. (mysg) Amongst, amidst.

Mwy no phwyg yn mysg mor.
More than fishes in the midst of the sea. *Adage.*

Ynnill, s. m. (yn—nill) Advantage, gain.

*Bonedd ynnill bonedd o Ddau;
Bonedd geul bonedd o dda.*

Nobility by acquirement is nobility from God; nobility by birth is nobility from man. *Adage.*

Ynnill, v. a. (yn—nill) To get advantage, to gain, to win; to profit. **Ynnill plant,** to beget children.

Cas a bryno bob peth, ac heb ynnill dim.

Useful is he who buys every thing, and without gaining any thing. *Adage.*

Ynnilladwy, a. (ynnill) Profitable; acquirable.
Ynnillaw, v. a. (ynnill) To gain, to get.
Ynnilledig, a. (ynnill) Gained, gotten.
Ynnillfawr, a. (ynnill) Advantageous.
Ynnillgar, a. (ynnill) Profitable, gainful.
Ynnilliad, s. m. (ynnill) A gaining, a getting.
Ynnillwr, s. m.—pl. ynnillwyr (ynnill—gwr) A gainer, a winner, a getter.
Ynnof, pronom. prep. (ynddof) In me. **Ynnof,** in thee; **ynno,** in him; **ynni,** in her; **ynnom,** in us; **ynnoch,** in you; **ynnynt,** in them.
Yno, adv. (yn—o) There; then: speaking of the distant, either as to time or place. *Awn yno,* we will go there. *Yno y marwai hi,* there she died. *Dyfed.*

*O chert di wrth casu,
Colledat a gerallt yno.*
If thou wilt love the one who loves thee not, thou hast lost the fruit of thy love. *Adage.*

Yno y denat ynau sbet hi yn gollwng.
Then he would repair to her secretly. *Gr. ab Ithor.*

Ynt, v. (wn) Are; they are. It is used in common with its derivative *ydynt*.

*Marw Cal a Mearig—
Man wye ynt lleu ar eu bod.*

Dead are Cal and Mearig: small men are they of them who they are. *T. An.*

Yntan, pron. (wn—tan) Him also, him too, he also, him neither; the other.

*Sant yw, a mabanat i'r tan,
Santidd y gwelais yntan.*

A saint is he, and a tender child for mine: and worthy, I have seen him too. *L. G. Costl.*

Cas na chreio neb, na heb yntan.

Odious is he who believes nobody, and nobody him either. *Adage.*

Ynte, adv. (ynt—o) Else, then. *Di ynt, w* otherwise.

A syni di ffol dri mil o ffaen dy clydion, a bwy yn dy erid i ynta bod hwy yn y wlad dri diwrnod!

Wilt thou see three months before thou comest, what purpose thou! or that there be postillions for three days in the land! *S. Samuel M. B.*

Yntef, adv. (ynt—ef) Else, then, that, there.

*Rhy lloes yntef
Undan gyffwrdd
Gae enylioedd saf,
Nee ry arddwyd.*

There was consecrated there an enormous banquet from the angels of heaven, that he had been seated. *Gwynion.*

Ynwst, s. m. (yn—gwst) Humidity, dampness.

Ynwysg, adv. (gwyg) In a forward direction.

Ynyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (wn) A state of forming or gathering strength; a beginning; recreation: Shrove-tide. *Ynyd y gweu,* the beginning of Lent; *Sul ynyd,* Shrove-sunday; *Nes ynyd,* Shrove-tide eve; *Maerth ynyd,* Shrove-tuesday: *Mae ef yn cael a ynyd,* he obtains the height of his enjoyment.

*Nid oes wdd na mwa mwy ynyd yn'r gwyl;
Nid oes mwa chwr gwyl a gwyd!*

There is neither order or management, a frivolous past is country; there is no good, but indelicacy and vice! *Griff. Dda a Dyfn, m. ap Gr. Llwy.*

Ynyfydd, v. imp. (yn—y—bydd) There be.

Deuthant am y fagwyr a'r carcharwr: ynyfydd cyrllt griddfen a gylwyn.

They came on the other side of the wall with the prisoner: hold they could hear lamentation and groaning. *H. Cuthbert—Mabwys.*

Ynys, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (wn—ys) That is open, beginning, or forming; an island; also a rising ground or dry spot in a marshy place.

Tair rhagynys gwydd Ynys Prydein—Orc, Manaw, a Gwynedd hyn y toras y mor y tir, oedd at hys y mor; a a newedd Ynys Orc a dored, oedd at yno hys a ynydd: a nynydd yn ynydded a wnaent manaw ereill a y cyllt a Cymru.

The three primary adjoining islands of the Isle of Britain—Orc, Manaw, and Gwynedd; and afterwards the sea broke the land, so that Man became an island, and in the same way the Isle of Orc was broken, so that many islands were there; and other places of Alban and the land of the Britons came islands. *P. Jones.*

Ynysdir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ynys—tir) Low a flat land. **Gwent.**

Ynysawg, a. (ynys) Having islands.

Ynysawl, a. (ynys) Insular, belonging to an island.

Ynysig, s. f. dim. (ynys) A small island, an isle.

Ynystad, s. m. (ynystau) A becoming humid.

Ynystan, v. a. (ynwst) To become humid.

Ynystwydd, s. m. (ynwst) Humidity, dampness.

Ynyta, v. a. (ynydd) To seek after recreation.

ng, s. m. (yn) That is close or near upon; a bare touch or slight hint.

ngan, s. m. (yng) Intimation. *v. a.* To intimate.

O goid, rho i gail rhu;
Ac i anghall nac yngan.

If thou canst, give a share to the discreet; and to the indiscreet give no intimation.
O. Gwynedd.

nganawl, a. (yngan) Intimating, hinting.

nganiad, s. m. (yngan) A closely whispering; a hinting or intimating.

nganu, v. a. (yngan) To utter indistinctly, to whisper; to intimate, to hint.

ngawg, a. (wng) Being proximate or near.

ngawl, a. (wng) Being close or near upon.

ngder, s. m. (wng) Closeness, or nearness.

ngdra, s. m. (wng) Closeness, proximity.

ngenyd, v. a. (yngan) To intimate, to hint.

nglyrch, adv. (wng—cyrch) Imminently.

nglyd, adv. (cyd) In contact, together. *Myssed*

ynglyd, to go in contact.

Ys llyngborth gwelid i frwydrin
Gwyf ynglyd, a gwed bryd ddiadla,
Rhac rhydd mawr mab Erbin.

In Llongborth I saw the turmoil of men together, and blood to the knees, from the great assault of the son of Erbin.
Llywarch Hen.

A sath ynglyd, sath i'r byd.

That is gone together it is gone into the world. *Adage.*

nglych, adv. (cylich) About, round, in compass.

Fall ad myn:
Nid araf gwyn
El cyrchu;
Ys lle ddiadla,
Ynglych ei wyal
Gwelid corpan.

Veret he will not have: not the white asbestos his hands; instead of fine linen, around his temples rays were seen.
Y Brawd Madrug ab Gwalther.

ngiad, s. m. (wng) A rendering close or near.

ngiala, s. m. (wng—liala) A confined voice, a voice of distress.

nglef, s. m. (wng—llef) A cry of distress.

Oedd ddoe i Daugwystl ddoe ynglef.

It was yesterday that Daugwystl had to utter the shriek.
L. G. Coch.

ngleisain, v. a. (ynglef) To cry confinedly.

ngleisiad, s. m. (ynglais) A speaking or uttering with difficulty.

ngleisaw, v. a. (ynglais) To speak or to utter the voice with difficulty.

ngnad, s. m.—pl. t. on (wng—nad) A judge.

ngneidiad, s. m. (yngnad) The acting as a judge.

ngneidiaeth, s. m. (yngnad) The office of a judge; legislature; judicature.

Tair colofn gwladolish Ysya Prydain—rhith gwlad, teyrnodd, ac yngneidiaeth, herwydd deuparth Prydain ab Aedd Mawr.

The three foundations of government of the Isle of Britain—the voice of the country, monarchy, and legislature, according to the regulation of Prydain son of Aedd the Great. *Friedad.*

ngneidiaw, v. a. (yngnad) To act as a judge.

ngneidiawl, a. (yngnad) Belonging to a judge.

nguis, s. f. (wng—guis) An epithet for a shoulder.

Gwen with Lawen pl wylis netheryr,
A'y ynyrd ar ynguis;
A oedd he sath ym ni ddiadla.

Gwen by Lawen did he watch last night with the shield on his shoulder; and as he was my son he did not retreat.
Llywarch Hen.

ngo, adv. (wng) Hard by, or near, here.

ngod, adv. (yngo) Hard by, or near, here.

Blidd a bidd, bidd ludd i bidd,
Bidd wrth y bodd ysgod.

A wolf he will be, without an obstacle for it, severe to the people here.
Llywarch ab Owain.

Ewig—

A ddiadla o'm fridd yngod.

A hind has escaped from my park hard by. *Iwan Dyfl.*

Yngogiad, s. m.—pl. yngogiad (yngawg) A neighbour, a proximate.

Goren yngogiad gelfy
Goren yngogiad moch.

The best as neighbours are goats; the best in confinement are swine. *Adage.*

Yngreg, a. (wng—rhég) Of narrow gift; stingy.

Yngres, s. m. (wng—gres) Violence, arduity.

Yn llawn o yngres gwres.

Being full of the ardency of heat. *Talliesin.*

Dau ddragon yn yngres.

Two dragons in violence. *Gwalchmai.*

Yngs, v. a. (wng) To close upon, to stricken.

Yngus, a. (wng) Of a close or narrow quality.

Yngwrth, adv. (yn—gwrth) Suddenly, unexpectedly.

Yngwrth orthochliad engus!

Unexpectedly the conquest of death! *Llew Morris.*

Yngyrth, s. m. (wng—gyrth) A close push.

Achygar ei bar, berygl brys yngyrth,
A bair engus dilyn.

Unlovely his death, the danger of hasty onset, that causes certain death. *Stenton Offord.*

YR, s. m. r. That is distant, past, out or from; that is opposite or against. *prep.* For, with respect to. *art.* The, used for y, preceding words with vowel initials: It is also used adverbially, as—*Yr oedd gwr a'i enw Ioan*, there was a man whose name was John.

Cerdd doeth yr enillion.

Let the wise love the remains of antiquity. *Adage.*

Mai y tan yn yr awlyd.

Like the fire in the hearth. *Adage.*

Ci a hollu holl ffrwyd ni bydd du ar yr an.

A dog that hunts every beast will not be good for any one. *Adage.*

Pan gellir yr hion,
O'r gogledd daw eton.

When the fine weather shall be lost, from the north it will come again. *Adage.*

Arfer swarier yw yr arfer waethaf y n byd.

To be in the habit of no habit is the worst habit in the world. *Adage.*

Yrth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yr) A touch; a stop, obstacle, let, or hinderance. *a.* Impeding. *Mae efe yn siarad yn yrth*, he is speaking lispingly. *Sil.*

All marth mawr mor de;
All yrth, all yrth se.

Like the great expanse of the south sea; like the concussion, like the fall of stars. *Gwalchmai.*

All yrth yrth yn gwrthfynasant;

As agwedd ymlwedd am berdd angant bre,
Bron yr Erw y gawnd.

A second shock of onset they sought against us; a second vehement conflict round the fair circumference of a hill, Bron yr Erw, which they call. *Ll. F. Moch, i Llywelyn II.*

Yrthiad, s. m. (yrth) A touching; a stopping.

Yrthlaw, v. a. (yrth) To touch; to stop.

Yrthwch, s. m. (yrth) An impediment, a stammer.

Gnawd gwedy rhydeg yrthwch.

After extreme smoothness generally comes a rub. *Adage.*

YS, s. m. r. That is, that arises or issues out; that proceeds; that is active, violent, or consuming; a combustible principle. It is a common prefix in composition.

Ys, v. (ys, s.) Is, hath, a being, existeth. *Ys id?* Is there? is it? be there?

Arfer no doddŷ y trech.
Custom is mightier than law.
Adage.
Amledd cybydd y lloidi arno.
The abundance of the miser is poverty to him.
Adage.
Mef y gwawd o waddwawd hir.
Reproach is attendant on long widowhood.
Adage.
Bedd Eickwyth y gwylch gwlaw,
Maw Mawdawg y ddaaw;
Dryad Cynon yno ei awyau.
The grave of Eickwyth the ruin deth drench, the plain of Mawdawg beneath him; him Cynon ought to mourn.
E. Bedden Milywr.
Ys id yn y boly hwn blaedd!
Cetniald cynallfald, diavrniald yn abrin
Rhag cedwyr cad barawd!
Is there in this leathern bag some men! slingers of deprecators,
failing one in conduct before the warrior of ready battle.
E. Dron, Mabingion.

Ysawry, a. (ys) Consumable, or ignitable.
Ysawl, a. (ys) Consuming, or devouring; caustic.
Tan ysawl, consuming fire.
Ysach, s. m. (bach) A grapple, or a clawing.
Ysachawl, a. (ysach) Grappling; rumpling.
Ysbachiad, s. m. (ysbach) A clawing; a rumpling.
Ysbachu, v. a. (ysbach) To claw; to rumple.
Ysag, s. f.—pl. t. au (bag) A talon.
Ysbagawg, a. (ysbag) Having claws or talons.
Ysbagawl, a. (ysbag) Like a talon or claw.
Ysbagu, v. a. (ysbag) To claw, to clutch.
Ysbawd, s. f.—pl. ysbodau (pawd) A blade, a blade-bone, a shoulder-bone; a shoulder. *Ysbawd mollt, palfais mollt, palfais dafad*, a shoulder of mutton.
Ysbledd, s. m. (bledd) That is got by rapacity.
Ysbledda, v. a. (ysbledd) To gather spoil.
Ysbleddach, s. m. (ysbledd) Spoil, prey, or booty.

Y brenin nagan: cyfarch, a gorachafach, ac ysbleddach drwgddawl!
The monarch death: I greet thee pre-eminence and eternal spoil!
Ellis Wym, B. Cwag.

Ysblenyddiad, s.—pl. t. au (ysplenydd) A raying.
Ysbrig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brig) A sprig.
Ysbrigaw, v. a. (ysbrig) To produce sprigs.
Ysbrigawg, a. (ysbrig) Full of sprigs.
Ysbrigawl, a. (ysbrig) Tending to yield sprigs.
Ysbrigiad, s. m. (ysbrig) A sprigging.
Ysbrigyn, s. m. dim. (ysbrig) A sprig, a twig.
Ysbril, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ys—bril) A bat. *Dyfed*
Ysbrychiad, s. m. (brychiad) A speckling.
Ysbrychu, v. a. (brychu) To speckle, to blur.
Ysbyrd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pryd) That is intelligent, that is mental; a spirit.

Gwae ni hiafer lles yn ei ysbyrd,
Ysbyrd fyr tydawl fod yn mheneid;
Gwae ei yn nghan ym nghymledd Cain
Cynryfelawg, lygriad enbyd!

Woe to him who labours not a benefit in his spirit, during the short wordy space being in penance; woe to him who goes into iniquity in a course similar to Cain the first rebellious, a perilous corruption!
Melir ab Gwalchmai.

Mae rhyw nerth yn mysg dynion, yr awr hon, nad oedd o'r blaen;
mae rhyw yspird rhyfodd yn gwelidlaw.

There is some power, at present, among men, which was not heretofore; there is some extraordinary spirit working.
Morgan Llwyd.

Ysbyrdawg, a. (ysbyrd) Having a spirit.
Ysbyrdawl, a. (ysbyrd) Spiritual, or ghostly.
Ysbyrdiad, s. m.—pl. ysbyrdiaid (ysbyrd) An intelligence, a spiritual agent.

Ni aethon drwy deyrnas yr wybr, lle yr oedd holl ddryg ysbryd-haid yn triga.

We went through the kingdom of the air, where all the evil intelligences had their abode.
Marchawg Cwydrad.

Ysbyrdiaeth, s. m. (ysbyrd) Spirituality.
Dyben cerdd yw gwellu y deall, dyddanu y byrd, ac yr ysbyrdiaeth.
The intention of poetry is to improve the understanding, to delight the mind and the spirit.
Barddas.

Ysbyrdlaw, a. (ysbyrd) Spirited, full of spirit.
Ysbyrdlondeb, s. m. (ysbyrdlaw) Spiritfulness.
Ysbyrdlonedd, s. m. (ysbyrdlaw) Spiritfulness.
Ysbyrdloni, v. a. (ysbyrdlaw) To render spiritual; to become spiritual.
Ysbyrdlonrwydd, s. m. (ysbyrdlaw) Spiritfulness.
Ysbyrdoldeb, s. m. (ysbyrdawl) A spiritual state.
Ysbyrdolder, s. m. (ysbyrdawl) A spiritual state.
Ysbyrdoleddig, a. (ysbyrdawl) Spiritualised.
Ysbyrdoledd, s. m. (ysbyrdawl) Spirituality.
Ysbyrdoli, v. a. (ysbyrdawl) To render spiritual, to spiritualize.

Ysbyrdoliad, s. m. (ysbyrdawl) Spiritualisation.
Ysbyrdoliaeth, s. m. (ysbyrdawl) Inspiration, the working of the spirit.

Ysbyrdoliaethu, v. a. (ysbyrdoliaeth) To spiritualize, to render spiritual.

Ysbyrdolrwydd, s. m. (ysbyrdawl) A spiritual state.

Ysbyrdus, a. (ysbyrd) Spiritual, spiritual.

Ysbyrdusaw, v. a. (ysbyrdus) To render spiritual to become spiritual.

Ysbyrdusedd, s. m. (ysbyrdus) Spirituality.

Ysbur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bur) The pedestal or base of a pillar; a short post or supporter of a shelf, in ancient houses, projecting into the floor, in the form of a akreen, and used to put by such victuals as is in present consumption.

Ysbwrial, s. m. aggr. (bwrw) Refuse, unsweepings, rubbish.

Ysbwrialu, v. a. (ysbwrial) To make rubbish.

Ysbyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (oab) Hospitality.

Ysbydaeth, s. m. (ysbyd) The practice of receiving guests, hospitality.

Ysbydawl, a. (ysbyd) Relating to the receiving of guests.

Ysbydiad, s. m. (ysbyd) A receiving of guests.

Ysbydu, v. a. (ysbyd) To receive guests.

Ysbydwr, s. m.—pl. ysbydwyr (ysbyd—wr) The master of an hospital.

Ysbys, a. (bys) Noticeable; manifest, evident.

Ysbysawl, a. (ysbys) Tending to manifest.

Ysbysiad, s. m. (ysbys) A specifying.

Ysbysoli, v. a. (ysbysawl) To render manifest; to become special or particular.

Ysbysoliad, s. m. (ysbysawl) Specification.

Ysbysrwydd, s. m. (ysbys) A specification, notice, or information.

Ysbysu, v. a. (ysbys) To specify, to give notice.

Ysbyswr, s. m.—pl. ysbyswyr (ysbys—wr) A specifier, a declarer.

Ysbysydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysbys) A specifier.

Ysbyty, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysbyd—ty) A hospital.

Ysdawr, s. m. (dawr) That is of concern or an object of care or anxiety.

Ysdiif, s. m. (diff) That forms a spout or jet.

Ysdiifiad, s. m. (ysdiif) A spouting out.

Ysdiifiaw, v. a. (ysdiif) To spout or to jet out.

Ysdiifi, s. m. (ysdiif) That spouts or spirts.

Ysdiifiawg, a. (ysdiifi) Full of spouting or jetting.

s. f. The cuttle-fish.

Ysdill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dill) That folds or plies.

Ysdilliad, s. m. (ysdill) A making a plaiting.

Ysdilllaw, v. a. (ysdill) To form a fold or plait.

Ysdori, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysdawr) What is of concern or in mind; a matter of record.

Ysdoriad, s. m. (ysdori) A relating as history.

Ysdoriaw, v. a. (ysdori) To relate a story.

Ysdoriawl, a. (ysdori) Historical, historic.

Ysdragiad, s. m. (dragiad) A dragging about.

Ysdragiaw, v. a. (dragiaw) To mangle, to drag.

Ydwrddiad, s. m. (dwrddiad) A threatening.
Ydwrddiaw, v. a. (dwrddiaw) To threaten.
Ydwrddiwr, s. m.—pl. ydwrddiwr (dwrddiwr) A threatener.
Ydyferiad, s. m. (dyferiad) A distillation.
Ydyferion, s. pl. aggr. (dyferion) Distillations.
Ydyferu, s. a. (dyferu) To distil, to drop.
Ydyfuig, a. (dyfuig) Obstinate, stubborn.
Ydyfuigaw, v. a. (ydyfuig) To act stubbornly; to become obstinate or stubborn.
Ydyfuigrwydd, s. m. (ydyfuig) Stubbornness.
Ysedig, s. (ys) Corroded; consumed; oxidated.
Ysenyd, s. m. (enyd) A space of time, a while.

*Dyd strifed dros wledydd;
 Brithfyd er ymwyd sylb.*

A world of numerous changes over countries; a confused world for a good while hath been. *Lly. ab Ior. ab Ednyfed.*

Ysta, v. f.—pl. ysfeydd (ys—ma) A spot devoured or consumed; a feeding place; a sheep walk; an itching.

*Dwg yst, lle'r wyd, gwasfa,
 Dda nodiaw a dringaw drin.*

Bear an itching, where thou art, slender shank, white param-bulging and climbing of thorns. *T. Prye, i'r dryn.*

Ysfa, s. f.—pl. t. an (ys—man) A consuming place; a biting place; an itching. *Mae yn codi ysfa*, it causes an itching.

Ysg, s. m. (ys) A tendency to act, or move, or to separate.

Ysgadan, s. pl. aggr. (cad) Herrings; also called *penwig*, or empty heads.

Ysgadenyn, s. m. dim. (ysgadan) A herring.

Ysgaen, s. f.—pl. t. an (cseu) A sprinkle.

Ysgaeniad, s. m. (ysgaen) A sprinkling.

Ysgaennu, v. a. (ysgaen) To sprinkle, to spread.

Ysgafael, s. m.—pl. t. an (cafael) That is taken; capture, prey.

*Maerod gwyned, mawr ysgafael,
 Y rhag Ceur Lwydood, seus dug Moriall
 Fymthecant mayn a phen Gwtrial.*

Briskly posing for combat, a great booty, before the fortress of Grey-wood, has not Moriall taken it fifteen hundred kine, and the head of Gwtrial. *Morgan, m. Cynddylan.*

Ysgafellad, s. m. (ysgafael) A capturing.

Ysgafaelu, v. a. (ysgafael) To capture.

Ysgafaelus, a. (ysgafael) Predatory, rapacious.

Ysgafaeth, s. f.—pl. t. an (cfaeth) A booty, a board.

Ysgafaethawl, a. (ysgaeth) Rapacious.

Ysgafaethiad, s. m. (ysgafaeth) A making a booty; a hoarding.

Ysgafaethu, v. a. (ysgafaeth) To make a booty; to lap up a board.

Ysgafu, s. m. (cafn) A light heap or body; that is light or easy; a stack of corn. *Marw ysgafu*, a death-bed; a resignation to death, or a death-bed song.

Ysgafu, s. a. (cafn) Light, volatile; fickle.

Ysgafu y deuth, ysgafu yr aeth.

Lightly it came, lightly it went.

Gloerwch syddant y mint yna sathwath no'r haul, ac ysgafu-ach o funder syddant no mredwi.

The mint will be then seven times brighter than the sun, and lighter of motion than thought. *Rhincdarius.*

Ysgafuad, s. m. (ysgafuad) A lightening.

Ysgafuadawl, a. (ysgafuad) Tending to be light.

Ysgafuaidd, a. (ysgafu) To render light.

Ysgafuad, v. a. (ysgafu) To make light, to make easy; to become light.

Ysgafnder, s. m. (ysgafu) Lightness; levity.

Ysgafndra, s. m. (ysgafu) Lightness; levity.

Ysgafndrefn, a. (ysgafu—trefn) Of light order; lightly arrayed, lightly armed.

Ysgafnodd, s. m. (ysgafu) Lightness, levity.

Ysgafniad, s. m. (ysgafu) A making light.

Ysgafnleddf, a. (ysgafu—leddf) Softly yielding.

Ysgafurwydd, s. m. (ysgafu) Lightness, levity.

Ysgafnu, v. a. (ysgafu) To lighten, to make light; to make a light heap, to stack corn; to become light.

Ysgafell, s. f.—pl. t. an (cafell) A ledge, edge, rim, or brow. *Dynafte yn edrych dan ei ysgafell*, there he is looking slyly, or under his brow.

Ric s'm dplnt i ymhell bell y tu uchaf i'r castell, ac ar ysgafell o gwmwl gwyn gorphwysm.

He stretched me far and far above the castle, and on the edge of a white cloud we rested. *Ellis Wyn, B. Gwent.*

Ysgafellawg, a. (ysgafell) Having a ledge.

Ysgafelliad, s. m. (ysgafell) A ledging.

Ysgafellu, v. a. (ysgafell) To form a ledge.

Ysgal, s. m. (ysg) Froth, foam, or acum.

Ysgain, s. m. (cain) A sprinkle. *a. Sprinkling.*

s. a. To sprinkle, or to spread out.

Rhodddawg fwrhawg fwrch ysgal.

A red-stained knight with a spattering weed. *Cynddelw.*

Bradw ysgaf bryd ysgal wrth laf.

With a frail shield his front gleaming at the shout. *Cynddelw.*

*Yn rith cleddyf cior,
 Cled ysgal yn cer.*

In the semblance of a bright sword, spreading fame in conflict. *Cynddelw.*

Cad ysgal cad ddiysog.

Boasty scattering in battle unshaken. *Prydydd Dycheu.*

Ysgainc, s. f.—pl. ysgainciau (cainc) That branches or forms a branch.

Ysgaing, s. f. (cainc) That forms a branch. *Ysgaing o edaf*, a skain of thread.

Ysgais, s. m. (cainc) That is attempted or essayed.

Ysgall, s. pl. aggr. (call) The thistle. *Ysgall gwynion, ysgall mair, ysgall brithion*, milk thistle; *ysgall duon*, black thistle; *ysgall bendigaid* blessed thistle; *ysgall y penwr*, the teasel; *ysgall y blaidd, ysgall gwylltion*, spear thistle; *ysgall campen*, field eryngo; *ysgall y moch, llasith ysgall, llymeid/rydd*, sow-thistle; *ysgall y meirch, marchysgall*, endive.

A he ysgall ni fed weath.

Who soweth thistles will not reap wheat. *Adage.*

Ysgallaidd, a. (ysgall) Like a thistle.

Ysgallawg, a. (ysgall) Abounding with thistles; of the nature of thistle. *Llysiau ysgallawg*, acanacious plants.

Ysgallen, s. f. (ysgall) A thistle: *ysgallen ddu*, black chameleon thistle; *ysgallen ddraenwen*, common carline thistle; *ysgallen fogtynawg*, sea eryngo; *ysgallen fwyth*, melancholy thistle.

Ysgant, s. m. (cant) That forms a curve or whirl.

Ysgar, s. f.—pl. t. ion (car) A separate part, a part, portion; or share; a piece, or fragment; a separation, a divorce.

Ysgar, v. a. (car) To separate, to divide; to divorce; to cast off.

Ysgarant, s. m.—pl. ysgaraint (ysgar) One that is separated or parted; an adversary.

*Pia y bodd hwn! Bodd Brant
 Y rhag hwyys a hollant!
 Bodd gur gwss i ysgarant.*

Who owns this grave! The grave of Brant, between the horizon and a slight ravine; the grave of a man of the name. *R. Bodden Mithyr.*

Ysgardd, s. f. (ysgar) A spread, a dispersion.

Ysgarddawl, a. (ysgardd) Dispersing, scattering.

Ysgardde, s. m. (ysgardd) Separation, dispersion.

Ysgarddig, a. (ysgar) Separated, divided.

Ygaroddigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (ygarodig) Separation; a scattered state.
Ygarodd, s. m. (ygar) Separateness.
Ygarod, s. m.—pl. t. au (ygar) Separation.
Ygarineth, s. m. (ygar) A separation.
Ygarinw, s. a. (ygar) To separate, to part.
Ygarm, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (garm) An outcry.
Ygarmin, s. a. (ygarin) To keep up a continued outcry or shouting.
Ygarmanw, s. (ygarin) Shouting, screaming.
Ygarmer, s. f.—pl. t. au (ygarin) The being employed in an outcry or shout; the work of shouting; a skirmish.

Mass a new 'garmer a wren'.

A bottle and nine skirmishes they would go through.
L. G. Cuth.

Ygarriad, s. m. (ygarin) A shouting.
Ygaru, s. a. (ygarin) To set up a shout.
Ygarth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (carth) Offscouring.
Ygarthawg, s. (ygarth) Excrementitious.
Ygarthawl, s. (ygarth) Excremental, excretive.
Ygarthiad, s. m. (ygarth) Excretion; a scouring out, or purging.
Ygarthiyo, s. (ygarth) Tending to expel or to purge.
Ygartho, s. a. (ygarth) To purge out, to expel.
Ygaru, v. a. (ygar) To separate, to part.

Nid ygar newyn a diogt.

Hunger will not part from idleness.

Adage.

Ygatydd, s. m. (gad—bydd) Peradventure, perhaps.
Ygau, s. m. (can) That is hollow or scooped; a scoop. *a. Scooped.*
Ygaw, s. m. egr. (caw) Elder wood, elder.
Ygaw y ddaiar, cor-ygaw, ygaew Mair, gwawd y gwyr, dwarf-elder.

Tri pheth a gyawdd ar y gwir,
 Gwydd, ac ygaui, ac ygaew.

Three things increase in the rain, grass, and thistle, and elder.

Adage.

Ygawd, s. m. (cawd) That rises over, a shade.
 Gwawd rwyf yn hollt bell wneud,
 Gwawd ygaui ygaui a gwa ygaui.

Like the effect of the ear in the breeze in the liquor of Bell,
 like a light shade on the back of a shadow.

Taliesin.

Ygawen, s. f. (ygaw) An elder-tree. *Ygawen y gwr, or corawen, water-elder.*
Ygaw, a. (ysg) Abounding with activity. *Ygawd gwyth, wrath is active.*

Ygaui ddygwydd ddydd gwydd.

Formerly descended the tumult of the concubine.

Taliesin.

Gogwa—
 Py ygaui addaf
 Py ddyddiad nef;
 Py iu dorch hwyf
 O ddair hwyf awy.

I have to tell what was the crowing pathos when heaven was appeared; what was a mail clad from earth to sky.

Taliesin.

Ygawn, s. m. (cawn) A light body. *a. Light.*

Ygawn llyth a gied.

The light head will accumulate.

Adage.

Ygawn llyth ygaui llyth.

Light in entering, light in egress.

Adage.

Ygawndad, s. m. (ygawndau) Alleviation.
Ygawndawl, s. (ygawndau) Tending to lighten.
Ygawndu, s. a. (ygawndau) To lighten; to become light; to become volatile.
Ygocran, s. m. (ocran) A bickering, a brawling.
Ygocrain, s. a. (ocrain) To be bickering.

Ygocrawl, s. (ocrawl) Bickering, brawling.
Ygocriad, s. m. (ocriad) A bickering, a brawling.
Ygocra, s. a. (ocra) To bicker, to brawl.
Ygedd, s. m. (ys—cedd) The sea kale.
Ygegiad, s. m. (cegiad) A throttling; a shaking by laying hold of the throat.
Ygegiaw, v. a. (cegiaw) A shaking by laying hold of the throat; a shaking roughly.
Ygegiwr, s. m.—pl. ygegiwyr (ygegiaw—gwr) A throttler, one who shakes roughly.
Ygeinderf, s. f. (ygein—torf) A spreading heat.

Ygeinderf fawddd rif torodd surfad.

The spreading heat of the sun by legions sea covered.

L. F. Hall.

Ygeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ygein) A spreading out; a sprinkling; a squinting.
Ygeiniaw, v. a. (ygein) To spread abroad; to spirt, to slap; to sprinkle; to squint.

Yna y gwelid y tan llychwr yn ygeinwyr o'r arin.

Then was seen the gleaming fire sprinkling from the arin.

Ygeiniaw y waf

O do y waf.

They would spread out in a flame high from the road.

Taliesin.

Dyddon cywain
 O am dir hollwain;
 Eu cerdd a gwynhau,
 Eu gwawd a ygein.

Tribes would come from about the land of Rome; but not will harmonize, their praise will spread abroad.

Taliesin.

Ygeiniawl, s. (ygein) Sprinkling; squinting.
Ygeiniedig, s. (ygeiniad) Scattered; sprinkled.
Ygeiniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ygeiniad) A scatterer; a sprinkler; a squinter.
Ygeiniwr, s. m.—pl. ygeiniwyr (ygein—gwr) A scatterer; a sprinkler; a squinter.
Ygeintiad, s. m. (ygein) A whisking about.
Ygeintiaw, v. a. (ygein) To whisk about.
Ygeintiawl, s. (ygein) Whirling, whisking.
Ygeintiwr, s. m.—pl. ygeintiwyr (ygein—gwr) One who whisks about.

Ygeiniad, s. m. (ygein) An endeavouring.
Ygeiniaw, v. a. (ygein) To be endeavouring.
Ygeiniawl, s. (ygein) Endeavouring.
Ygeiniwr, s. m.—pl. ygeiniwyr (ygein—gwr) One who attempts or endeavours.
Ygeler, s. (cel) Atrocious, villainous, nefarious, detestable; obscene.

Ygelerdawd, s. m. (ygeler) Atrociousness.
Ygelerder, s. m. (ygeler) Atrociousness.
Ygelerdra, s. m. (ygeler) Flagitiousness.
Ygelereidd, s. m. (ygeler) Flagitiousness.
Ygeleriad, s. m. (ygeler) A rendering flagitious; a becoming scandalous.

Ygelera, v. a. (ygeler) To render flagitious; to become atrocious or flagitious.

Ygelynllys, s. m. (celyn—llys) The ribwort. It is also called *estyllenlys*.

Ygcllog, s. f. (ygall) Wild succory.
Ygemydd, s. m. (cam) A curve, the outside edge of any thing that curves.

Tri ygaui ceras Yna Prydau: Gwair aml Cwair.
 Morion all Ygaui, a Gwain Gwair.

The three hammers in of battle of the Isle of Britain: the son of Cadwyll, Morion son of Ygaui, and Gwain hammers.

Taliesin.

Ygemydd cloddydd cwydd a llyth.

A celebrated circle equally prosperous with llyth.

Madon of Gwyn.

Yn gwyn llyth, yn gwynhau,
 Yn llyth llyth llyth;
 Yn llyth llyth llyth;
 Yn llyth llyth llyth.

Bring much heat, like a sickle, burning like the rim of a wheel being bent on its curving edge, being bent to rest up to a rim.

Madon of Gwyn.

Ygen, s. m. (cen) Morpheus, or dandriff.
Ygenedi, s. f. (cenedl) A generation, a tribe.

*Eagor difreiddiad mudi nychdwyra
 Ygen ygenedi gychwedi gychwyr.*

The departure of the protection of the good manach will spread the quickly flying report of the family.
Bis. ab Gwalcham, i Llywelyn II.

Ygenedlawg, a. (ygenedi) Generating.
Ygenedliad, s. m. (ygenedi) A generating.
Ygenedlu, v. a. (ygenedi) To generate.
Ygeniad, s. m. (ygen) A generating of scales; a generating of dandriff.

Ygenllys, s. m. (ys-cân-llys) Hemispheric liver-green.

Ygentyn, s. m. dim. (yngant) A caperer; a buffoon.
Ygentynaid, a. (ygentyn) Buffoon-like.

Ygenn, v. a. (ygen) To generate scales; to generate scurf or dandriff.

Yger, s. f. -pl. ysgyr (cer) A kind of stone which breaks into bars.

Ygerbwd, s. m. (ysgar-pwd) A skeleton, a carcase; carrion.

Samson—a drowsy i eiddych ygerbwd y llaw.

Samson failed to examine the carcase of the lion.

Barnwyrr 14. a.

Ygeth, s. f. -pl. t. au (ceth) That pushes or repels; a spear.

*Hyder gymbell ar freithell fanwyd,
 Ni nodi nac ygeth nac ysgwyd.*

With a confident impulse towards the banner staff, thou wilt mark her spear not shaketh.
Aneurin.

Ygethiad, s. m. -pl. t. au (ygeth) Propulsion; repulsion.

Ygethin, a. (ygeth) Propulsive; repulsive.

Ygethr, s. f. -pl. t. au (cethr) That drives.

Ygethrwg, a. (ygethr) Iterating, driving.

Ygethrawl, a. (ygethr) Iterating, driving.

Ygethiad, s. m. (ygethr) An iterating.

Ygethrin, a. (ygethr) Iterative, impulsive.

*Yr oedd ddrwyddau mudi ygethrin yn rhwygaw y mwg ddodw
 oedd y sodd awfwrth yn ei ddrw.*

Three shafts of desperate lightning rended the thick black smoke, which the horrid gulf threw out.
Edo Wyn, B. Cwgr.

Ygethu, v. a. (ygethr) To iterate, to impel.

Ygethu, v. a. (ygeth) To push; to repulse.

Ygenad, s. m. (ysgau) A hollowing, a scooping.

Ygenaw, v. a. (ysgau) To hollow, to scoop.

Ygenawl, a. (ysgau) Hollowed, scooped.

Ygeneg, s. f. -pl. t. au (ysgau) A scoop.

Ygenegiad, s. m. (ysgeneg) A scooping.

Ygenegu, v. a. (ysgeneg) To scoop out, to hollow.

Ygewin, a. (ysgaw) Being of elder wood.

Ygewyll, s. pl. aggr. (ysgaw) Oziers; twigs.

Aderyn a'—

Esgyll blaen ysgewyll blwydd.

A bird with its wings the tops of yearling twigs.

H. ab D. ab Ien. ab Rhys.

Ysgewyll y ysgewydd

Ac yu y gwallth eglu gwydd.

Twigs form a leafy circle, and in the work the seed of woods.

D. ab Edmund, i Gas bedw.

Ysgewyllawg, a. (ysgewyll) Having twigs.

Ygi, s. m. -pl. t. od (ysg) Exertion; a clearance, a cutting off; a parer, a clearer; a bat, either for play or to beat clods; a paring knife; an instrument for cutting up mole hills, with handles like a plough, guided by one person and drawn by another. *Cenedl ygi, a tribe of depredation.*

*Llad yn cwyryu,
 Euryr, yn llaw,
 Llâw yn ygi,
 Ygi yn moodyddaf.*

Liquor in golden horns, golden horns in hand, hand in labour, labour in society.
Tallan.

Ygliad, s. m. (ygi) A clearing, a cutting off.

Ygliaw, v. a. (ygi) To cut away, to pare, to clear; to bat, to beat clods.

Ygliawl, a. (ygi) A paring, or a slicing.

Ygliell, s. f. (ygi) A scud of fine weather.

Yglien, s. f. dim. (ygi) A cutter, a parer, a chopper; a scymitar; a large knife; a grafting knife; a wooden knife for cutting of butter; a turner's spring or lath; a tall awkward woman.

Nis ladd cledd nac yglien.

Not sword nor scymitar will kill him.

D. Marner.

Ysgig, a. (cig) Carnivorous, flesh-eating.

Ysgil, s. m. -pl. t. iau (cil) The state of being behind, as on horse-back; a recess.

Ysgilbren, s. m. -pl. t. i (ysgil-pren) The stent in the traces of a horse.

Ysgiliad, s. m. (ysgil) A setting behind; a going or riding behind; a recession; a throwing behind.

Ysgillaw, v. a. (ysgil) To set behind; to lay or throw aside; to go behind; to ride behind on horseback.

Ysgiliwr, s. m. -pl. ysgiliwyr (ysgil-gwr) One who sets behind; one who takes behind on horseback.

Ysgin, s. f. -pl. t. au (cin) A robe made of skin with the fur on it, a pelisse.

Rhita Gwrr a wnaid lldo ysgin o farfan breninodd.

Rhita the Giant made for him a robe of the beard of kings.

Gr. ab Arthwr.

Ysginaw, v. a. (ysgin) To dress in a robe.

Ysginawg, a. (ysgin) Having a robe, gowned.

Ysginawr, s. m. -pl. ysginawrion (ysgin) A robe.

Ysginawr gwrth—
Ysginaw, llw ffeindid fflamir.

An immense robe of scarlet, the hue of the gleaming of flames.
L. F. Moch.

Ysginen, s. f. dim. (ysgin) A robe, a gown.

Ysginiad, s. m. (ysgin) A dressing in a robe.

Ysginydd, s. m. -pl. t. ion (ysgin) A robe-maker.

Ysginyddiaeth, s. m. (ysgin) The trade of a robe-maker, a pelisse-maker.

Ysgip, s. m. -pl. t. iau (cip) A quick snatch.

Ysgipiad, s. m. (ysgip) A snatching away.

Ysgipaw, v. a. (ysgip) To snatch away.

Ysgipial farf—
Ysgwydr hwyi beidr haul.

It would snatch off a beard of a wandering course like the sun beams.
R. Goch Brydd, i Gydell.

Ysgiplawg, a. (ysgip) Snatching, rapacious.

Ysgipiawl, a. (ysgip) Snatching, rapacious.

Ysgipiedig, a. (ysgiad) Being snatched.

Ysgipiolrwydd, s. m. (ysgipiawl) Rapaciousness.

Ysgiw, s. m. -pl. t. ion (ciw) A skreen or shelter; a cousin in the third degree.

Ysgiwad, s. m. (ysgiw) A screening, a sheltering.

Ysgiwaw, v. a. (ysgiw) To screen, to shelter.

Ysglawring, s. m. (clawr) Glue, cement.

Ysglawringaw, v. a. (ysglawring) To glue.

Ysglawringiad, s. m. (ysglawring) A gluing.

Ysglem, s. f. -pl. t. iau (clem) A slice, a alive.

Ysglem glew o'r crinprew crw.

A good slice of the brittle sharp ice.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ysglemiad, s. m. (ysglem) A slicing, a slicing.

Ysglemiaw, v. a. (ysglem) To slice, to slice.

Ysglemiawl, a. (ysglem) Slicing, or slicing.

Ysglemiwr, s. m. -pl. ysglemiwr (ysglem-gwr) One who slices.

Ysglomydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysglen) A slicer.

*Rhagyn o wr—
A pen ion fal ysglomydd.*

*A skeleton of a man, with a sharp chin like a slice.
Grove's William.*

Ysglen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ysg—llen) A sex.

Ysglenawg, a. (ysglen) Having a sex.

Ysglenawl, a. (ysglen) Sexual, belonging to sex.

Ysgleniad, s. m. (ysglen) A forming a sex.

Ysglent, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ysg—llent) A slide, a slippery drift, as of ice.

Ysglentiad, s. m. (ysglent) A making a slide.

Ysglentiaw, v. a. (ysglent) To form a slide, to slide as upon the ice.

Ysglentiawl, a. (ysglent) Sliding, like a slide.

Ysglentiwr, s. m.—pl. ysglentiwyr (ysglent—gwr) A slider on the ice.

Ysglin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (glin) A knob, a knot.

Ysglinaw, v. a. (ysglin) To form a knob.

Ysglinen, s. f. dim. (ysglin) A knot in a tree.

Ogli iawnwedd heb ysglinen.

A branch, of tree blood, without a knot.

S. Tudyr.

Ysgliniad, s. m. (ysglin) A forming a knob.

Ysgloen, s. f. dim. (cloen) A maiden, a damsel.

Ysglofen, s. m. dim. (clofen) A slip, a spray.

Ysglofeniad, s. m. (ysglofen) A branching.

Ysglofennu, v. a. (ysglofen) To cut a slip.

Ysglyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (glyf) That seeks prey.

*Yn aberfyg yn aberfyg Saeson,
Yn aberfoed cyhoedd cyngreinion,
Yn aberf cewerys gwyr gwros,
Yn aberf lla, a lla ysglyfion,
Cyrru cwynt, cerddys cara wellwion ar dir,
Ar derfyn Caer Lleon.*

In a tumult on the Saxons, boundary, in the conspicuous hosts of mutual struggles, in the violent pursuit by an ardent hero, in the turmoil of a host and scream of birds of prey, horns resounded, the pale-footed steeds scudded over the land, on the limit of Caer Lleon.

Cyndelet, m. O Gwynedd.

Ysglyfaeth, s. f.—pl. t. an (yglyf) Depredation.

Ysglyfaethawl, a. (yglyfaeth) Depredating.

Ysglyfaethiad, s. m. (yglyfaeth) A depredating.

Ysglyfaethu, v. a. (yglyfaeth) To depredate.

Ysglyfaethus, a. (yglyfaeth) Predatory.

Môr yglyfaethus a bardud.

As rapacious as a kite.

Adage.

Ysglyfiad, s. m.—pl. ysglyfiad (yglyf) A depredator, a ravager.

Ysglyfiad lla gwlodirad.

Let the depredator be craftily bold.

Adage.

Ysglyfiannawl, a. (yglyfiant) Depredating.

Ysglyfiannu, v. a. (yglyfiant) To depredate.

Ysglyfiant, s. m. (yglyf) Depredation.

Ysglyfiaw, v. a. (yglyf) To depredate.

Ysglyfied, v. a. (yglyf) To depredate, to spoil.

Ysglyfiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yglyfiad) A ravager, a depredator.

Ysglyfiwr, s. m.—pl. ysglyfiwyr (yglyf—gwr) A rapacious one; a snatcher.

Ysglyfu, v. a. (yglyf) To take forcibly, to snatch, to depredate.

*Cyridwen yn dawed i mewn ac yn gwelod ei llafer yn golledig,
yglyfu rhodri a tharaw y dall Mordaf ar ei ben a wael.*

Cyridwen coming in and seeing her labour lost, what she did was to snatch up a staff and strike the blind Mordaf on his head.

Henes Talierin.

Ysglymawl, a. (clymawl) Tending to knit.

Ysglymiad, s. m. (clymiad) A forming a knot.

Ysglymu, v. a. (clymu) To form into a knot.

Ysgnawd, a. (ys—cnawd) Being habitual.

Ysgnodawg, a. (ysgnawd) Having a habit.

Ysgnodawl, a. (ysgnawd) Tending to habituate.

Ysgo, s. m. (ysg) A going or starting aside; a winter habitation, or the *hændref*.

Ysgoad, s. m. (ysgo) A going or starting aside.

Ysgodawl, a. (ysgo) Tending to start aside.

Ysgob, s. m. (cob) That bears sway.

Hændref methiant ddaw i d.

*A hysg'n ddigynwedd;
Hwaw arad i'n a ysgob
I'f drol o bob dderod.*

Old age of decrepitude will come to thee, and that without remedy; that will on thee bear a sway to turn thee from every vain pursuit.

Sam. & Rhod.

Ysgobell, s. f.—pl. t. i (ysgob) A saddle.

Ysgodawg, a. (ysgawd) Sheltered, shaded, frequenting shades. *s. m.—pl. ysgodogion;* One of the shades, one of the woods; a person in disguise; a hobgoblin; a Scot; otherwise called *Gwyddel, Celt, and Celtiad.*

Gwyddyl, ddyf ddeu;

Ysgodogion, dynion haddfwr.

The Gwyddelians, black devils; Scots, men void of wye.

Idge.

Ysgodawl, a. (ysgawd) Sheltering, shading.

Ysgodi, v. a. (ysgawd) To shelter, to shade.

Ysgodig, a. (ysgawd) Sheltered, shaded.

Ysgodigaw, v. a. (ysgodig) To frighten by disguise; to be frightened.

Ysgoeg, a. (coeg) Empty, vain, frivolous.

Ysgoegi, v. a. (ysgoeg) To make empty; to become empty or frivolous.

Ysgoegiad, s. m. (ysgoeg) A rendering empty; becoming empty or frivolous.

Ysgoegyn, s. m. dim. (ysgoeg) A coxcomb, a top.

Ysgoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (coel) That is to be credited, or relied upon.

Ysgoeliad, s. m. (ysgoel) An inducing a belief.

Ysgoeliaw, v. a. (ysgoel) To induce a belief.

Ysgoew, a. (ysgo) Apt to fly backwards and forwards; full of motion; wavering.

Ysgoewain, a. (ysgoew) Full of fickleness.

Ysgoewan, s. f. (ysgoew) A fickle or wavering one.

Ysgoewi, v. a. (ysgoew) To waver; to fly backwards and forwards.

Ysgog, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cog) A sudden motion, a stir. *v. a. To stir, to start.*

Mae gallu yn yr ewyllys i ysgog; ond nid oes mor ewyllys yn gallu i ddechrelyd.

There is power in the will for stirring; but there is not in will with the power to return.

Myrion Llwyd.

Marw yw—

Nid ysgog o meddylg mwy.

He is dead; he will stir no more for all the danger he.

Dr. & Cat.

Ysgogawl, a. (ysgog) Tending to stir, starting.

Ysgogedig, a. (ysgog) Being stirred; started.

Ysgogi, v. a. (ysgog) To wag, to stir, to move.

Ysgogiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ysgog) A stirring.

Mae rhai wedi ymgorio orion yn y cartid, ddyf i'w cwylyte, yr hwn sydd yn eu gwngwara fel gwyddolion o'n o'n ei ben.

There are some who have over borne themselves in the way through the working of the will, which scattereth them like seeds out of itself.

Myrion Llwyd.

Ysgogydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgog) A stirrer.

Ysgogyn, s. m. dim. (ysgog) A sickle one.

Gwelwne lawer ysgogyn rhyngynawg, a sbect clythre a wne wylt ei gwyddon.

I could see many strutting fop, who might whinge here to the wind of his train.

Edm. Wyn, & Cwy.

Ysgol, v. a. (ysgo) To turn or start aside; to shun; to go aloof; to avoid; to escape.

Ysgol, s. f.—pl. t. ion (col) That matures; a school.

Tri harddwch gwlad: ysgolwyr, olli, ac ysgol.

The three ornaments of a country: a herd, a mother, and a school.

Idge.

Ysgôl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (còl) That rises up in a point; a peak, a pointed rock; a ladder. It is the same with *ceol* and *colfa*; and it forms the names of some precipices, as *Ysgolion Duon*, in Caermarthenshire; and *Nant yr Ysgolion*, in Montgomeryshire.

Trefnais wera uffern—
Trefnais i bryfed, lle yd ymbrofaſ;
Troch heol ysgol esgar boethfaſ.

Thou didst prepare the slough of hell, a habitation for worms, where they straggle together; a broken path of the precipice of the fiery place of separation.

Ysgolaidd, a. (ysgol) Appertaining to a school.
Ysgolaig, s. m.—pl. ysgolaigion (ysgol—aig) A scholar; a clerk, a clergyman; a parish clerk.
Ysgolaig y ddinas, the town clerk.

Ysgolawr, s. m.—pl. ysgolorion (ysgol) A scholar.
Ysgoldy, s. m. (ysgol—ty) A school-house.

Ysgoleigdawd, s. m. (ysgolaig) Scholarship.

Ysgoleigdra, s. m. (ysgolaig) Scholarship.

Ysgoleiges, s. f. (ysgolaig) A female scholar.

Ysgoleigiad, s. m. (ysgolaig) A schooling.

Ysgoleigiaeth, s. m. (ysgolaig) A schooling.

Ysgoleigiaw, v. a. (ysgolaig) To school.

Ysgoleigiawi, a. (ysgolaig) Scholastical.

Ysgoleigiwr, s. m.—pl. ysgoleigiwyr (ysgolaig—gwr) A schoolman.

Ysgoli, v. a. (ysgol) To school, to give schooling.

Ysgoliad, s. m. (ysgol) A giving a schooling.

Ysgolp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (colp) A sharp pointed spar or wagget, a wooden pin. It is also called *colp*, and *aseth*.

Ysgolpen, s. f. dim. (ysgolp) A sharp spar.

Ysgolpiad, s. m. (ysgolp) A fastening with a wooden pin or wagget.

Ysgolpiaw, v. a. (ysgolp) To pin, or to wagget.

Ysgolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgol) A schoolmaster.

Ysgor, s. f.—pl. t. an (còr) That encircles; a circular entrenchment; a fortification; rampart, or bulwark.

Ysgor ymddiffyn pan ymddiffyr gwlad.

A bulwark of defence when he guards a country. *Cynyddw.*

Traſs ar ysgwyd rhag ysgor Dintleir.

The shield was borne down before the camp of Dintleir. *Cynyddw.*

Ysgor gadw ni gadwis llyfrder.

A protecting bulwark that protected not cowardice. *Cynyddw.*

Blaidd esgar ysgor yd ddiſſuth;

Baich cryr baran Llyr Lledlath.

He will blast the rampart of the foe to ruins; a towering eagle with the front of Llyr Lledlath. *Cynyddw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Ni lleſale neb traſs tros ei ysgor;

Ni chymhwyl neb twyl tyllie ei ddor.

No body dares any trespass over his wall; no body will devise a fraud to break through his door. *Llywelyn Pardd.*

Ysgorawg, a. (ysgor) Having a surrounding fence or rampart, an epithet for a ship.

Ysgorawi, a. (ysgor) Relating to fortification.

Ysgordd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cordd) That encircles as a retinue.

Ysgorfa, s. f.—pl. ysgorſeydd (ysgor) A place of defence; protection, defence.

Gwyr a seith Galttraeth gan wawr,

Wy neb llydyn' ysgorfa ysgwydau;

Crau cyrchynt cyn hynſ treſawr;

Yn gyſfca iai taras twrſ seſawr.

Heroes went to Galttraeth with the dawn, to whom there was no protection from shields; blood they would seek before the course of the ebbing tide, loud in the front like thunder the din of shields. *Ancwrt.*

Awen pan ddeffrau

Am ddeudwydd ddiau

A'm bucheidd ara'

A'm oſwan ygorfa.

The muse when it flows, in happy days and in my tranquil life it shall be the protection of ages. *Taliesin.*

Ysgori, v. a. (ysgor) To form a circular camp.

Ysgoriad, s. m. (ysgor) An encompassing with a

VOL. II.

rampart; an entrenching or forming a circular camp.

Ysgorn, s. m. (ysg—orn) Scorn, contumely.

Al byddar' wyl, fy nghariad,
Al ysgorn heb gelaſaw gwad!

Art thou deaf, my love, or is it scorn, without seeking a denial. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ysgorniad, s. m. (ysgorn) A scorning, a slighting.

Ysgorniaſ, v. a. (ysgorn) To scorn, to slight.

Ysgornllyd, a. (ysgorn) Scornful, slighting.

Ysgort, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ysg—or) A harsh noise; a report; a jar; a twang; a rap.

Ag ysgort megys y gwn.

With a report as of the gun.

D. Nanmor.

Dwy Went a giſw hyd awyr

Ysgort gwn yn mysg tŵart gwyr.

The two Gwents will hear through the air a report of a gun among a guard of men. *Rhys Brydydd.*

Ysgortiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgort) A making a report, an explosion; a jarring.

Ysgortiaſ, v. a. (ysgort) To make a report.

Ysgortiaſi, a. (ysgort) Apt to make a report.

Ysgorwg, s. m. (ysgor) That forms a screen round.

Ysgorydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgor) One who forms a rampart or camp.

Ysgotiad, s. m.—pl. ysgotiaid (ysgawd) One of the shades, or of the woods; a Scot.

Ysgotiaith, s. f. (ysgawd—iaith) The Scottish or Gwyddelian tongue.

Ysgoth, s. m. (coth) A purge, or a voidance.

Ysgothaw, a. (ysgoth) Purging, or voiding.

Ysgothfa, s. f.—pl. ysgothſeydd (ysgoth) A privy.

Ysgothi, v. a. (ysgoth) To void by a purge, to scour.

Ysgothiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgoth) A purging.

Ysgra, s. m. (cra) That is harsh or dry.

Ysgrab, s. f.—pl. ysgrabau (crab) What is drawn up or puckered; a scrip.

Ysgrabin, a. (ysgrab) Tending to pucker.

Ysgrabiniaid, s. m. (ysgrabin) A puckering.

Ysgrabiniaſ, v. a. (ysgrabin) To pucker.

Ysgrabiniaſi, a. (ysgrabin) Puckering.

Ysgrabiniaſiwr, s. m.—pl. ysgrabiniaſiwr (ysgrabin—gwr) A puckerer.

Ysgrabwth, s. m. (ysgrab) That is in a heap.

Ysgrad, s. m. (crad) That is rigid or stiff.

Ysgraell, s. f. (ysgra) The sea-swallow.

Ysgraen, s. f. dim. (ysgra) A sea-swallow; also called *morwennol*. *Ysgraen ddu*, the black tern.

Ysgraf, s. m. (craff) That scrapes or scratches.

Ysgrafell, s. f.—pl. t. i (ysgraf) A currycomb; a grater; a rasp.

Ysgrafelliad, s. m. (ysgrafell) A currying.

Ysgrafella, v. a. (ysgrafell) To curry, to scrape.

Ysgrafellwr, s. m.—pl. ysgrafellwyr (ysgrafell—gwr) A currier; a scraper.

Ysgrafellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgrafell) A currier, or a scraper.

Ysgrafen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysgraf) A scraper.

Ysgrafena, v. a. (ysgrafen) To go a begging.

Ysgrafiad, s. m. (ysgraf) A scraping.

Ysgrafu, v. a. (ysgraf) To scrape; to grate.

Ysgraff, s. f.—pl. t. au (craff) That is sharp; that makes an impression; also a ferry.

Ysgraffin, a. (ysgraff) Apt to scratch or graze.

Ysgraffiniad, s. m. (ysgraffin) A scarification.

Ysgraffiniaw, v. a. (ysgraffin) To scarify.

Ysgraffiniaw, a. (ysgraffin) Scarifying.

Ysgraffiniwr, s. m.—pl. ysgraffiniwyr (ysgraffin—gwr) A scarifier.

Ysgrain, s. m. (crain) That is crawling.

Ysgraw, s. f. (craw) That forms a crust.

4 Q

Ysgrawen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (ysgraw) A crust.
Ysgrawenlad, *s. m.* (ysgrawen) An incrustation.
Ysgrawenn, *v. n.* (ysgrawen) To incrustate.
Ysgrawiad, *s. m.* (ysgraw) An incrustation.
Ysgrawiaw, *v. a.* (ysgraw) To incrustate.
Ysgrawling, *s. m.* (ysgraw) Cement, glue.

Y rhesu—

Iis greulawn, fai ysgrawling.

The ice of cruel touch, like glue.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ysgrawlingaw, *v. a.* (ysgrawling) To glue.
Ysgrawlingiad, *s. m.* (ysgrawling) A gluing.
Ysgre, *s. f.* (cre) That makes a crying.
Ysgread, *s. m.* (ysgre) A making a crying.
Ysgreaw, *v. a.* (ysgre) To make a crying noise.
Ysgreawl, *a.* (ysgre) Crying, or craving.
Ysgrech, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (crech) A scream, a shriek. *Ysgrech y coed*; a jay; also called *ysgrechog*.

Ysgrechawg, *a.* (ysgrech) Full of screaming.
Ysgrechlad, *s. m.* (ysgrech) A screaming.
Ysgrechian, *v. a.* (ysgrech) To scream, to shriek; to chatter as a jay.
Ysgrechiaiw, *v. a.* (ysgrech) To scream, to shriek.
Ysgrechiawl, *a.* (ysgrech) Screaming, shrieking.
Ysgrechiwyr, *s. m.* (ysgrech—gwr) A screamer.
Ysgrechlais, *s. m.* (ysgrech—llais) A screaming voice.

Ysgrechlef, *s. m.* (ysgrech—llef) A screaming voice.
Ysgrechlefaen, *v. a.* (ysgrechlef) To utter a screaming noise or chattering.
Ysgrechleisiad, *s. m.* (ysgrechlais) A making a screaming noise.
Ysgrechleisiaw, *v. a.* (ysgrechlais) To make a screaming noise.
Ysgrechleisiawl, *a.* (ysgrechlais) Of a screaming or shrieking voice.

Ysgrechleisiwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrechleisiwyr* (ysgrechlais—gwr) One who screams.
Ysgrechog, *s. f.* (ysgrech) A jay or culist.
Ysgrepan, *s. f. dim.* (ysgrepan) A wallet, a scrip.
Ysgrepana, *v. a.* (ysgrepan) To collect into a bag; to go a begging; also called *cardota*, *hel bywyd*, and *cerdded tai*.

Ysgrepaniad, *s. m.* (ysgrepan) A scripping.
Ysgrepanu, *v. a.* (ysgrepan) To put in a bag.
Ysgretan, *s. c. dim.* (ysgrad) Any lean or lank looking animal; the sea-swallow; also called *gwrachen*, and *ysgraen*.

Ysgrew, *s. f.* (ysgre) That is full of loquacity.
Ysgri, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cri) A shriek, or scream.

Diarheb llydnt dori
Dy cawr wen wedi ysgri.It is a proverb that they broke thy white shank after the shriek.
L. G. Cothi.

Ysgriad, *s. m.* (ysgri) A shrieking, a screaming.
Ysgriaw, *v. a.* (ysgri) To make a screaming.
Ysgriawl, *a.* (ysgri) Screaming or shrieking.
Ysgribiniad, *s. m.* (cribiniad) A raking together.
Ysgribiniaw, *v. a.* (cribiniaw) To rake together.
Ysgrif, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (crif) A writing.
Ysgrifaw, *v. a.* (ysgrif) To notch; to write.
Ysgrifawl, *a.* (ysgrif) Relating to writing.
Ysgrifed, *s. f.* (ysgrif) A writing; a manuscript.
Ysgrifen, *s. f. dim.* (ysgrif) A piece of writing.
Ysgrifenawl, *a.* (ysgrifen) Relating to writing.
Ysgrifenedig, *a.* (ysgrifen) Being written.
Ysgrifeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ysgrifen) A writing.
Ysgrifenu, *v. a.* (ysgrifen) To write, to pen.

P'el ysgrifennau Daw wir enw pob dyn ar ei dalcen, pa leu
cawld defnydd mygwad i bawb a'i ceisla!If God had written the true name of every man on his forehead, where could there have been found stuff for a mask for every one who should seek for it!
Adwgc.

Ysgrifenuwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrifenuwr* (ysgrif—gwr) A writer.

Ysgrifenydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ysgrifen) A scribe, a writer, a secretary.

Ysgrifenyddiaeth, *s. m.* (ysgrifenydd) The trade or profession of a writer.

Ysgrifiad, *s. m.* (ysgrif) A writing, a scribbling.
Ysgrifiyfr, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrififyfran* (ysgrif—lyfr) A manuscript.

Ysgrifwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrifwyr* (ysgrif—gwr) A writer.

Ysgrog, *s. m.* (crog) That is hung or swung.
Ysgrogell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (ysgrog) A drawbridge.
Ysgrogi, *v. a.* (ysgrog) To suspend, to impend.
Ysgrogiad, *s. m.* (ysgrog) A suspending.
Ysgrubl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (crubl) A beast.

Ysgrubl diried yn eiddad.

A mischievous beast on the outside.

Alep

Ysgrublaidd, *a.* (ysgrubl) Being beast-like.
Ysgrublawg, *a.* (ysgrubl) Abounding with beams.
Ysgrubliad, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrubliad* (ysgrubl) A beast, a brute creature.

Ysgrud, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (crud) A frame; a skeleton; a carcass.

Ysgrud fad draig Seisig Ser.

A silent corpse is the potent leading child.

Alep

Ysgrudiad, *s. m.* (ysgrud) A making a frame; making a skeleton.

Ysgrudiaw, *v. a.* (ysgrud) To make a frame; to form a skeleton; to make a carcass.

Ysgrud glud glewyd fyd faldod;
Ysgrud gryd greiddawl hawl hydymet.

The chief will make a skeleton of the heroism of the owl's glory; he will about a about of the robustness claim of the heroism.

Alep

Ysgrudiawl, *a.* (ysgrud) Belonging to a frame, belonging to a skeleton.

Ysgruth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (ysg—ruth) A full speed. *Mae ef yn myned ar ei ysgruth*, he is going on his full pace.

Ysgrwd, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrydion* (crwd) A carcass. *Hen ysgrwd*, an old wretch.

Pa ddall enaid—

Ysgrwd wag is y fagwyr,
Oo gwrth, mayn fy ngwrd, a'u gwr.What the condition of the soul, whether happy, be not—
coar beneath the wall knows not, upon my faith.

Alep

Ni roir pen un o'r cein

Er ei ysgrawd.—

Not the head of one of the leeks would he give for his own.

Alep

Ysgrwdiad, *s. m.* (ysgrwd) A carcassing.
Ysgrwdiaw, *v. a.* (ysgrwd) To make a carcass.
Ysgrwth, *s. m.* (crwth) A heap or bulk; a pile.
Ysgrwydr, *s. m.* (crwydr) A straying course.
Ysgrwydraw, *v. a.* (ysgrwydr) To make a wandering journey.

Ysgrwydrawl, *a.* (ysgrwydr) Of a wandering tendency.

Ysgrwydriad, *s. m.* (ysgrwydr) A making a wandering journey.

Ysgryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cryd) A shiver, a quiver.
Ysgrydiad, *s. m.* (ysgryd) A shivering.

Ysgrydian, *v. a.* (ysgryd) To keep shivering.
Ysgrydiannawl, *a.* (ysgrydiant) Shivering.

Ysgrydiannu, *v. a.* (ysgrydiant) To be in constant shivering or shuddering.

Ysgrydiant, *s. m.* (ysgryd) A shivering.

Maeit fydd yn ngwagwyr yr ysgrydiant.

So great in the dispersion will be the dispersion.

Alep

Ysgrydiaw, v. a. (ysgryd) To shiver, to quake.

*Ysgryd gryd rhag graid eborrhau
Ysgred wlydd ar wlydd y mertholau.*

*The shout will re-echo before the vehement purveyor of the
pampered carcass over the carrion feast.
Cynddelw, i O. Cyfrillawg.*

ysgrydlaw, a. (ysgryd) Shivering, quaking.

sgrydu, v. a. (ysgryd) To shiver, to quake.

sgrydwr, s. m.—pl. ysgrydwyr (ysgryd—gwr)
A trembler.

sgryn, s. m. (cryn) A trembling, a shiver.

sgrynaw, a. (ysgryn) Tremulous, quaking.

sgrynedig, a. (ysgryn) Trembling, quaking.

sgryniad, s. m. (ysgryn) A tremulation.

sgrynu, v. a. (ysgryn) To cause a trembling.

sgrytiad, v. a. (ysgrwd) To keep wriggling, to
writhe the body, as to allay an itching.

sgrythiad, s. m. (ysgrwth) A going all of a heap;
a tumbling about on the ground as animals do.

sgrythu, v. a. (ysgrwth) To tumble in a heap,
to tumble about as horses and other animals do.

SGRYTHYR, s. f.—pl. t. au. The Scripture.

grythrawl, a. (ysgrythyr) Scriptural.

grythyriad, s. m. (ysgrythyr) A making use of
the Scripture, a quoting Scripture.

grythyra, v. a. (ysgrythyr) To make use of the
Scripture, to quote Scripture.

grythrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgrythyr) A
scripturist.

gual, a. (cual) Of a furious or fierce nature.

*Ar arechwydd ethyw gwall
O frau marchwag ygwail:
A fydd wrth Urian strall?*

*Upon the intention there came a disappointment from the dread
of a terrific knight: Will there be another compared with Urian?
Llywarch Hen.*

gub, s. f.—pl. t. au (cub) A sheaf; a besom.

Hawdd rhifaw yr ygabau ar faes gwr diawg.

*It is easy to reckon the sheaves on the field of an idle man.
Adage.*

rubaid, a. (ysgub) Bundle-wise; like a whip;
like a sheaf; like a broom.

rubaw, v. a. (ysgub) To whiak, to whip; to
weep.

rubawl, a. (ysgub) Sweeping, brushing.

rubawr, s. f.—pl. ysguboriau (ysgub) A place
or corn in the sheaf, a cornyard; a barn.

Cyrt y llysg yr odyr no'r ysgubawr.

*Sooner will the kiln be burnt than the barn.
Adage.*

ubedig, a. (ysgub) Being swept with a broom.

ubell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (ysgub) A whip, a
small bundle; a besom; a brush. *Ysgubell o
siau per*, a bunch of aromatic herbs.

ubellaidd, a. (ysgubell) Like a whip;

ubellan, s. f. dim. (ysgubell) A small whisk.

ubellig, s. f. dim. (ysgubell) A small besom.

ubiad, s. m. (ysgub) A sweeping.

ubion, s. pl. aggr. (ysgub) Sweepings.

abolan, s. pl. aggr. (ysgubawl) Sweepings.

uboran, s. f. dim. (ysgubawr) A small barn.

uboriad, s. m. (ysgubawr) A putting in a barn.

uboriaw, v. a. (ysgubawr) To put in a barn.

iborig, s. f. dim. (ysgubawr) A small barn.

**uborwr, s. m.—pl. ysguborwyr (ysgubawr—
wr)** A barn-keeper.

abwr, s. m.—pl. ysgubwyr (ysgub—gwr) A
reaper with a besom.

**abwraig, s. f.—pl. ysgubwreigedd (ysgub—
wraig)** A female sweeper.

ibydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgub) A sweeper.

ibyddes, s. f. (ysgubydd) A female aweeper.

Ysgud, s. m. (cud) That rounds or whirls.

Ysgudaw, v. a. (ysgud) To scud about; to whisk.

Ysgudawl, a. (ysgud) Scudding, whisking.

Ysgudell, s. f.—pl. t. i (ysgud) A dish, a platter.

Ysgudellaid, s. f.—pl. ysgudelleidiau (ysgudell)
A dishful.

Ysgudelliad, s. m. (ysgudell) A dishing.

Ysgudella, v. a. (ysgudell) To put in a dish.

Ysgur, s. m. (cwr) That is impulsive.

Ysguraw, v. a. (ysgur) To make an impulse.

*Ys egsuraw hawl hawdd adnaws,
Ys egsur i hawl am boues.*

*In impelling a claim easily he gave a pledge, being a foe to
every body for a country.
Li. P. Moch, i Roderi.*

Ysgurawl, a. (ysgur) Impulsive, repulsive.

Ysguriad, s. m. (ysgur) An impulsion.

Ysgutyll, s. m. dim. (ysgud) A scudder.

Ysgutyll yn cynnuli cad.

A scudder gathering the battle together.

D. ab Gwilym, i gellhawg du.

Ysguth, s. m. (cuth) A scud, a sudden whisk.

Ysguthan, s. f.—pl. t. od (ysguth) A woodpigeon.

North ysguthan yn ei hadanedd.

The strength of a wood-pigeon in her wings.

Adage.

Ysguthaw, v. a. (ysguth) To scud, to whisk.

Ysguthell, s. f.—pl. t. od (ysguth) A scudder.

Doal ysguthell o ddolwyn caruam i mewn, tan ddyhead a chrynu.

*There came in a scudder of a wry-footed imp with panting and
trembling.
Ellis Wyn, B. Cwg.*

Ysguthiad, s. m. (ysguth) A scudding.

Ysgw, s. m. (cw) Guard, care, or safeguard; re-
fuge. *v. imper.* Regard, take care.

Ysgwad, s. m. (ysgw) A guarding, a taking care.

Ysgwaeth, s. m. (ysgw) Guardianship; refuge.

Ysgwaetheroedd, adv. (gwaeth—er—oedd) The
more the pity.

Ysgwaw, v. a. (ysgw) To guard, to take care.

Ysgwawl, a. (ysgw) Guarding, care-taking.

Ysgwd, s. m. (ysg) A thrust, a push, a jet, a drive,
an impulsion; a step, a stile. *Ysgwd metlin*, a
mill jet.

Ysgwdawl, a. (ysgwd) Pushing, impulsive.

Ysgwdlad, s. m. (ysgwd) A pushing away.

Ysgwdn, v. a. (ysgwd) To make a push, to thrust.

Ysgwdwl, s. m. (ysgwd) That pokes or pushes.

Ysgwer, s. f. (ysgw) A kind of musical composi-
tion, so called.

*Per, per ysgwer, oes calne mawr folaant
Mor felys gŵl teulinc?*

*Melodious, melodious the ysgwer, is there a tune greatly famed
so sweet to youths?
L. G. Culi, i Ysgwr-fach.*

Ysgwf, s. m. (cwf) That closes upon or holds.

Ysgwfi, s. m.—pl. ysgyfion (ysgwfi) A grapple, a
snatch; a scuffle.

Ysgwl, s. m.—pl. ysgyllon (cwl) An excrescence;
a knob, or knur; a scab.

Ysgwl du yn misen oagi dar.

A black excrescence on the top of an oak branch.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ysgwn, s. m. (cwn) That rises or soars.

*Nie crown cod agad rhag ysgwn;
Na thalawg mysgwn, na mysgwn.*

*Treasure will not be accumulated by the baaty before the adelted
one: nor by the boor with long hair, nor that is cropt.
Cynddelw, i O. Cyfrillawg.*

Cyfarfa ysgwn ag egsurant ar.

*The exalted one met with the dispersed ones of slaughter.
O. Cyfrillawg.*

Ysgwn, a. (cwn) Rising, uplifting, raising.

Gair teulu yn ysgwn.

The word of a family uplifting.

Adage.

Gwaeu ysgwn agad yn mhlynnwyd.

*The uplifted spear flinging in the livid slaughter.
Cynddelw.*

Ysgwn *ſheiniad yn ngadian.*
 The towering confagurator in the battle field. *Cynddelw.*
Cad nagen ysgwn ysgwyd Bell.
 The ruin of battle with the uplifted shield of Bell. *Cynddelw.*
Gal ysgwn ysgwyd anghylan,
Garw eagar yn ygor Gadfan.
 A foe with uplifted shield unentire, furiously he scatters in the field of Cadfan. *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*
Oedd ysgwn, oedd twn talaeth ei darian.
 It was uplifted, it was broken, the border of his shield. *D. Llosgwrn Mew.*
Deuran-waew terwyn ei tores bar dygrwn,
Pao ysgwn eagores.
 Two hundred ardent spears the accumulating wrath did break, when eminently he escaped. *Ll. P. Moch.*
Ys gwyr hi hydr ein gormail,
Ysgwn daith dan ysgin dail.
 She knows the drift of our vexation, on her flying journey under a covert of leaves. *D. ab Gurlym, i'r new.*
Ysgwr, s. m.—pl. ysgr (cwr) A spike, a splinter; a bough or a branch; also violence.
Hael heddodd liseddau llech ar ysgr.
 The caam of the wolf the screaming slaughtering on the pikes. *U. Cyfiliung.*
Neuon gwaet ysgwr o gwr dy god?
 Am I not wounded by a spike from the corner of thy bag? *Llywarch Hen.*
Ar ysgwr o'r afallen oedd oedd corn canu mawr.
 On a branch of the apple-tree there was a large blowing horn. *H. Girasid—Mabingion.*
Nac egnid fawdr, nac ysgwr,
Nac ysgwyd o'w wiced, na gwr—
 Nor the strong battle, nor spike, nor the shoulder of a steed, nor man, nor obstruct thee. *D. ab Gurlym.*
Ysgwrlwg, s. m. (ysgrw—llwg) A rustle, crackle
Ysgwrlwgach, r. a. (ysgrwllwg) To rustle; to crackle; to rattle, to clatter, to clash.
Ysgwrn, s. m. (cwrn) That juts or runs out.
Ysgwt, s. m. (cwt) A scud, a tail, a bottom. *Ysgwt y gyghen,* a mischief maker.
Ysgwth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwth) A push, a thrust.
Ysgwthiad, s. m. (ysgwrth) A propulsion.
Ysgwrthaw, r. a. (ysgwrth) To push, to impel.
Ysgwrthiawl, a. (ysgwrth) Propulsive, pushing.
Ysgwrthiwr, s. m.—pl. ysgwrthiwr (ysgwrth—gwr) An impeller.
Ysgwrth, s. m.—pl. ysgrthion (ysgwrth) A carving, engraving, or cutting into; a cut out or from; a paring.
Ys ysgwrth trydar,
Ys ysgwrth dargwr,
Ys llachar ny'n lloches.
 In the tapping of tumbrel, in the exalted preparation, gleefully he protected us. *Ll. P. Moch.*
Ysgwyd, s. m. (ysg) A shake, a flutter. *r. a. To shake, to flutter.* *Ysgwyd llaw,* a shake hand; *ysgwyd law,* shake hand; *ysgwyd adn,* to flutter a wing.
Ysgwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysgw) A shield, a target.
Lladw ygor ysgwyd byddinaw.
 Ashes the structure that was the saule of hosts. *Cynddelw.*
Oedd ysgwn ysgwyd twn.
 Uplifted was the broken shield. *Cynddelw.*
Ys rhith rhyu ysgwyd,
Rhag ysgwn blyndwyd.
 In the similitude of a terrac shield in front of a rising tumbrel. *Cynddelw.*
Ei ysgwn gwnnif,
Ei ysgwyd yn agnif.
 His rising conflict, his shield in toil. *Cynddelw.*
Gryn ysgwn ysgwyd wyalied.
 The rising energy of the gory shield. *Llygad Gwr.*
Aer ysgwn aur ysgwyd oedd.
 The stay of slaughter with a golden shield was he. *Buddyn Fardd.*
Ysgwydadwy, a. (ysgwyd) That may be shaken.
Ysgwydaw, r. a. (ysgwyd) To use a shield.

Ysgwydawg, a. (ysgwyd) Having a shield.
Ysgwydawl, a. (ysgwyd) Belonging to a shield.
Ysgwydawl, s. m. (ysgwyd) A shield, a target.
Neuon rhoddes i llan Rhyddolwr
Cant hald, na chaet ysgwydawl.
 Have I not been gifted by Rhos the Magalder with a horse swarms, and a hundred shields? *Llywarch Hen.*
Ysgwydedig, a. (ysgwyd) Shaken, or agitated.
Ysgwydfa, s. f. (ysgwyd) A shake; a tem.
Ysgwydfolch, a. (ysgwyd—bolch) With notched shield.
Ysgwydfrih, a. (brith) With a variegated shield.
Ysgwydfriw, a. (briw) With a broken shield.
Ysgwydfwrw, s. m. (ysgwyd—bwrw) A cast of shields, an aggregate of shields.
Yn nydd gwyth gweithfawdd ddrwg
Ar llwyr ysgwydfwrw ysgyrion.
 In the day of wrath a conquering leader under the direct throng of shields. *Cynddelw, i D. Gwynedd.*
Ysgwydiad, s. m.—pl. ysgwydiad (ysgwyd) (he that bears a shield.
Pan ddofes pwr trachwres trochlad
Par lwy far lwy lwydd ysgwydiad,
Por cleor acawr weinlad,
Pond rhagddaw he ffaw he dyddiad!
 When calmed the ardent impulse of the plunging of the war through wrath through a myriad of shieldmen, the chief was the bearer of the buckler, before him was there not a force thronging! *Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*
Ysgwydrwy, s. f. (rhwy) A shield border.
Rhudd em fy nghylchwy;
Aur fy ysgwydrwy.
 Of redly gem my wreath; gold my shield border. *Taliesin.*
Ysgwydwas, s. m.—pl. ysgwydweis (ysgwyd—gwas) A shield-bearer.
Ysgwydwr, s. m. (ysgwyd—gwr) A shield-man.
Ysgwydwyn, a. (ysgwyd—gwyn) White-shielded.
Canad gwasad ysgwydwyn. *Cyffwrdd Mordir.*
Ysgwydydd, s. m. (ysgwyd) A shield-bearer.
Ysgwydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwydd) A shoulder.
Gorwen fy ysgwyd ar fy ysgwydd i drub;
Cerulal ni gelaif gylis awydd.
 White topt my shield on my shoulder for conquest; I saw what I did not obtain, notwithstanding what there might be avidity. *Ll. ab Owain.*
Ysgwyddaw, v. a. (ysgwydd) To shoulder.
Ysgwyddawg, a. (ysgwydd) Having a shoulder.
s. f. That has the whole shoulder; a shoulder; as of mutton; a gammon.
Ysgwyddawg y derchafael a gymralol i gwn fyllion lant.
 The beaver shoulder I did receive from the children of land. *Llywarch Hen.*
Ysgwyddawl, a. (ysgwydd) Scapulary; shoulder.
Ysgwyddiad, s. m. (ysgwydd) A shouldering; jutting out; a jostling.
Ysgwyddian, s. m. (ysgwydd—llian) A shoulder-scarf; an ephod.
Ysgwyddwsg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ysgwydd—gwg) A shoulder-scarf; an ephod.
Ysgwyf, s. m. (cwyf) A thin covering or sprinkle scum.
Ysgwyfan, s. c. (ysgwyf) A sprinkle. *Tofa ysgwyfan o lo drosto,* throw a sprinkle of coal over it.
Ysgwyfawl, a. (ysgwyf) Generating scum.
Ysgwyfen, s. f. dim. (ysgwyf) A sprinkle; a thin scum.
Ysgwyfiad, s. m. (ysgwyf) A scumming.
Ysgwyfa, s. f. (ysgwyd) A shake; a stirring.
Ysgydiad, s. m. (ysgwyd) A shaking; a stirring.
Ysgydiaw, v. a. (ysgwyd) To shake; to stir.
Na ddoda dy hoddor mewn cawndawd gurd; ysgyd mawr o guryd, draw ymarier a gorchwylion daban.
 Pore not thy affection upon carnal love; shake of weak men, through the being accustomed with good accustoms. *Marchwyl i Gwynedd.*

(sgydiaw), a. (yagwd) Shaking, agitating.
(sgydidg, a. (yagwd) Apt to be shaking.
(sgydidgaw, v. a. (yagydig) To cause a shake.
(sgydiwr, s. m. (yagwd—gwr) A shaker.
(sgydw, s. m. (yagwd) That is made to shake or stir. **v. a.** To be made to shake.

*Et sgwdw am egor ei ddaid
 Ysgydwyr llathridfawr llathred.*

*He comes to shake about the dwelling of his grandfathers a shield
 glittering with high polish. Ld. P. Mech, i Redri.*

(sgydwad, s. m. (yagydw) Agitation.
(sgydwawi, a. (yagydw) Being agitated, shaking.
(sgydyd, v. a. (yagydw) To cause a shake.
(sgyfain, a. (yagwf) That abounds with involutions, that is convoluted; pulmonary.
(sgyfaint, s. f. (yagyfain) The lights; the lungs; also the strangles.

Tri rhyw sgysfaint y sydd; ysgyfaint, a gwyn sgysfain, a da sgysfain.

There are three sorts of pulmonary; inflammation of the lungs, white pulmonary, and black pulmonary.

Meddygyniaeth.

(sgyfala, a. (cyfal) Being in an uniform state; unemployed, being at ease, being at leisure; careless. **Ystafell sgysfala.**

Myned a wael i le dirgel sgysfala i ddwyn buchedd ddwywael.

He went to a private place that was secure, to lead a pious life.

Hanes G. ab Cynan.

Efe a darawel y fyddin; canys y fyddin oedd sgysfala.

He smote the host; for the host was secure. Barrowy t. 11.

(sgyfalad, s. m. (sgysfala) A rendering easy or secure; a becoming safe.

(sgyfalas, v. a. (sgysfala) To render easy, to render secure; to become at leisure.

(sgyfalawch, s. m. (sgysfala) A state of ease or composure; security.

(sgyfar, s. f.—pl. t. au (yagwf) An auricle, an ear.

Ysgyfar waedddu yddfarn.

A wry-necked sheep full of noise. Ld. ab Gwilym, i delyn lode.

(sgyfarllynig, a. (yagfar—llyn) Having stained ears.

Serched breudd Aber Fraw fel hyn y tellir; can mawr with bob cantrw s fo iddo; a thawr gwyn sgysfarllynig with bob can mawr oadddy; a gweleu awr gyhyd ag ei huan, a chan frawd a'i fye bychan, a chan dued ag ewin amach ryfo amach naw mlynedd.

The inviolable line of the king of Aber Fraw in this manner shall it be paid: a hundred kine for every cantrow that belongs to him; and a white bull with red ears to every hundred kine of them; and a gold rod as long as himself, and equal in roundness to his little finger, and as thick as the nail of a husbandman who has been a husbandman for nine years.

Welsh Laws.

(sgyfarn, s. f.—pl. t. au (yagfar) An ear.

Y gwas ystafell hwn o'r gwartheg arhath cynuflwr ag a fo cy-byd eu roru ag eu hygyfarn.

The groom of the chamber claims of the captured cattle as many as have their horns and ear of equal length.

Welsh Laws.

(sgyfarnawg, a. (yagfarn) Abounding with ears. **s. f.—pl. sgysfarnogod.** That is large-eared, a hare; also called *ceinach*, and *cath eithin*. **Ysgysfarnawg y mor**, the gurnard.

Rhaid pwyaw llawer llyw cyn cilio sgysfarnawg.

It is necessary to beat many a bush before a hare is started.

Adage.

Ysgysfarnawg sy belia ddolef, am ei bod yn cadw ei helynt er minni fo yr ymddiarn.

The hare is a cry chase, because that she keeps her course however great the pursuit of her may be.

Cyfraith Hela.

(sgyfarnogaid, a. (yagfarnawg) Like a hare.

(sgyfeiniad, s. m. (yagfain) A forming of lungs.

(sgyfeiniaw, v. a. (yagfain) To furnish or form lungs; to get the strangles.

(sgyfeiniawg, a. (yagfain) Having lungs; pulmonary; having the strangles.

(sgyfeiniawl, a. (yagfain) Pulmonical.

(sgyfeiniilyd, a. (yagfain) Pulmonarious.

(Ysgyfeiniawt, s. m. (yagfain—gwst) Pulmonaria.

(Ysgyflaid, v. a. (yagwf) To snatch hold.

(Ysgyflgar, a. (yagwf) Apt to snatch hold.

(Ysgyflgarwch, s. m. (yagygflgar) Rapaciousness.

(Ysgyflgi, s. m.—pl. ysgyflgwn (yagwf—cl) A worrying dog.

(Ysgyflin, a. (yagwf) That is laid hold of. **Bera sgysflin**, a shew-bread.

(Ysgyfliad, s. m. (yagwf) A snatching hold.

(Ysgyflu, v. a. (yagwf) To snatch hold.

Pan ydoedd Achel yn mynu tynu arfas Troilws i amddao, nycha Menon yn dawed ac yn sgysfla corff Troilws.

When Achilles was about to pull the armour of Troilus from off him, so Menon coming and snatching away the body of Troilus.

H. Dered.

(Ysgyflwr, s. m. (yagwf—gwr) A snatcher.

(Ysgyfrang, s. m. (cyfrang) That comes in contact.

(Ysgyfrith, a. (cyfrith) Being of uniform aspect.

(Ysgyl, s. m. (yg) That is thin or edged.

(Ysgylf, s. m.—pl. t. lon (ygylf) That is taken or held by the beak; prey.

(Ysgylfiad, s. m. (yagylf) A beak-snatching.

(Ysgylfiaw, v. a. (yagylf) To snatch with the beak.

(Ysgylfu, v. a. (yagylf) To snatch with the beak.

(Ysgymmod, s. m. (cymmod) That is accordant.

(Ysgymmodawl, a. (yagymmod) Accordant.

(Ysgymmodi, v. a. (yagymmod) To unite together.

(Ysgymmodiad, s. m. (yagymmod) Accordance.

(Ysgymyn, s. m. (cymyn) A felling or hewing.

(Ysgymyngyf, s. m.—pl. t. lon (yagymyn—cyf) A chopping-block.

(Ysgyn, s. m. (cyn) An ascent, rise, or mount.

(Ysgynawl, a. (yagyn) Ascending, or rising.

(Ysgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (yagyn) Ascension.

(Ysgynial, v. a. (yagyn) To be ascending.

*Rhag bron Buddygro
 Brala-dwynn wyr sgysynial.*

Before the course of victory the hovering crows ascend in the sky.

Adairia.

(Ysgynu, v. a. (yagyn) To ascend, to mount.

(Ysgynwll, s. m. (yagyn) That uplifts or raises.

*Ys cnaul f'r sgysynwll,
 A droos y pmoos o'r pwll.*

I will sing to the uplifter, that turned the five ages from the pit.

Herri Hir.

(Ysgynydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (yagyn) A mounter.

(Ysgyrch, s. m. (cyrch) That tends towards.

(Ysgyrchawl, a. (yagyrch) Tending to, gravitating.

(Ysgyrchiad, s. m. (yagyrch) A tending towards.

(Ysgyrchiant, s. m. (yagyrch) Gravitation.

(Ysgyrchlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (yagyrch—llam) A leap towards.

(Ysgyrchlamawl, a. (yagyrchlam) Apt to leap or bound towards.

(Ysgyrchlamiad, s. (yagyrchlam) A leaping towards.

(Ysgyrchlamu, v. a. (yagyrchlam) To leap towards.

Rhyw i fab ysgyrchlamu.

It is natural for a youth to run forwards.

Adage.

(Ysgyrchu, v. a. (yagyrch) To tend to; to gravitate.

(Yagyren, s. f. dim. (yagwr) A split piece of wood, a splinter; a stave.

(Yagyrenig, s. f. dim. (yagyren) A small splint.

(Yagyrlon, s. pl. eggr. (yagwr) Staves, splinters.

Rhoddes Daw yn llyw y llafn waedllyf, a'i yagyrlon yn ngul.

God furnished my chief with the blood-stained blade, and his shaft of shivers in the conflict.

Einion Wen.

(Yagyrloni, v. a. (yagyrlon) To cleave into splinters; to shiver; to stave.

(Yagyrloniad, s. m. (yagyrlon) A splintering.

(Yagyrlony, s. m. dim. (yagyrlon) A splinter.

(Yagyrlawg, s. m. (yagwrn) A snarl, or a grin.

Ygyrrygawl, a. (ygyrrwg) Snarling, grinning.
Ygyrrnygiad, s. m. (ygyrrwg) A snarling.
Ygyrrnygu, v. a. (ygyrrwg) To snarl, to grin.
Ygyrrwydd, s. pl. aggr. (yagwr—gwydd) Cleft wood. *Pont ygyrrwydd*, a bridge of split timber; *cylchau ygyrrwydd*, hoops of split wood.
Ygyryd, s. m. (yagwr) That consists of branches, spikes, or points; that is rough or harsh. *a. Full of ruggedness.*

Dewis, wr da ygyryd.

Choose, thou black rough man.

H. Dd.

Y cawr ac y widdon a gyrrhynt leodd ygyryd.

The giant and the hag were resorting to rugged places.

Mabinogi.

Ygytfa, s. f. (yagwd) A concussion, a shake.
Ygytiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (yagwd) A concussion.
Ygytlan, v. a. (yagwd) To keep shaking violently.
Ygytiaw, v. a. (yagwd) To shake violently.
Ygytiawl, a. (yagwd) Concussive, percussive.
Ygytiwr, s. m.—pl. ygytiwyr (yagwd—gwr) One who shakes violently.

Ygythawl, a. (yagwth) Jetting, or spouting.

Ygythiad, s. m. (yagwth) A spouting out.

Ygythr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yagwth) A fang; a tusk.

Gwerth pob un o'r ygythredd, dwy few, a deugaint ariant; canys bagei y dannedd yst.

The value of every one of the fang teeth, two crowns, and forty pence; for they are the guards of the teeth.

Welsh Laws.

Rhaid imi oichi fy mhen, ac eilihaw fy marf: ygythr Ygythrwyn Pen Bodd a fynaf i eilihaw.

It is necessary for me to wash my head, and to shave my beard: the tusk of Whitetusk the Supreme Bear I will have to shave.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogi.

Ygythradwy, a. (ygythr) That may be lopt.

Ygythrawd, s. m. (ygythr) A cut off, or gash.

Ygythrawg, a. (ygythr) Having tusks or fangs.

Ygythrawl, a. (ygythr) Cutting; lopping; carving; engraving.

Ygythreddant, s. m.—pl. ygythreddaint (ygythr—dant; a fang tooth.

Ygythredig, a. (ygythr) Cut out; carved.

Pennffestlin euraidd ygythredig o arwydd draig.

A golden helmet carved with the figure of a dragon.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ygythredd, s. m. (ygythr) The state of being projected or jutting out.

At wrth dy orchymyn di yr ymgyfyd yr ebyr—ac yr erys—ar ygythredd y graig?

Is it at thy command that the eagle doth rise up, and that it resteth on the pinnacle of the rock?

Job 39. 28.

Ygythriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (yagwthr) A cutting; a carving; an engraving.

Ygythru, v. a. (yagwthr) To cut away, to lop, to shred; to carve; to engrave.

Ygythred yma gyich o naw radd yr engyllion, megys y perthyno i bob gradd yn briawd.

Let him carve here a circle of the nine orders of angels, as it may appertain to every order in particular. Cystreptlan Fuchedd.

Ygythrw, s. m.—pl. ygythrwyr (ygythru—gwr) A cutter; a carver; an engraver.

Ygythrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ygythru) A cutter; a lopper; a carver; an engraver.

Ygythu, v. a. (yagwth) To jet or spout out.

Ygywen, s. m. (cy—gwen) That is fair or bright.

Yhiliad, s. m. (hiliad) A spawning.

Yhiliaw, v. a. (hiliaw) To deposit spawn.

Yhwyliad, s. m. (hwyliad) A making a course.

Yhwyliaw, r. a. (hwyliaw) To take a course.

Ysi, adv. (ys—i) There is, there may be; it may be.

Ysiad, s. m. (ys) A consuming; a devouring.

Ysiannawl, a. (ysiant) Tending to consume.

Ysiannu, v. a. (ysiant) To make a consumption.

Ysiant, s. m. (ys) A consuming; a devoration.

Ysid, adv. (ys—id) There is; it may be.

Ysid ar bawb ei bryder.

There is on every one his anxiety.

Idy.

Hawdd yw genyf cafnell hyn. Cyd cefyeth hyn yd i cafnell.

It is easy for me to obtain that. Though thou move soon that, it may be thou wilt not obtain it.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogi.

Ysig, a. (ys) Inflammatory, fretting.

Ysigaw, r. a. (ysig) To inflame; to fret.

Hawdd ysigaw hon gwyf.

It is easy to fret an old sore.

Idy.

Ysigdawd, s. m. (ysig) A bruise, a contusion.

Ysigfa, s. f.—pl. ysigfeydd (ysig) A bruise, a contusion.

Ysigiad, s. m. (ysig) A bruising; a contusion.

Ysigiedig, a. (ysigiad) Bruised, or crushed.

Ysigwr, s. m.—pl. ysigwyr (ysig—gwr) A bruise, or one who makes a contusion.

Yslab, s. m. (llab) That is lengthened out, or distended.

Yslabi, s. m. (yslab) A manikin, a slattern.

Yslabiad, s. m. (yslab) A forming a slab.

Yslac, a. (llac) Discinct, slack, or loose.

Yslachad, s. m. (yslachau) A making slack; a slackening, a becoming slack.

Yslachu, v. a. (yslac) To make slack, to slacken.

Yslacawd, s. m. (yslac) A slack or loose state.

Yslaciad, s. m. (yslac) A slacking; a loosening.

Yslaciaw, v. a. (yslac) To slack; to loosen.

Yslaciwr, s. m.—pl. yslaciwyr (yslac—gwr) A slacker; a loosener.

Yslacrwydd, s. m. (yslac) Slackness, looseness.

Yslafan, s. m. (llafan) The laverplant.

Yslaif, s. m. (glaisf) A slash; a slice, or cut.

Yslam, s. m. (llam) That leaps or bounds. *a. Skipping or leaping.*

Gwaenther gwaith yslam ag ef.

To make hasty work of it.

Idy.

Yslamawl, a. (yslam) Tending to rebound.

Yslamiad, s. m. (yslam) A making a rebound.

Yslamu, v. a. (yslam) To make a bound.

Yslan, s. m. (glan) That is pure, clean or immaculate. *a. Immaculate.*

Yslanidd, a. (yslan) Of a clean, or pure nature.

Yslaniad, s. m. (yslan) A rendering pure.

Yslanu, v. a. (yslan) To render immaculate.

Yslapiad, s. m. (yslab) A slapping; a flapping.

Yslapiaw, v. a. (yslab) To slap; to flap.

Yslath, s. f.—pl. t. au (llath) A rod; a perch.

Yslebwag, a. (yslab) Lanky, gawky. *Yslebwag ddynes*, a slattern of a woman.

Yslebr, s. m. (yslab) That is lanky.

Yslebrén, s. f. dim. (yslebr) A slattern.

Yslebyn, s. m. dim. (yslab) A lanky thing.

Yslecawd, s. m. (yslac) The state of being slack or out of tone; a slight indisposition.

Ysled, s. f.—pl. t. i (lled) A drag, a drey.

Ysledfen, s. f.—pl. t. i (ysled—men) A drag-cut.

Ysleifiad, s. m. (yslaif) A slashing, a slicing.

Ysleifiaw, v. a. (yslaif) To slash, or to slice.

Ysleifiawl, a. (yslaif) Slashing, or slicing.

Ysleifiwr, s. m.—pl. ysleifiwyr (yslaif—gwr) A slasher, a slicer.

Ysleifyn, s. m. dim. (yslaif) A slash, or a slice.

Yslepan, s. f.—pl. t. au (yslab) A trap.

Ysletan, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysled) Any flat body or vessel, a flat, a flat-bottomed boat; a flat boat peculiar to some of the creeks in Wales, now growing out of use.

Yslib, s. m. (llib) That is glib or smooth.

Ysliapan, s. m. (yslib) A burnish, or a polish.

Ysliapaniad, s. m. (ysliapan) A burnishing.

slipann, v. a. (yslipan) To burnish, to polish.

Ha wr! ei gwr a ddywedir arnat ti, y gwyddost yslipann cledid-fus yn ôd!

Well man! to fit true what is said of thee, that thou knowest how to burnish swords in a good manner! M. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

slipanwr, s. m.—pl. yslipanwyr (yslipan—gwr)
A burnisher, a polisher.

Yslipanwr cledidfus gorve yn y byd wyf i, ebal Cal.

*The best burnisher of swords in the world am I, ebal Cal.
H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

slod, s. m. (llod) A paddle; a dabble.

slotiad, s. m. (yslot) A paddling, a dabbling.

slotian, v. a. (yslod) To paddle; to dabble.

*Rhwyfau, mai rhwyfau f'n rhau,
Isel siting i'w tistia—
Ar hyd gwrâ thosau.*

*Care, like shores for our share, of low stop to paddle along the top of the waves.
T. Fryn.*

slotiwr, s. m.—pl. ysloitiwyr (yslotian—gwr) A paddler, a dabbler.

slwch, s. m.—pl. yslychau (llwch) A slough.

smach, s. m. (mach) A buffet; a rumple.

smacht, s. m. (ysmach) A buffet; a rumple.

smachtiaid, s. m. (ysmacht) A buffeting.

smachtiawr, v. a. (ysmacht) To buffet, to rumple.

smachtiawr, s. m.—pl. ysmachtiawyr (ysmacht—gwr) A buffeter, one who rumples.

smal, s. m. (mal) That is light or fickle.

smala, a. (ysmal) Light, fickle; droll, waggish, humorous, whimsical.

smalâid, s. m. (ysmala) A rendering humorous or droll; a becoming droll.

smalâwyl, a. (ysmala) Of a droll tendency.

smalân, v. a. (ysmala) To act with humour; to become droll or humorous.

smalâwch, s. m. (ysmala) Levity; drollery, waggery, humour.

smaldawd, s. m. (ysmal) Drollery, humour.

smalder, s. m. (ysmal) Drollery, waggery.

smalrwydd, s. m. (ysmal) Waggishness, drollery.

smeltyn, s. m. (meityn) A space, a while; a good while. *Er ysmeltyn*, a good while since.

smiciad, s. m. (ysmig) A blinking, a winking.

smician, v. a. (ysmig) To blink; to ogle.

smiciaw, v. a. (ysmig) To blink; to wink.

smiciawl, a. (ysmig) Blinking; winking.

smiciwr, s. m. (ysmig—gwr) A blinker; a winker.

smig, s. f. (mig) A blink or wink, an ogle.

smigiad, s. m. (ysmig) A blinking; an ogling.

smigiaw, v. a. (ysmig) To blink; to ogle.

smigwst, s. f. (ysmig—gwst) A blinking ailment; dumps. *Mae yr ysmigwst arno, mae ef yn glaf o ysmigwst*, he is in the dumps.

smot, s. m.—pl. f. iau (mod) A patch, a spot.

smotiad, s. m. (ysmot) A dappling, a spotting.

smotiawr, v. a. (ysmot) To dapple, to spot.

smotyn, s. m. dim. (ysmot) A small spot or patch; a hare's scut; also called *cwt*, *cwtyn*, and *cwtawg*.

smud, s. m. (mud) Emotion, instigation.

smudai, s. c.—pl. ysmudeion (ysmud) That causes emotion; that instigates.

smudaw, v. a. (ysmud) To cause emotion.

smudawl, a. (ysmud) Instigating; motive.

smudiad, s. m. (ysmud) Instigation, emotion.

smudwr, s. m.—pl. ysmudwyr ysmud—gwr) One who moves; an instigator.

smwca, v. a. (ysmwg) To collect a little smoke, to dim, to be dimmed.

smwcah, s. m. (ysmwg) A little puff of smoke, fog, or mist

Ysmwcan, s. c. dim. (ysmwg) A little volume of smoke, fog, or mist; fog.

Ysmwciad, a. m. (ysmwg) A dimming with smoke, mist, fog, or vapour.

Ysmwciaw, v. a. (ysmwg) To dim with smoke, *Mae y drych wedi ysmwciaw*, the glass is become dim.

Ysmwciawl, a. (ysmwg) Somewhat smoked.

Ysmwg, s. m. (mwg) That generates smoke.

Ysmwll, s. m. (mwll) That is close and damp. a. Sultry and damp.

Ysmwllach, s. m. (ysmwll) Close damp weather.

Ysmwt, s. m. (mwd) That is round or squabby.

a. Squabby. *Trwyn ysmwt*, a bottle nose.

Ysmygawl, a. (ysmwg) Tending to smoke.

Ysmygiad, s. m. (ysmwg) A dimming with smoke.

Ysmygu, v. a. (ysmwg) To dim with smoke.

Ysnid, s. f.—pl. f. au (nid) A snout or beak; a drop at the nose; a snipe.

Ysniten, s. f. dim. (ysnid) A snout; a drop at the snout.

Ysnoden, s. f.—pl. f. l (noden) A fillet, band, riband or lace; a head band, a hair lace; a marilock, also called *cudyn dedrwydd*. *Ysnoden gorni, rhwymyn*, a swaddling band; *ysnoden y mor*, sea-thongs; *ysnoden mair*, English galingale.

Ysnoden aur a gwn carth.

A gold lace with a hampen gown.

Adage.

Ysnodenaidd, a. (ysnoden) Like a fillet or lace.

Ysnodenawg, a. (ysnoden) Having a fillet, band, or riband; filleted, laced.

Ysnodenawl, a. (ysnoden) Filleted, laced.

Ysnodeniad, s. m. (ysnoden) A filleting, a lacing.

Ysnodenig, s. f. dim. (ysnoden) A bandlet.

Ysnodenn, v. a. (ysnoden) To fillet, to bind with a lace or riband; to belace.

Ysnodenwr, s. m.—pl. ysnodenwyr (ysnoden—gwr) A dealer in fillets or laces.

Ysnodenydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (ysnoden) A dealer in fillets; laces, and ribands.

Yso, adv. (ys—o) Is thence; it may be thence.

Ysoldeb, s. m. (ysawl) A consuming state.

Ysoli, v. a. (ysawl) To render consuming; to cauterize.

Yspadd, s. m. (padd) That is exhausted, or spent.

Yspaddawl, a. (yspadd) Tending to exhaust.

Yspaddiad, s. m. (yspadd) An exhausting.

Yspaddu, v. a. (yspadd) To exhaust, to empty.

Yspai, s. m. (pai) That is clear or visible.

Yspaid, s. m. (paid) A cessation, an intermission; a term or space of time. *Tros yspaid tair blynedd*, for the space of three years.

Yspaidd, a. (paidd) Being emptied or exhausted.

Yspail, s. f.—pl. yspelliau (pall) A spoil or prey.

Nid yspail ond gwyn.

There is no spoiling like that of wind.

Adage.

Yspaih, s. m. (paith) That is open or clear; a prospect, a scene, a view, a vision.

Yspant, s. f.—pl. yspeinniau (pant) That is involving or inclosing; a flake.

Yspar, s. f.—pl. ysperi (par) A spear, or pike.

Llathriaw ych caraw, yspart weyll.

Likd Pyl arf drydryll, arfard Rhodri.

*A smooth hand giving aid to guests, with blades of spears
wrathful as Pyl, with weapon broken in thine, and stroke of
Rhodri.
D. ab Gwilym.*

Ysparawg, a. (yspar) Having a spear or pike.

Yspardun, s. f.—pl. f. au (yspar—tun) A spur; also called *ethy*. *Yspardunau y marchawg*, the larkspur.

Yspardenad, s. m. (ysparden) A spurring.
Yspardenaw, v. a. (ysparden) To spur.
Yspardenwr, s. m.—*pl.* yspardenwyr (ysparden—gwr) One who uses a spur.
Ysparth, s. m.—*pl.* t. an (parth) A separation.
Ysparthiad, s. m. (ysparth) A separating.
Ysparthu, v. a. (ysparth) To separate, to part.
Yspas, s. m. (pas) That is in the act of passing.
a. Passing; probationary.
Yspawr, s. m.—*pl.* ysporian (pawr) That is used as fodder; the refuse of fodder.
Yspeiad, s. m. (yspai) An exploring, a spying.
Yspeiant, s. m. (yspai) An exploration.
Yspeiaw, v. a. (yspai) To explore; to spy.
Yspeiawd, s. m. (yspai) An exploration.
Yspeiawl, a. (yspai) Exploratory; spying.
Yspeiawr, s. m. (yspai) That is visible.
Yspeidiad, s. m. (yspaid) An intermission.
Yspeidiaw, v. a. (yspaid) To make an intermission; to form a space of time; to desist.
Yspeidiawl, a. (yspaid) Intermittent.
Yspeienna, v. a. (yspelant) To prowl about.
Yspeiliad, s. m. (yspail) A spoliation.
Yspeienddyn, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (yspeiant—dyn) A person who prowls about.
Yspeiliata, v. a. (yspeiliad) To be pilfering.
Yspeiliatan, v. a. (yspeiliad) To be pilfering.
Yspeiliaw, v. a. (yspail) To spoil; to ravage.
Yspeiliawd, s. m. (yspail) A spoliation.
Yspeilledig, a. (yspeiliad) Spoiled, ravaged.
Yspeilledydd, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (yspeiliad) Ravager.
Yspeiliota, v. a. (yspeiliawd) To be pilfering.
Yspeiliwr, s. m.—*pl.* yspeiliwyr (yspail—gwr) A spoiler, a ravager.
Yspeinniaw, s. m. (yspant) An involving or enclosing; a shelling.
Yspeinniaw, v. a. (yspant) To involve, to enclose, to shell. *Yspeinniaw ffa*, to shell beans.

*Yspelinaw Rhys ab Eilion
 A oera sala yr oes hon.*

*The enveloping of Rhys the son of Eilion renders the voice
 of this generation dismal.* L. G. Coitt.

Yspeinwydd, s. m. (ys—pan—gwydd) Box-wood.
Yspeiorad, s. m. (yspeiawr) Exploration.
Yspeiorawl, a. (yspeiawr) Exploratory.
Yspeiori, v. a. (yspeiawr) To explore.
Yspeithiad, s. m. (yspaith) A looking about.
Yspeithiaw, v. a. (yspaith) To look about.
Yspeithiawl, a. (yspaith) Relating to a looking about; exploratory.
Yspeithig, a. (yspaith) Tending to look about.
Yspeithigaw, v. a. (yspeithig) To form an open prospect or view.
Yspel, s. m. (pel) An exposition; expulsion.
Yspeliad, s. m. (yspel) An exposing.
Yspeliaw, v. a. (yspel) To expose; to expel.
Yspelw, s. m. (yspel) A gall, a rub, or fret.
Yspelwad, s. m. (yspelw) Exulceration.
Yspelwi, v. a. (yspelw) To gall, to be galled.
Yspell, s. m. (pell) That is far or long.

*Yr eryr a ddywawd: mi a ddeuthym yma er ysbell o amser.—
 The eagle said: I am arrived here for this long space of time.* H. Cuthbert—*Malinbeg.*

Yspelliad, s. m. (yspell) A rendering distant.
Yspellu, v. a. (yspell) To render distant.
Yspennydd, s. m. (yspant) That involves. *a.* Involving; overwhelming.

*Liary yspar yspennydd ei naid;
 Llew wrth aer, a llwfr wrth eirchiald.*

*A mild one with a spear of overwhelming bound; a lion in the
 slaughter, and a yielding one to the suitor.* Ll. P. Moch, i Rodri.

Ysperygl, s. f. (perygl) A leg bone, or the tibia.

Yspicell, s. f.—*pl.* t. an (yspig) A dart.
Yspicella, v. a. (yspicell) To throw darts.
Yspicellad, s. m. (yspicell) A darting.
Yspicellu, v. a. (yspicell) To throw a dart.
Yspig, s. f.—*pl.* t. an (pig) A spike, a spine.
Yspigaw, v. a. (yspig) To spike; to prick.
Yspigawd, s. f.—*pl.* yspigodan (yspig) A spigot.
a. a spigot.

Yspigawg, a. (yspig) Full of spikes or prick.
Yspigawglys, s. pl. aggr. (yspigawg—lys) Spine.
Yspigydd, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (yspig) The tinner
 also called *yspigydd bach*.

Yspil, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (pil) A dribblet.
Yspilyn, s. m. dim. (yspil) A little matter, a dribblet. *Mae arno ryw yspilyn bach i mi, he re me some small trifle.*

Yspin, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (pin) A spine, a prick.
Yspinan, s. m. dim. (yspin) That is spinous; gooseberry-bush.

Yspinawg, a. (yspin) Abounding with spinous s. f. The squincy.

Yspinc, s. m. (pinc) That is smart or trim.

Yspincyn, s. m. dim. (yspinc) A finch; it is also called *pinc*.

Yspinen, s. f. dim. (yspin) That is spinous; prickly plant.

Yspinglarch, s. m. (yspin—clairch) Bridgman

Ysplan, a. (plan) Clear, bright, splendid.

Ysplanu, v. a. (ysplan) To elucidate, to explain.

Ysplanawl, a. (ysplan) Luminous, lucid.

Ysplander, s. m. (ysplan) Brightness, splendor.

Ysplandra, s. m. (ysplan) Brightness, clearness.

Ysplanedig, a. (ysplan) Being brightened.

Ysplannedd, s. m. (ysplan) Brightness, lucidity.

Ysplaniad, s. m.—*pl.* t. an (ysplan) A brightening.

Ysplenydd, a. (ysplan) Lucid or lustrous.

Ysplenyddu, v. a. (ysplenydd) To irradiate.

Ysplent, s. f.—*pl.* t. ydd (ysplan) A slippery slide; a sheet of ice.

*Rhaid eu gryn, am oered eu rhyngwlad, fr yspint he'r
 ngwlad yr is trwyddaw.*

*They must be driven, because of the coldness of their faces
 to the great sheet of ice in the region of eternal frost.* Ellis Wyn, i Gog.

Ysplyg, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (plyg) A splice.
Ysplygawl, a. (ysplyg) Spliced, infolded.
Ysplygiad, s. m.—*pl.* t. an (ysplyg) A splicing.
Ysplygu, v. a. (ysplyg) To splice, to infold.

Da oedd ysplygu y cynganeddion a'u henyw felly.

*It were well to enfold the concubines with their own
 soris.* G. R. R.

Yspodol, s. f.—*pl.* t. an (yspawd) A slice or spatula.
Yspodoli, v. a. (yspodol) To spatulate; to beat with the flat side of any thing; to slap.

Yspodoliad, s. m. (yspodol) A spattling; a slapping.

Ysponc, s. f.—*pl.* t. iau (ponc) A jerk, a jolt, a spurt; a skip or quick bound.

*Taraw, o'm awydd ddyrr,
 Tair ysbonc, tores y byn.*

*Striking, from my mischievous whim, three with a jerk
 broke.* D. de Gwyn.

Ac ysbonc y wên bach.

And the smack of the delicate lip. Llanidloes, G. R. R.

Ysponciad, s. m. (ysponc) A sudden jerk or bound; a twitch; a smack.

Ysponciaw, v. a. (ysponc) To bound sharply; to smack; to jerk, to jet.

Ysperi, v. a. (yspawr) To feed; to eat fodder.

Ysporiad, s. m. (yspawr) A feeding; the eating of fodder, a foddering.

Ysporiaw, v. a. (yspawr) To eat fodder.

Ysporion, *s. pl. aggr.* (yspawr) Refuse of fodder.
Ysporion, *v. a.* (ysporion) To produce refuse or leavings of fodder.

Ysporth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (porth) Sustenance.
Ysporthawl, *a.* (ysporth) Supporting, sustaining.
Ysporthell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (ysporth) A provision basket or pannier.

Ysporthen, *s. f. dim.*—*pl. t. i* (ysporth) A basket or pannier.

Ysporthi, *v. a.* (ysporth) To support or sustain.
Ysporthiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* ysporthiad (ysporth) A sustainer or supporter.

Cyfarthaf—
i llywyr cry, arf gwagwlad a gwad
A gwyddu ysporthiad.

I will greet the warriors of the eagle, the weapon of a happy country with blood, and the fender of the wild dogs.

Ll. P. Moeh, t. D. ab Owain.

Ysporthiadawl, *a.* (ysporthiad) Of a supporting or sustaining tendency.

Ysporthiannawl, *a.* (ysporthiant) Yielding sustenance or support.

Ysporthiannu, *v. a.* (ysporthiant) To produce sustenance or support.

Ysporthiant, *s. m.* (ysporth) Sustenance, food.

Ysporthion, *s. pl. aggr.* (ysporth) Refuse of fodder.

Ysporthionl, *v. a.* (ysporthion) To make leavings of fodder.

Yspred, *s. pl. aggr.* (pred) Outcasts; refuse.

Ys call—o effr—
Yspred o anybyddedd.

There was a fold of goats, outcasts of mere phantasies.

Gr. ab Iydrad ab Tudyr.

Fe dal yr Arctwyd fr yspred

A woady y welidur dywyll.

The Lord will requite the ones who committed that dark deed.

Lewis Morris.

Ysprudd, *a.* (prudd) Moping, stupid, or dull.

Yspruddach, *s. m.* (ysprudd) That is of a dejected aspect, a moper, a stupid one.

Yspwng, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pwng) A light tuft, such as the tops of reeds; sponge.

Gwawd yd gorch cyawng o'i gnaif pwng,
Nai pan gorch Shanda Shanda yspwng.

Habitual for him to attack adversaries in his overwhelming rage, so when the flaming fire invades an inflammable covering of reeds.

R. ab Madwyn ab Rhodri.

Yspwy, *s. m.* (pwyr) A rebuff, or a repulse.

Yspwyed, *s. m.* (yspwy) A rebuffing, repulsion.

Yspwyaw, *v. a.* (yspwy) To rebuff, to repulse.

Yspwyll, *s. m.* (pwyll) A mental faculty.

Yspwyllaw, *v. a.* (yspwyll) To ratiocinate.

Yspwylliad, *s. m.* (yspwyll) Ratiocination.

Yspwyllus, *a.* (yspwyll) Ratiocinative.

Yspwys, *s. m.* (pwys) That is impressive or weighty. *a.* Impressive, imposing. *Gwraig yspwys*, and *gwraig bwyys*, a wedded wife, or a spouse.

Meis yspwys ydyw achrys ochren.

The imposing conduct of the conspicuous terrific party.

Cyrddeu.

Rheoli gwyllt—
By o yspwys i Shwgar.

The ruling of the outrageous is of weight to Jasper.

L. G. Cuth.

Yspwysaw, *v. a.* (yspwys) To impress.

Yspwysawl, *a.* (yspwys) Impressive, imposing.

Yspwysiad, *s. m.* (yspwys) An imposing.

Ypydd, *s. m.* (pydd) A jutting, or run out.

Ypyddad, *s. m. aggr.* (yspydd) That runs out; that expels; that is projecting; a hawthorn.

Ypyddad amad,
Haint ach of angad.

The Hawthorn surrounded by obstacles, with pain at his hand.

Taliesin.

Ypyddaden, *s. f. dim.* (yspyddad) One that is armed or protected; hawthorn, whitethorn.

VOL. II.

Ypyddaid, *a.* (yspydd) Jetting; prickly; harsh, sharp, repulsive; protected. *Mac o yn dywed-yd mór ypyddaid*, he is speaking so wildly. *Sil. Heirdd ypyddaid*, refugee bards.

Ypyddawd, *s. m.* (yspydd) A running out; a repelling or guarding; protection.

Parawd ypyddawd i ebyd Prydain,
Udd pyddawr ei wryd,
Marolodd—

Of ready protection to the refugees of Britain, a chief of steady form, Marolodd—

Ll. P. Moeh, m. M. ab Cynan.

Ypyddiad, *s. m.* (yspydd) A jutting out.

Ypyddu, *v. a.* (yspydd) To jut, to run out.

Ysran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhan) A dividend.

Ysranawl, *a.* (ysran) Forming a dividend.

Ysraniad, *s. m.* (ysran) A making a dividend.

Ysranu, *v. a.* (ysran) To make a dividend.

Ysraeth, *s. m.* (rhaeth) That is rubbed.

Ysraethawl, *a.* (ysraeth) Productive of friction.

Ysraethiad, *s. m.* (ysraeth) A causing a friction.

Ysraethu, *v. a.* (ysraeth) To cause a friction.

Ysraith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhaith) That is apparent.

Ysraithiad, *s. m.* (ysraith) A making apparent.

Ysraithaw, *v. a.* (ysraith) To make apparent.

Ysryydd, *a.* (rhwydd) Tending to facilitate.

Ysryyddaw, *v. a.* (ysryydd) To render facile.

Ysryyddawl, *a.* (ysryydd) Of a clearing tendency

Ysryyddiad, *s. m.* (ysryydd) A rendering facile.

Ysawd, *s. m.* (sawd) That combines or forms.

Yssig, *a.* (ys—sig) Shattered, crushed, bruised.

Yssigaw, *v. a.* (ysig) To shatter, to crush, to bruise. *Yssigaw byddinocdd*, to crush armies.

Yn Saxoth—
Tyrus twa eu mur,
Tyring eu llyfur,
Torloedd ddaegur
A'hyddu.

In Saxony towers with their broken walls, tumult their toll, hosts void of inactivity will crush them.

D. Benfras.

Yssigawl, *a.* (ysig) Tending to shatter or crush.

Yssigawd, *s. m.* (ysig) Shatteredness, bruisedness; contusion, a crushed state.

Yssigiad, *s. m.* (ysig) A shattering, a crushing, a bruising; a contusion.

Yssigwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* yssigwyr (ysig—gwr) A shatterer, one who bruises, or makes a contusion.

Ysodi, *v. a.* (ysawd) To render combined.

Ysy, *s. m.* (ys—sy) That has existence, or has entity. *adv.* That is, that be.

Ysydd, *s. m.* (ys—sydd) That has existence, or that has entity. *adv.* That is, that be.

No anethia ni bellach, namyn awaf ac addod ysydd arnaf, ag
a fo mwy, os mynai: dyro lai dy farch.

Be not shooting at us any more, for the harm and ruin that is upon thee, as to what more may be, if thou wilt: give us thy daughter.

H. Cuthbert—Mabingston.

Ysyddawl, *a.* (ysydd) Causing of existence.

Ysyddiad, *s. m.* (ysydd) A causing of existence.

Ysyddu, *v. a.* (ysydd) To cause to be, or exist.

Ysyddyn, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t. od* (ysydd) That is occupied; a tenement.

Ysyddynawl, *a.* (ysyddyn) Under occupation.

Ysym, *adv.* (ys—sy—ym) That is to me, that is of mine.

Ysymi hddyw pan y mis,
Yn y wstia ydd edewis.

What might be mine this day ending the month, in the entertainment I have left it.

Llywarch Hen.

Ysym arglwydd gwdd.

There is to me a powerful lord.

Cyrddeu.

Yst, *s. m.* (ys) That exists; that proceeds; that is active or ardent.

Ystac, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (tag) That is reared; a heap; a stack.

Ystac, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (ystac) A standard; a heap; a measure of capacity, equal to 5½ bush-

4 R

els, used in Glamorgan; but in the neighbouring parts it is called *Tel*; and *Ytasec* is used as a measure of length.

Ystaciad, *s. m.* (*ystac*) A forming a standard; a forming a heap; a stacking.

Ystaciaw, *v. a.* (*ystac*) To form a standard; to form a heap; to stack.

Ystad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*tad*) That is continuous or proceeding; state, condition.

Ystadawl, *a.* (*ystad*) Being continuous or even.

Ystaden, *s. f. dim.* (*ystad*) A measure of length; a stadium.

Ystadiad, *s. m.* (*ystad*) A forming a position.

Ystadi, *s. m.* (*ystad*) That is continuous, that is proceeding, or that is uninterrupted.

Ystadi cad cynnydd.

The threaten of the induction of battle.

Taliesin.

Ystadledd, *s. m.* (*ystadi*) A continuous state.

Ystadliad, *s. m.* (*ystadi*) A rendering continuous.

Ystadu, *v. a.* (*ystad*) To remain, to stay.

Ystaen, *s. m.* (*taen*) That is spread out; that is sprinkled over; a stain; also *tin*. *a.* Out-spreading; stained.

Niwel—

Rhwyd ystaeu yn rhydd;

Rhwyd adar y ddalar ddu.

The mist, an outspreading riddle diffusing rest; the net of the birds of the sable earth.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ystaenidd, *a.* (*ystaen*) Tending to overspread; of a staining quality; like *tin*.

Ystaenawd, *s. m.* (*ystaen*) The state of being spread, sprinkled, or stained.

Rhag gwyer ar gwawd,

Afar ystaenawd.

Against gore on flesh, a dismal staining.

Taliesin.

Ystaenawl, *a.* (*ystaen*) Tending to spread, of a staining quality; belonging to *tin*.

Ystaenawr, *s. m.*—*pl. ystaenorion* (*ystaen*) A tinner, or a worker of *tin*.

Ystaenlad, *s. m.* (*ystaen*) A spreading out; a staining; a working of *tin*; a tinning.

Ystaenlaw, *v. a.* (*ystaen*) To spread over; to stain; to *tin*.

Ystaeniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ystaeniwyr* (*ystaen—gwr*) One who stains; a tinner.

Ystaenu, *v. a.* (*ystaen*) To cover with *tin*.

Ystaenydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*ystaen*) A tinner.

Ystaf, *s. f.* (*taf*) That is spread, extended, or laid out; that is stretched out or laminated.

Ystafell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (*ystaf*) A chamber, an upper room; a bedchamber.

Mi a fedraf ystafell:

Dau o wair; nid oes ei well.

I can form a chamber: a haystack; there is not its better.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ystafelliad, *s. f.*—*pl. ystafelleidiau* (*ystafell*) A chamber-full, a room-full.

Ystafellaidd, *a.* (*ystafell*) Like a chamber.

Ystafellawg, *a.* (*ystafell*) Having a chamber; having a room, or a cell.

Pedair ar aghat fydd ebediw gwr ystafellawg; deuddeg celawg yr ebediw guraig ystafellawg; ac i argwydd y tir y bo yr ystafell arno y tellir.

Twenty-four pence shall be the heriot of a man having a cell; twelve pence is the heriot of a woman having a cell; and to the lord of the soil whereon the cell may be shall it be paid.

Welsh Laws.

Ystafelliad, *s. m.* (*ystafell*) A chambering.

Ystafellu, *v. a.* (*ystafell*) To form a chamber.

Ystafellwas, *s. m.*—*pl. ystafellweision* (*ystafell—gwas*) A chamberlain.

Ystafellwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ystafellwyr* (*ystafell—gwr*) A chamber-man.

Ystafellwraig, *s. f.*—*pl. ystafellwreigedd* (*ystafell—gwraig*) A chamber-woman.

Ystafellydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*ystafell*) A chamberlain, a groom of the chamber.

Pwy gyd a mi! Pwy! A dau neu del o'r ystafellid a rychyd arna.

Who along with me! Who! And two or three of the chamberlains looked at him.

Ystafellyddes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*ystafellydd*) A chambermaid.

Ystafellyddiaeth, *s. m.* (*ystafell*) Chamberlainship.

Ystagiad, *s. m.* (*tagiad*) A causing a choking.

Ystagu, *v. a.* (*tagu*) To suffocate, to choke.

Ystain, *s. m.* (*tain*) That spreads or expands.

Ystal, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (*yst—al*) A stock or produce, a stall; a frame on stone pillars for corn racks.

Aeth i'r cor ystor ac ystal omedd,
Gwedd yn ymwyg Mairadell.

Went to the stable in the treasure and the stock of corn, to blood of the prince of Mathraul.

W. Cynd.

Rhyngodd, reynodd ystal;

Fynna's Rhywyn a Ffannal.

He prospered, he extended a stock; prospering in Tyne and Fennal.

Ystaliad, *s. m.* (*ystal*) A producing a stock.

Ystalm, *s. m.* (*talm*) A determined space; a good while, a good space.

Ystalmiad, *s. m.* (*ystalm*) A forming a determined space; a determining.

Ystalmu, *v. a.* (*ystalm*) To form a determined space; to form a conclusion; to determine.

Ystalu, *v. a.* (*ystal*) To form a stock; to obtain produce.

Ystaliw, *a.* (*ystal*) Being made productive.

Ystalwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (*ystaliw*) A stallion.

Gwerth ystalwyn grewys a allo dol, a cheng rwyd o'i hant arall yn ei ol.

The value of a stallion is a stud that he can cover, with a low mare before him and another behind him.

W. ab Iwan.

Ystaliwnaidd, *a.* (*ystaliwyn*) Like a stallion.

Ystan, *s. f.* (*tan*) That is spread or laid out.

Eistedd 'n an ystan awydd,
Trin fydd cys y toro a' fwyd.

Sitting in one spread of coldness, a bowl there will be when they carve any victuals.

S. ab Iffydd Cyf.

Ystanc, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (*yst—anc*) That is stud; that confines; a pile; a holdfast; a bracket; a wooden hook nailed to a wall. *Ystanc off*, a horse block; *ystanc f awstafan awn*, a pile in the ground to keep up a canopy.

Ystanciad, *s. m.* (*ystanc*) A piling; a peeping; a bracketing.

Ystanciaw, *v. a.* (*ystanc*) To pile; to prop; to pin; to bracket.

Ystang, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*yst—ang*) That is strait; that straitens or bounds; a stang or perch, used as a measure; in some parts of South Wales it is 18 feet; in others 21 feet; and it is also a square measure: in Cardiganshire it is 100 square rods 13½ feet each: in Pembrokeshire it is a quarter of a Welsh acre, and contains 160 yards by 16 yards.

A'i ystang a wnaeth angan.

And his spear has death accomplished.

R. Rhydd.

Ystangiad, *s. m.* (*ystang*) A straitening, a limiting; a limiting; a measuring the space of a *ystang*.

Ystangu, *v. a.* (*ystang*) To straiten, to pin; to limit; to measure out the space of an *ystang*.

Ystarn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*tarn*) Saddle; a pack-saddle.

Gwedd, mai ystarn ar gefn huch.

Fitting, like a saddle on the back of a cow.

Iar.

Ystarnawg, *a.* (*ystarn*) Having a saddle.

Ystarniad, *s. m.* (*ystarn*) A saddling.

Ystarnu, v. a. (ystarn) To saddle; to put on a pack-saddle.

Y brwddwr llys addity, y gan y pŵgwastrawd, ddilwalia ni farch o'r holl syniad hyd y ddweddol; ac ei ystarnu, ac ei ddwyn llyd ac ei ystarnu arno, pan farfchoch.

The judge of the palace ought to have, from the chief groom, his horse made complete, from the first nail to the last; and to have the saddle put on, and brought to him with the saddle on, when he rides. *Welsh Laws.*

Ystarnwr, s. m. (ystarn—gwr) A saddler.

Ystau, s. m. (tau) That is silent or calm.

Ystawd, s. f.—pl. ystodion (tawd) A course, a race; a layer; a swath of hay or corn, laid with a scythe. **Ystard amian**, course of nature.

Man oŵ wodd torffys—y dygwylidadau anghyffredin cydd yn ddaerwain yn ystard rhaglenioch.

He has determined the uncommon accidents that happen in the course of providence. *Isr. Owein.*

Ystawi, s. m.—pl. ystofion (tawf) That is regulated or ranged; a warp, in weaving.

Ystawiad, s. m. (ystaw) A rendering silent.

Ystawi, s. f.—pl. ystollion (tawi) A stool. **Ystawi fair**, the lesser centuary.

Ystawi, dwy geinlaw a ddi.

A stool, its value is two pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Ystawr, s. f.—pl. ystornau (tawr) What covers; any resin; rosin.

Eu gwynafyd yw cyfoeth, dyb ansoeth bob awr hyd elawr, was ystawr, yn wasad.

Their happiness is wealth, a foolish notion, continually to the heir, a frail covering. *D. Williams.*

Ystefing, s. f. (ystaf) The roof of the mouth.

Ysteiniad, s. m. (ystain) A causing a spread.

Ysteiniaw, v. a. (ystain) To cause to spread.

Ystel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tel) That stretches.

Ystele, s. f.—pl. t. iau (tele) That is shrinking; a lark; a lotter.

Ystelciad, s. m. (ystele) A causing a shrinking; a lurking; a lottering.

Ystelcian, v. a. (ystele) To go in a shrinking manner; to lurk about; to loiter.

Ystelciaw, v. a. (ystele) To go shrinkingly; to lurk; to loiter.

Ystelciwr, s. m.—pl. ystelciwyr (ystele—gwr) A lurker; a loiterer.

Ystelf, s. m.—pl. t. od (ystel) That is rigid; a blockhead.

Ystelfiad, s. m. (ystelf) A rendering rigid.

Ystelfin, v. a. (ystelf) To render rigid or stiff.

Ysteliad, s. m. (ystel) A stretching, a causing a spring or elasticity.

Ysteliaw, v. a. (ystel) To stretch, to spring.

Yn Mynyw wên y mae'n wir; Dros dwy-wlad yr ysteli.

In fair Mynyw it is in truth: over two countries it will be made to extend. *L. G. Colli.*

Ystelyw, s. m. (ystel) That is stretched out.

Ystem, s. f. (tem) That forms a round spread; a base, a stem.

Yster, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ter) That is ardent.

Ysteraig, s. (ter) Apt to produce ardency.

Hwerthiawg to Craig For all ysteraig.

Abounding with broken sound by the side of a rock the pair tree is not of an ardent quality. *Taliesin, Cad Godden.*

Ysterc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (terc) That makes a jerk.

Ysterciad, s. m. (ysterc) A making a jerk.

Ystercian, v. a. (ysterc) To be jerking out.

Ysterciaw, v. a. (ysterc) To jerk, throw, or mount up, as a football.

Ysteriad, s. m. (yster) A rendering ardent.

Ysterlewyn, s. m. (yster—llewyn) A meteor.

Ystern, s. m.—pl. ystern (tern) That produces ardency or motion; that is sharp or active. **s.** of an active or sharp tendency.

*Gogwa niofawr
Bryng niof h hiofawr—
Cwru gan yw ystern;
Pan yw llefawr gogwa.*

I know the regulation between heaven and earth: or also why it is of an active quality; the alder why it is of a periphrastic hue. *Taliesin.*

*Ston yw yr all prau, cialaw daw,
Ow el hysn, a roid arnau.*

This is the second issue, an adverse man of cold impulses, which thou hast set upon us. *Rage Goch Bryn.*

Ystern, v. a. (yster) To render ardent or vivid.

Ystid, s. f.—pl. t. au (tid) That forms a wreath.

Ystid gach, yn da dy gaf.

A red wreath, thy memory is good.

D. ab Gwilym, i goinech.

Ystidaw, v. a. (ystid) To form a chain.

Ystidiad, s. m. (ystid) A rig-ma-roll.

Ystig, s. (yst) Assiduous, persevering.

*Ystyr, and da yw ystig
I ddyd ei dda a'i ddaw yn ddi.*

Consider that man's wealth is not uninterruptedly good should his God be displeased. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Ystigaw, v. a. (ystig) To act with assiduity, to persevere; to become assiduous.

Ystigiad, s. m. (ystig) A persevering; a becoming assiduous; a sticking close to work.

Ystigrwydd, s. m. (ystig) Perseverance, assiduity, diligence, close application.

Ystigl, s. f. (ystig) A stile. *Ceredigion.*

Ystin, s. (yst) Of a tendency to be or to act.

Ystinos, s. m. (ystin) The asbestos.

*Yn y gwyfyn—ar melyn—
A gale dyn ac ystinos.*

In the girdle, yellow gold will a person seek, and asbestos. *R. Goch, Bryn.*

Ystie, s. m. (ystyl) That is impulsive; that is extreme; a flight or retreat; kindred.

*Caranmael, cymhwys arodd,
Alwedd dy ystie o god;
Gnawd man ar ran cymhwys.*

Caranmael, there being a constraint on thee, Alwedd thy retreat from battle; a mark is natural on the brow of a combatant. *Llywarch Hen.*

All dydd brawd, brawd ystied ystie.

Like the day of judgement, terrific the course of retreat. *Gwaichmair.*

Ystlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (yst—llen) A sex, a kind.

Cyfrwng dros ofonedawli wraiglen ystlen.

Intercede for the devoted female sex.

Dafydd Ddu, o Hiraidd.

Ystlenaid, s. (ystlen) Sexual; kindred.

Ystlenawl, s. (ystlen) Sexual; kindred.

Ystlom, s. m. (ystyl—om) Excrement, ordure.

Ystlomi, v. a. (ystlom) To void excrement.

Ystlomiad, s. m. (ystlom) A voiding excrement.

Ystlwn, s. m. (yst—llwn) Connection; kindred.

Ystlwyd, s. m. (yst—llwyd) Grey or hoary.

Ystlwyn, s. m. (yst—llwyn) A luxuriant grove.

*Am y rhai yr yd
Ta e'r ystlwyn tir ystlwyd.*

Often of superior quality thou art towards the lively grove of land of dusky growth. *Iwan Tew.*

Ystlym, s. m.—pl. t. od (yat—llym) A bat.

Nid diffaith ond ystlym.

There is nothing so filthy as a bat. *Adagr.*

Ystlynnawl, s. (ystlwn) Connected; related.

Ystlyned, s. f. (ystlwn) That is connected, associated, or in communion.

Ac ym Rheu gwyn gwan ystlyned wyf i.—

And to my blessed Creator a feeble communicant am I. *Stevenson ab Gwaichmair.*

Ystlynedd, s. f. (ystlwn) Connection, kindred.

Ni ba coddwdd beirdd o'r ystlynedd.

Bards have not been of needy life from his connection. *Gr. ab Gwilym.*

Ystlyniad, s. m. (ystlwn) A forming a society; a forming a relationship.

Ystlynnu, v. a. (ystlwn) To associate; to form a connection, or kindred.

Yatlys, s. f.—pl. t. au (yatyl) A side, a flank.

Cadarn a chruallaw oeddynt oc y ddwy yatlys; ond ar y diwedd testyn a gafel y luddygolmeith.

Mighty and furious were they of the two sides; but at length testyn obtained the victory. *Ceredwig o Langarfen.*

Yatlysawl, a. (yatlys) Lateral, or sided.

Yatlysboet, s. m. (yatlys—post) A side-post.

Yatlysidid, s. f.—pl. t. au (yatlys—tid) A side chain, the trace of draught harness.

Yatlysgam, a. (yatlys—cam) Lob-sided.

Yatlysgamiad, s. m. (yatlysgam) A bending laterally; a rendering lob-sided.

Yatlysgamun, v. a. (yatlysgam) To be lob-sided.

Yatlysgell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (yatlys—cell) A side-chamber, a cell.

Yatlysgerdded, v. a. (yatlys—cerdded) To walk by the side; to walk sideways.

Mae yn yatlysgerdded a gwirionedd.

It is going parallel with truth.

Adage.

Yatlysglawdd, s. m.—pl. yatlysgloddian (yatlys—clawdd) A flanker, in fortification.

Yatlysiad, s. m. (yatlys) A forming a side; a rendering lateral; a sidelling.

Yatlysu, v. a. (yatlys) To tend to one side.

Yatlyswaith, s. m. (yatlys—gwaith) A lateral work, a work that flanks.

Ystodi, v. a. (ystawd) To dispose a course, range, or layer; to form a swath.

Ystodiad, s. m. (ystawd) A disposing a course, a ranging; a forming layers or swaths.

Ystofawl, a. (ystawf) Tending to regulate or dispose in order; warping.

Ystofen, s. f. dim. (ystof) A warping tray.

Ystof, v. a. (ystof) To regulate, to dispose; to warp thread or yarn for weaving; it is also called *dyllfauc*. *Ystof y gwaith*, to regulate the work.

Aiwr bar taerfar yn tori cadon,

Cadarn-freidr ystof.

A hero with an ardently wrathful spear breaking through battles, dispicing a mighty conflict. *Llegad Gwr, i Llywelyn III.*

Ystofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystawf) A regulating, a disposing; a warping.

Ystofawd, s. m. (ystawf) Regulation, disposition; the act of warping yarn.

Ystofawdr, s. m.—pl. ystofodron (ystofawd) A regulator; a warper.

Ystofawdr gwylid yn dithl.

The combiner of wood that is faultless.

D. o. Gwilym, i hel fedm.

Ystofwr, s. m.—pl. ystofwyr (ystawf—gwr) One who regulates or puts in order; a warper.

Ystol, s. f.—pl. t. ion (tol) That involves; that covers or includes.

Ystola, s. f. (ystol) A scarf, an ephod; a wrapper, a loose gown, a stole.

Gwelwyd wr iwanac yn eistedd ar y tu deau; wedi rhy wleug mewn ystola gsteold.

They beheld a young man sitting on the right side, being clad in a shining coat. *W. Salisbury.*

Ystolc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tolc) That is hollow or indented by pressure.

Ystolciad, s. m. (ystolc) A forming a hollow or indenting by punching; a butting.

Ystolcian, v. a. (ystolc) To butt repeatedly.

Ystolciaw, v. a. (ystolc) To make a depression or indenting by butting.

Ystor, s. m.—pl. t. au (tor) That forms a bulk or heap; a store.

Ystorad, s. m. (ystawr) A forming of resin.

Ystoraeth, s. f. (toraeth) That is a produce; that is productive or plentiful; a store.

Ystoraidd, a. (ystawr) Resinous, or like resin.

Ystorawl, a. (ystawr) Resinacious, resinous.

Ystordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystor—ty) A storehouse.

Ystordyn, s. m. dim. (tor—tyn) A trigger in bowling; a mark to jump from.

Ystoreithiad, s. m. (ystoraeth) A rendering productive; a forming a store.

Ystoreithiaw, v. a. (ystoraeth) To render productive or yielding; to form a store.

Ystori, v. a. (ystawr) To cover with resin; to do with rosin.

Ystoriad, s. m. (ystor) A forming a store.

Ystoriaw, v. a. (ystor) To treasure up, to store.

Y doethlon a ystoriawt wybodant.

The wise men do treasure up knowledge. *Bartholom. 12. 12.*

Ystorm, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (torm) A tempest, a storm.

Ystorm o ffynnon dwyrain.

A storm from the bosom of the east.

D. o. Gwilym.

Bloedd a colyn—

Ystyrman yr ystormaidd.

A about those wouldst give, thou trumpet of the storm. *M. o. Ellyf, 7. 1. 1.*

Ystormaui, a. (ystorm) Stormy, tempestuous.

Ystormiad, s. m. (ystorm) A raising a storm.

Ystormiaw, v. a. (ystorm) To raise a storm.

Ystormus, a. (ystorm) Stormy, tempestuous.

Ystorwr, s. m.—pl. ystorwyr (ystor—gwr) A warehouseman.

Ystrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trad) A flat, a vale, a bottom, or valley, formed by the course of a river. It forms the names of many places in Wales, as *Ystrad Yw*, *Ystrad Tywi*, and the like.

Lleu ddu gwynnau am gwynnau Ellyf.

Am Ddengyl, deg ystrad.

Two heavens were slain is heaving of the Angles, about Tenby 571, a pleasant vale. *Cynhira.*

Ystradaidd, a. (ystrad) Like a vale or dale.

Ystradawl, a. (ystrad) Belonging to a vale.

Ystraff, s. f. (traff) That stirs about or strews.

Ystraffawl, a. (ystraff) Strewing; wasteful.

Ystraffiad, s. m. (ystraff) A strewing; a wasting.

Ystraffu, v. a. (ystraff) To strew, to lavish.

Ystraffwr, s. m.—pl. ystraffwyr (ystraff—gwr) A strewer, a lavisher, a waster.

Ystrail, s. m.—pl. ystreigion (traig) A buckle.

Ystrail, s. m.—pl. ystreigion (traig) A turn.

Ystrail, s. m.—pl. ystreillion (traill) That is drawn, trailed, or turned over; a mat.

Ystrail, s. f. (train) A tribe; a crew, a brood.

Gochel yr ystrail, beware of the brood.

Ystram, s. f.—pl. ystremydd (tram) A frame.

Ystram y drws, the door-frame; ystram y frestr, the window-frame.

Ystranc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tranc) A trick, a wit.

Ystranciad, s. m. (ystranc) A playing tricks.

Ystranciaw, v. a. (ystranc) To play tricks, to quirk. *March yn ystranciaw, a horse shewing vicious tricks.*

Ystranciawl, a. (ystranc) Apt to play tricks.

Ystrancus, a. (ystranc) Apt to play tricks.

Ystraul, s. f. (traul) That is diminished.

Ystraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (traw) That is progressive; that is advanced or matured.

Arlywydd o'r nen pen pob ystraw;

Arlywydd pob moeddy a'i rym y deau.

The Lord from above is the head of every embassy: the lord of every house of stone his energy is to come to stone. *Llywarch ap Idris, in Llywarch 14.*

Ystrawd, s. m.—pl. ystroddion (trawd) That makes a course or transit.

Betred llyth—

En gwand a'i'm gwr,

Ar ystrawd, ar ystraw.

The fleet birds, their praise will not bring me to earth, nor on a course, nor on a station. *Thomas.*

Ystrawiad, s. m. (ystraw) An advancing.

Ystraw, s. a. (ystraw) To advance; to educate.
Ystre, s. f.—pl. t. on (yst—rhe) A course.

Cynaf aber rhag ystre.

The tumult of a course before the course.

Answerin.

Cynoddf! Owain egypte ar ystre.

The disposition of Owain is to mount upon the course.

Answerin.

Oedd ddiwedd ar ystre.

He was a bulwark on the course.

Llywarch Hen.

Pan wing giew yr ystre.

When a hero arrays the course.

Llywarch Hen.

Casroedd Gwenllian, gwyn llywe so

The ramparts of Gwenllian, fair as the sparkling of stars, the lovely fair one the splendour of the course.

L. P. Moeh.

Dy fodd a'rh rannod a ddoeth real,

Difoddiawg farchawg farch ystry.

Thy mood and thy wealth thou wilt wisely distribute, thou distinguished rider of the steeds of the course.

D. Benfras, i Llywelyn 111.

Ystred, s. f.—pl. t. i (tred) A village. *Daethost trwy yr ystredi*, thou hast come through the villages, said to a drunken person. *Sil.*

Ystref, s. f.—pl. t. i (tref) That forms a dwelling.

Ystref, s. m. (ystref) A forming a dwelling.

Ystrefu, v. a. (ystref) To form a dwelling.

Ystreiglaw, v. a. (ystraigl) To turn; to roll.

Ystreigliad, s. m. (ystraigl) A turning.

Ystreiliach, s. m. (ystrail) A trundling along. *Mi of dinben ystreiliach*, I will go topsy-turvy.

Ystreiliad, s. m. (ystrail) A trundling along.

Ystreiliaw, v. a. (ystrail) To trundle along.

Ystrem, s. m. (trem) That forms a scene; that is exhibited or displayed. *Geiriau ystrem*, magical words.

Ystremiad, s. m. (ystrem) A forming a scene.

Ystremiaw, v. a. (ystrem) To form a scene.

Ystrem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ystrem) A dash, a stroke; a trick, a charm, witchery.

Ystrempiad, s. m. (ystrem) A dashing; a tricking; a charming; a bewitching.

Ystrempiaw, v. a. (ystrem) To dash; to stroke; to trick; to charm; to bewitch.

Ystrempiawl, a. (ystrem) Dashing; charming.

Ystrempiwr, s. m.—pl. ystrempiwyr (ystrem—gwr) A tricker; a bewitcher.

Ystres, s. f.—pl. t. i (tres) That forms a wreath.

Y Nidder—

Ystres (raith astres) frathau.

The snake, a variegated chain of affecting bites. *Imen Gethin.*

Ystresawl, a. (ystres) Forming a wreath.

Ystresiad, s. m. (ystres) A forming a wreath.

Ystresu, v. a. (ystres) To form a wreath or chain.

Ystrew, s. m.—pl. t. au (trew) A sneeze.

Ystrewi, v. a. (ystrew) To sneeze, to sternutate.

Ystrewiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystrew) A sneezing.

Ystrewiaw, s. m. (ystrew—llwch) Snuff.

Ystrewlys, s. m. aggr. (ystrew—llys) Sneezewort, tansy; water tansy.

Ystrin, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (trin) That causes strife or bustle. *v. a. To cause strife.*

Gwne strion, blislon blaid,

Ac ystrin gwne estrionblaid.

Woe to foot, a vexatious crew, and to cause a strife woe to strangers.

T. Prye, i gleddey.

Ystrodur, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ystrawd) The framework of a saddle or of a packsaddle; a pack-saddle; the saddle of draught harness.

Ystrodwm, s. m. (ystrawd) A roundabout.

Ystrwy, s. m. (trwy) That passes through.

Ystrwyad, s. m. (ystrwy) A forming a passage.

Ystrwyaw, v. a. (ystrwy) To form a pass through.

Ystrwyth, s. m. (trwyth) That is pervasive.

Ystrwythaw, v. a. (ystrwyth) To saturate.

Ystrwythiad, s. m. (ystrwyth) A saturation.

Ystrych, s. m. (trych) That forms an opening.

Ystrychawl, a. (ystrych) Having a scope.

Ystrychiad, s. m. (ystrych) A forming a scope.

Ystrychnu, v. a. (ystrych) To form a scope.

Ystryd, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tryd) That is trodden or travelled; a street.

Ystryd anhyfryd yw hoc,

Is dular aml wastela!

An unpleasant way is this, under ground sojourners go!

D. ab Iwan Daf.

Ystrydawl, a. (ystryd) Belonging to a street.

Ystrydeb, s. m. (ys—try—teb) Stereotype.

Ystrydebu, v. a. (ystrydeb) To stereotype.

Ystrym, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (trym) A main stream, a current, a channel; also called *rhin*.

Ystrym yw y Môlwr Edmwnd,

A yr y morwyr o'r mwnd.

Master Edmwnd is a stream that will drive the sailors from the mound.

Gwilym Tref.

Ystryw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (tryw) Penetration, subtlety; finesse, craftiness, stratagem, device; a trick. *Mae e/fe yn llawn o ystrywiau drwg*, he is full of bad tricks.

Y sawl ai rotia ddydd yw

Yn ei drwg ystryw gyngor.

Happy is such as walks not according to the counsel of bad device.

Edm. Prye, Psalm 1.

Ystrywgar, a. (ystryw) Subtle; full of finesse, devices, or tricks; wily.

Nid ystrywgar oed ystrywgarw.

There is nothing so apt to see tricks as a hare.

Adage.

Ystrywgarwch, s. m. (ystrywgar) Craftiness.

Ystrywiad, s. m. (ystryw) A devising schemes.

Ystrywiaeth, s. m. (ystryw) A using subtlety; a using finesse or stratagem; a plotting; a devising or imagining.

Ystrywiau, v. a. (ystryw) To act with craft or cunning; to devise, to invent.

Yn Aber Ystrwyth yn ystrywiau gwyth,

Gwath Fadden ymdelluau,

Gwagurall bawd rhagddau.

In Aber Ystrwyth devising wrath, appearing as in the battle of Badoon, every body would disperse before him.

Cynadelfin, i B. ab Owain.

Ystrywiau, a. (ystryw) Full of craftiness.

Y ddywyblid—

On drwg yn ystrywiau wail,

Drwg o'i grynhoed, drwg awail.

Both parties, if had the one, of crafty falling, tender out of his reach, had in the other.

B. D. ab Iwan.

Ystrywiawl, a. (ystryw) Plotting, devising.

Ystrywns, a. (ystryw) Crafty, wily, cunning.

Ystum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tum) A shape, form, gait, or fashion; turn, bend, or curve. *Garw dy ystumiau di*, strange are thy looks; *derbyn ystum*, to receive a turn, a term in coursing.

Flwra yn gadno,

Cydaidd ystumiau;

Flwra yn foleu,

Mai yn thrywys.

I fled as a reynard, of even-paced turns: I fled a martin, so that it availed not.

Taliesin.

Ystumgar, a. (ystum) Flexible; well-formed.

Ystumgarwch, s. m. (ystumgar) Flexibility.

Ystumiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystum) A giving a shape, form, or fashion; sinuation.

Ystumiau, v. a. (ystum) To form, to shape, to mould, to fashion; to bend.

Ystumlawg, a. (ystum) Having a form, shape or mould; having a bend.

Ystumlawi, a. (ystum) Tending to form or to fashion; pliable, sinuous.

Ystumliwr, s. m.—pl. ystumliwyr (ystum—gwr) One who assumes shapes.

Ystum, s. m. (tum) That is irritating.

Ystumad, s. m. (ystum) Instigation, irritation.

Ystumaw, v. a. (ystum) To instigate, to irritate.

Mae neudid cythraulid yn ystunaw llygreddgeithus maddwi
dyn a chynhyrfa angheddawli samhwyl, chwantes, a chyfeillorol.
The breath of devils is irritating the corruptions of the mind of
man with vehement impulses of madness, lust, and excess.
C. Edwards, H. y Ffydd.

Ystunawl, a. (ystun) Instigating, irritating.

Ystwc, s. m.—pl. ystyciau (twc) A shallow wooden vessel, a pail, a bucket, also a shock of corn.

Ystwff, s. m. (twff) That forms a lift, or rise.

Ystwffwl, s. m.—pl. ystyffylau (ystwff) That keeps up or suspends; a log, a stock; a holdfast; a staple; the knocker of a door.

Yr ystwffwl hwn a'r hwn draw,
Mwy gorddyfmasi am damw
Ewch llo, a llywyr anaw.

The stock that is here, and this one there, more congenial
round them would have been the triumph of a host, and the path
of melody.
Llywarch Hen.

Ystwg, s. m. (twng) A putting down; a depression. **v. a.** To put down; to depress.

Yr ab fab ym rhwyf ry gwaeth gwtwg
Ar ei estronion, ya drud echwg.

The only son of my lord completely caused a depression on
those estranged to him, an awful event.

E. ab Madawg Rhawd.

Ystwr, s. m. (twr) That makes a rising; a stir.

Lleiaf 'stwr, fal lleiaf 'deryn,
Awr doot, gwua blinder i'r dyn.

The least noise, as the note of a bird, on a painful moment,
causes trouble to a man.
L. Hopkin.

Ystwiad, s. m. (ystwr) A making a bustle.

Ystwriaw, v. a. (ystwr) To make a bustle or stir.

Ystwy, s. m. (twy) That causes a stop, a check.

Ystwyad, s. m. (ystwy) A checking, a curbing.

Ystwyal, s. f.—pl. ystwyail (ystwy) A cudgel.

Ystwyaliad, s. m. (ystwyal) A cudgelling.

Ystwyalu, v. a. (ystwyal) To cudgel.

Ystwyaw, v. a. (ystwy) To check, to restrain.

Ystwyawl, a. (ystwy) Checking, restraining.

Ystwyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (yst-gwyll) That exists in the gloom; an epithet for the star of the Epiphany; the Epiphany. *Dydd ystwyll*, twelfth day.

Ystwyr, s. m. (twyr) That is agitated; that is stretched out.

Ystwyrain, v. a. (ystwyr) To cause a continual agitation; to be stretching.

Ystwyrw, v. a. (ystwyr) To agitate; to stretch out as to recover from lassitude.

Ystwyrwl, a. (ystwyr) Apt to be agitated; stretching as recovering from lassitude.

Ystwyrgram, a. (ystwyr—cam) Obliquely stretched.

Ystwyrriad, s. m. (ystwyr) A rendering agitated; a stretching out.

Ystwyth, a. (twyth) That is springing; flexible, pliant, supple, limber.

Ystwythad, s. m. (ystwyth) A making pliant.

Ystwythaid, a. (ystwyth) Apt to be pliant.

Ystwythaw, v. a. (ystwyth) To render elastic; to render flexible or supple; to become elastic; to grow flexible or pliant.

Ystwythawl, a. (ystwyth) Of a pliant nature.

Ystwythder, s. m. (ystwyth) Elasticity; flexibility; suppleness, pliancy.

Ystwythdra, s. m. (ystwyth) Elasticity, pliancy.

Ystwythedig, a. (ystwythad) Being made pliant.

Ystwythedd, s. m. (ystwyth) Elasticity; pliancy.

Ystwythiad, s. m. (ystwyth) A rendering pliant, flexible or elastic.

Ystwytholdeb, s. m. (ystwythawl) Pliancy.

Ystwythwr, s. m.—pl. ystwythwyr (ystwyth—gwr) One who makes pliant or elastic.

Ystycaid, s. m.—pl. ystyceidian (ystwc) A pailful.

Ystyccyll, s. m. (ystwc) A signal of safety.

Y ceiliawg du—
Ystyccyll yn cynnull cad.

The black cock, a signal collecting a host. D. ab Gwilym.

Ystyffernuch, a. pl. aggr. (ystwff—arn) Urmuch.

Ystyffylawg, a. (ystwffwl) Having stocks; stapled.

Cist ystyffylawg, a stock chest; a great chest with a raised lid, hutch, or bin, that has pedata.

Ystyffylgi, s. m. (ystwffwl—ci) A dog with a leg fastened to him.

Ystyffylad, s. m. (ystwffwl) A stocking or legging; a suspending by a staple.

Ystyffylu, v. a. (ystwffwl) To prop with a stock or log; to fasten with a staple.

Ystyl, s. m. (yst—yl) A cause of activity.

Ystyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yst—yr) That gives existence, form, or figure; that gives similarity; sense, meaning. *adv.* As may be deemed.

Tri chyferfyddio doethleob: awen, ystyr, ac ymgydd.

The three concomitants of wisdom: genius, study, and reason.
Ceryn of Gwynedd.

Ystyrbell, a. (ystyr—pell) Of profound import.

Tri pheth blodeusawg ar gerdd: ystyrbell leith, a gofwr ystyr, a chyfarfain gelfyddyd.

Three things that are forked in song: profoundly sacred language, and sweetly leaved ideas, and accurate art. Davies.

Ystyrbwyll, a. (ystyr—pwyll) Of important consideration or meaning.

Ystyredig, a. (ystyr) Being considered or studied.

Argwydd, gwrandawr fy agwedd i'r rhyddid,
Bidd dy giastina yn ystyredigion!

Lord, hearken kindly to my prayer, be thine ears attentive and
Duf. Daf. a. Hwysog.

Ystyrgar, a. (ystyr) Apt to reflect, considerate.

Nid ystyrgar ond awmawt.

There is none so apt to consider as the ingenious. Alas.

Ystyriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystyr) Reflection.

Tri chynfodollon doethleob: deall, ystyriaeth, ac adeigr.

The three originations of wisdom: understanding, reflection, and instruction.
Ceryn Hen.

Tad doethleob yw deall, a'i ffrwyd yw ystyriaeth.

The father of wisdom is memory, and his mother is reflection.
Alas.

Ystyriaethawl, a. (ystyriaeth) Having consideration or reflection.

Ystyriaethiad, s. m. (ystyriaeth) A using consideration or reflection.

Ystyriaethu, v. a. (ystyriaeth) To use consideration, to use reflection.

Ystyriannawl, a. (ystyriant) Considerate.

Ystyriannu, v. a. (ystyriant) To use consideration.

Ystyriant, s. m. (ystyr) Consideration.

Ystyriaw, v. a. (ystyr) To consider; to regard, to take notice.

Cyfarfawr ym Rhew,
Ystyriaw awen,
Fy ddyddwng engen,
Cyn no Chyrtwren.

I will enquire of my Creator, musing upon intellect, who
deserveth the state of necessity, before Cyrtwren. Taliesin.

Ystyriawg, a. (ystyr) Having consideration.

Ystyriawl, a. (ystyr) Considerate; sentimental.

Ystyried, v. a. (ystyr) To consider, to reflect.

Tri pheth a ddydd dyn ei ystyried: o ba le y dech, y ba le y mae, ac i ba le yr ei.

Three things ought a man to consider: from what place he comes, in what place he is, and to what place he goes.
Taliesin Hen.

Ystyriedig, a. (ystyr) Considered, studied.

Ystyriedigaeth, s. m. (ystyriedig) Consideration.

Ystyrioldeb, s. m. (ystyriawl) Considerateness.

Ystyrioli, v. a. (ystyriawl) To render considerate, to become considerate.

Ystyriwr, s. m.—pl. ystyriwyr (ystyr—gwr) One who considers or reflects, a studier.

Ystyrmant, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystyr—mant) A jaws-harp.

Y gwynt—
Ystyrmant yr ystymydd.

The wind, the frame of the storm. D. ab Gwilym.

styw, *s. m.* (tyw) That spreads out or about; a settlement.

stywaws, *s. f.* (ystyw) Stays, a pair of stays.

Dwy ystaws pedair celnawg a dahant.

Two stays fourpence are they worth.

Welsh Laws.

stywan, *s. m.* (ystyw) A settling, a flattening.

stywaniad, *s. m.* (ystywan) A settling; a slapping.

stywanu, *v. a.* (ystywan) To settle; to belabour.

stywell, *a.* (ystyw) Stedfast; manageable.

Begian brua, bid ystywell.

A'm cynnelych a fo gwell.

Wooden crook, be steady that thou mayest support me the better.

Llywarch Hen.

stywelliad, *s. m.* (ystywell) A making stedfast.

stywellu, *v. a.* (ystywell) To make steady.

su, *v. a.* (ys) To hanker, to itch: to corrode; to

consume, to devour, to eat. *Mac fy nyrrau yn*

ysu am dy darau, my fists are itching for striking thee.

Ni ddylly drwg fely namyn drwg ysa.

A bad stomach ought not to devour badly.

Adage.

swad, *s.* (gwâd) A throwing down, a falling flatly

swadan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (yswad) A stroke, a slap.

swaetheroedd, *adv.* (ys—gwaeth—er—oedd) It

is worse for what was, the more the pity.

swail, *s. m.*—*pl. ysweilion* (yswall) That ejects;

that is thrown out, ejected, or wasted.

swain, *s. m.*—*pl. ysweinnoedd* (gwain) An esquire; an armour-bearer.

Yswain aur-adain ydyw.

A golden-winged page is he.

Byppyn Cefnllung.

A'rh yswain a'rh llin o'rh ffaen.

And thy acquire with thy blade before thee.

Iolo Goch.

swatiad, *s. m.* (yswad) A squatting down.

swatiaw, *v. a.* (yswad) To squat, to lie flat.

swatiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. yswatiwyr* (yswatiaw—gwr)

A squatter.

swbwb, *s. m.* (wbwb) A tossing about; a hubbub.

interf. Confusion!

Yswbwb! hobi anyberw ydych.

Hi a adwaen eich arfer.

Confusion! a pack of ignoble people ye are: I know your custom.

D. ab Gwilym.

swbwbliad, *s. m.* (yswbwb) A tossing about; a rumpling.

swbwbliaw, *v. a.* (yswbwb) To toss about, to tumble about; to rumple.

swbwbliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. yswbwbliwyr* (yswbwb—gwr) One who tosses about, a rumpler.

sweiliad, *s. m.* (yswall) An ejecting, or casting out; a wasting; a brawling.

sweiliaw, *v. a.* (yswall) To eject, to cast out; to waste; to bicker.

sweilydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. lon* (yswall) One who ejects or casts out; a brawler.

Ysweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. ysweinaiad* (yswain) An esquire, an armour-bearer; a page.

Myned a orugynt ar eu traed, a gadaw eu meirch gan eu hysweiniad; a gadau Arthwr yn eu blaen a orugyt.

Go they did on their feet, and leave their horses with their pages; and letting Arthwr to be before them was what they did.

Gr. ab Arthwr.

Yswid, *s. m.* (gwid) That makes a quick turn.

Yswidw, *s. f. dim.* (yswid) That is made to twirl or hop about; the titmouse.

Yswigw, *s. f. dim.* (gwig) A titmouse; also called *yswidw*, and *sywidw*.

A'r yswigw hr seiglad.

And the titmouse on a banquet.

Phyllip Emlyn.

Yswil, *a.* (gwil) Bashful, abashed; timid.

Yswilder, *s. m.* (yswil) Bashfulness, timidity.

Yswildra, *s. m.* (yswil) Bashfulness, timidity.

Yswiliad, *s. m.* (yswil) An abashing.

Yswiliaw, *v. a.* (yswil) To induce bashfulness; to be abashed.

Yswitiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (yswid) A chirping.

Yswitian, *v. a.* (yswid) To chirp, to make a small noise.

Yswitiaw, *v. a.* (yswid) To chirp, to twitter.

Yswr, *s. m.*—*pl. yswyr* (ysa—gwr) A consumer.

Yswyddden, *s. f.* (gwydden) A privet tree.

Yswymbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t. l* (gwym—pren) A quiver for arrows.

Yswyr, *s. m.* (gwyr) That dawns; the east.

Yswyrain, *a.* (yswyr) Eastern or oriental.

Yswyth, *s. m.* (gwyth) That pervades; that aches.

Yswythbysg, *s. pl. aggr.* (yswyth—pysg) The cramp-ray, the torpedo.

Yswn, *s. m. dim.* (ys) That is all in agitation.

Mac wadi myned yn yswyn gwyllt.

He is become a wild firebrand.

Adage.

Ysywaeth, *adv.* (y—sy—gwaeth) That is the worse, the more the pity.

Yta, *v. a.* (yd) To collect corn; to beg for corn.

Ytoedd, *v.* (m. of ydoedd) That was, was, were;

she, it, was or were. *Pan ytoeddwn,* when I was.

Ytyw, *v.* (m. of ydyw) That is, is; he is, she is, it is.

YTH, *s. m. r.* That tends to stretch out or to be continuous.

Yw, *v.* (yw, s.) Is; be; it is. *Pwy yw?* Who is it?

Angus rhyw angus yw.

Want of kind is want indeed.

Adage.

YW, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. ydd.* That exists; yew tree.

Bangor Eglwr, a Bangor Henllan,

Ydd er clodion clyd ywydd.

The minister of Eglwr, and the minister of Henllan, they be so celebrity for sheltering yew.

Gr. Brychrlawng.

Ywen, *s. f. dim.* (yw) A single yew tree.



AN
OUTLINE
OF
THE CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE
WELSH,
AND
ITS UTILITY IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER
Ancient Languages,
FOR
DEVELOPING THE PRIMITIVE SPEECH OF MANKIND.

BY
W. OWEN PUGHE, D.C.L. F.A.S.

DENBIGH:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS GEE.

1832.



AN OUTLINE
OF
THE CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE
Welsh, &c.

THE language of the Cymmry, or Welsh, is limited, at the present time, to express the wants of a population, amounting in number to about six hundred thousand, which inhabits the mountains of Wales.* This language, in the course of the long period of its existence, extended over the most considerable part of Europe; and it still remains spoken, with more or less variety of dialect, by about four millions of the inhabitants of the western parts of France, under the name of the Breton; and also in Lusatia, and other districts of the north of Germany, under the name of Wendish,† being the connecting link between the Welsh and the various Slavonic dialects. It has largely contributed to the formation of other tongues, which have supplanted it, through several subsequent periods, in different countries.

There are many peculiar characteristics in the Welsh language which are well deserving the attention of the learned; and from this consideration, some account of them becomes a pertinent appendage to my Dictionary: I shall therefore endeavour to convey to the reader a general idea of the subject, with as much precision as I am able, and as far as the brevity of this sketch will admit.

The investigation may be conveniently included under the five following heads:

1. The structure and character of the Welsh language, with its dialects.
2. Its alphabet, with an analysis of its literal mutations.
3. Its stability shown, by comparing its present state, with what, from proofs, it was in other periods, with examples of different evidences of the high antiquity of its formation.
4. Its three primary branches, with the extent of their difference.
5. Its affinity with other languages, as a corroborative evidence of its being spoken by the first inhabitants of Europe, and who migrated out of Asia, as is evident, from a comparison with the oriental languages.

* The population of Wales, according to the official returns, in 1831, amounted to upwards of 800,000.

† Some interesting particulars respecting the Wendi may be seen in the CAMARO-BRITON, vol. iii. pp. 433, 477.

I. THE STRUCTURE OF THE WELSH, OR LANGUAGE OF THE CYMMRY.

This is a subject that is highly deserving the attention of the philosopher; as it abounds with some remarkable phenomena, and, perhaps, peculiar to itself, which may greatly contribute to illustrate the original formation of speech.

I consider the most prominent peculiarity of the Welsh tongue to be, that it has for its basis, nearly two-thirds of all the possible variety of simple or elementary sounds, each of them being the appropriate or fixed symbol of one simple idea. Upon these radical and indigenous principles depends the whole of its structure, regularly combined, so that, by having an accurate knowledge of the import of the ideas symbolized by those elements, we become considerably advanced towards learning the signification generally of all the compounded words in the language.

What I have here pointed out is an excellence, which can be but imperfectly appreciated by those who are acquainted only with languages that are not formed upon their own intrinsic materials: therefore, it may be necessary to enter into a particular illustration of the subject. And, in the first place, the following table of the elementary words will be useful for accomplishing the design in view.

Class 1, of elementary words.

a e i o w y
ae ai au aw—ei eu ew—ia ie io iw—oe oi ow—wi wy—yw=23.

Class 2, of elementary words.

ab ac ach ad add af aff ag ang al all am an ar as at ath—
eb ec ed edd ef eff eg eng el ell em en er es eth—
ib ic ich id idd if iff ig ing il ill im in ir is it ith—
ob oc oech od odd of og ong ol oll om on or os ot oth—
ub uch ud udd uf uff ul ull um un ur us ut uth—
wb wch wd wdd wf wff wg wng wl will wm wn wr ws wt wth—
yb ych yd ydd yf yff yg yl yll ym yn yr ys yth=109.

Class 3, of elementary words.

ba be bi bo bu bw by—ca ce ci co cu cw cy—
da de di do du dw dy—fa fe fi fo fu fw fy—
ga ge gi go gu gw gy—ha he hi ho hu hw hy—
lla lle lli llo llu llw lly—ma me mi mo mu mw my—
na ne ni no nu nw ny—pa pe pi po pu pw py—
rha rhe rhi rho rhu rhw rhy—sa se si so su sw sy—
ta te ti to tu tw ty=91.

Total ~~23~~ 109+91=223.

The number of elements in the foregoing table amounts to two hundred and twenty-three. Out of these, seventy-eight are words of defined and common acceptation; that is to say, they are used as names for some actions, qualities, or things.

Of the remaining one hundred and forty-five elements, I do not know that any are used simply and unconnectedly as absolute names ; but in their combined forms we may discover them to be signs of abstract ideas ; and by which it may be inferred, in what manner they originally stood absolutely for the names of things, like the others.

Out of the last mentioned number of one hundred and forty-five, there are fifty-one which may be classed under the denomination, given them by Horne Tooke, of "little winged words ;"^{*} and which perform the various functions of pronouns, articles, conjunctions, and prepositions.

Deducting those fifty-one symbols, we have ninety-four still left to be designated ; and these are not discoverable in their individual capacities, but enter into combinations, and serve as prefixes and affixes.

In the first compartment of the table are seen the vowels, standing singly, and also connected together in couples. These vowel sounds are symbols in themselves, or words having significations, of which it is important to obtain an accurate knowledge. Notwithstanding this, some philological theorists have asserted, that these vowel sounds are in themselves symbols of no ideas ; and that, being of no consequence as to meaning, they may be used one for the other, promiscuously, in the analysing and comparing of languages.†

The vowels, in a general sense, are words significant of action, or of motion, either past, present, or future : and this faculty they even preserve, in various degrees, when they are combined with other powers.

Illustrations.

The word *a* implies action or motion ; also what is present, or objective ; and continuity, or accompaniment. Whatever functions it has to perform in speech, they originate from the attributes here detailed as belonging to it. In the structure of the Welsh tongue it performs the functions of the words *and, that, with, do, did, does*, in English.

By the word *e* is expressed that which is past, gone, or distant ; and therefore it is used as the pronoun for the third person masculine.

The vocable *i* is a word that has respect to the future, and it implies *to, towards, into, unto* ; and, as a pronoun, it represents the first person.

By the vocable *o* is indicated the past ; and thus it implies *of, from, out of*. As a pronoun it stands for the third person neuter.

The remaining three vowels, *u, w, y*, are derivatives, as being inflections of the primary vowels. It is only the last, or the *y*, that stands as a word unconnected with other powers ; and it serves to point out an object ; and therefore it is a definitive article, answering to *the* in English.

The important functions performed by these primary elements of speech, in the vocable class, demand some additional illustration ; and this may be obtained by attending to the following examples.

^{*} From the Homeric expression, *εκα προεοντα*.—

† Theorists thus forget the difficulty they would have to encounter in finding what affinity there could subsist, for instance, between the words *bed, bad, bid, bud* ; *bit, bet, bat, but*, and others, of similar consonants.

*Examples of vowel-words in construction.**A e i o—*

Going is he into out of.

A e o dy i dy—

He goes from house to house.

I ba le yr ei di?—

To what place art thou going?

Af i do y ty—

I will go to the roof of the house.

A ei di o dy le?—

Going wilt thou go out of thy place?

or

Wilt thou go from thy place?

Ai da i ti à yw da i mi?—

Is it good for thee that is good for me?

Ti a ei er dy lw.

Thou--going--wilt go for the sake of thy oath

Cu yw hi i ti, a da i mi.

Dear is she to thee, and good to me.

Ni bu da i ni a fu da i ti.

It has not been good for us that has been good for thee.

A ei di yno?

Going, wilt thou go there?

A á hi i ei thy?—

Going, will she go into her house?

Pwy à á yno?

Going, who will go there?*

The vowel *w*, which is a mutation of *o*, discovers a very peculiar faculty, or power, in the termination of words, for it describes a state beyond what is expressed by the past participle.

Thus *gwedd*, connection, order or trim, when formed into *gweddw*, is a state beyond connection, or a widow.†—Again, *wl* is moisture; and *ulw* what has been divested of moisture; that is, embers, or cinders; and further, *a*, motion, by having *w* joined to it, becomes *aw*, a fluid, or water; and that is, instead of moving or flowing, it is become the element that is flowing. The same may be said of the following words:

<i>Ban—banw</i>	<i>Ca—caw</i>	<i>Gwae—gwaew</i>	<i>Llan—llanw</i>
<i>Ble—blew</i>	<i>Del—delw</i>	<i>Gwel—gwelw</i>	<i>Lli—lliw</i>
<i>Cad—cadw</i>	<i>Du—duw</i>	<i>Her—herw</i>	<i>Llad—lladw</i>
<i>Car—carw</i>	<i>Da—daw</i>	<i>Hel—helw</i>	<i>Rh—rhew</i> :

also of several other words.

* *Yno*, there, means a place out of view, or distant; as *yns*, there, implies a place in view, pointed at, or present.

† The English words, a *wedded* state and a *widow*, are derived from one common original—the Welsh *gwedd*: for the initial of *gwedd* in many forms of construction becomes quile: cent.

The remarkable discrimination of time, action, and position, in the vowel words, is retained even when they are combined with other powers, producing articulate sounds; yet this principle may be often so subtle as to elude common observation, in words composed of several elements; but in simple words it is plainly discernible.

EXAMPLES.

Ta, that spreads, or is in continuity.
Te, that is spread or extended.
Ti, that is in, that is in prospect; thou, thee
To, that is outer or over; a covering, a roof
Tu, that is lateral; a side; a region.
Tw, that rises out or up; drive: sway.
Ty, that is about or including; a house.

A clear knowledge of these elements, or seeds of language, and of their significations, opens to the mind a prospect for speculation, wherein many very curious phenomena may be discovered; and respecting which the following general hints may satisfy or amuse the cursory observer of the mechanism of language.

A radical word denoting some abstract idea becomes the name of a thing, which has its predominant characteristic described thereby: thus *te*, that is over, or as an exterior, becomes the appellation for a roof;* and *ty*, which is an inflection of *te*, signifies a house.

This principle extends also to words of the first order of compounds: thus, for instance, the word *tan*, a compound of the two elements, *ta* and *an*, abstractedly implies an expanding principle; and as the name of the greatest agent of expansion, it signifies fire. The word *dal*, compounded of the elements *da* and *al*, means abstractedly what is held out, or borne, and a bearing; it also denotes a leaf.† But, in these two, and in similar instances, in order to preserve the characteristic difference between the abstract and the appropriated significations, each class has its peculiar inflections and terminations: thus *tanu* and *toenu* are to expand, and *tanaw* is to fire; again, *dala* is to hold or bear, and *deiliaw* is to foliate, and *deila* is to accumulate leaves.

All the elementary words of the Welsh tongue are to be explained in the same manner as the foregoing examples; and, according to a few simple rules, their powers and meanings, when they enter into various combinations to form longer words, may be discovered; the component parts of which longer words must therefore be pregnant with their several primary ideas. And, as before observed, they extend to the compass of about two-thirds of

* The form of the letter *τ*, in some ancient inscriptions, represents the gable end of a house; there being a line crossing the perpendicular from the two points of the sloping top; and indeed its general form sufficiently preserves the resemblance.

† The Hebrew letter *ל* is called *daleth*, which also means a leaf; and so the Welsh *dal-ecch* and *deiliacch* mean foliation: and the same letter in the Arabic alphabet was called *dal*. The form of the letter *ד* in most alphabets represents a leaf; and in some ancient inscriptions the fibres of the leaf are delineated.

all the possible simple articulations ; for that reason, no sound, or articulation can be uttered, but what is significant of some meaning in the language now under consideration, unless it may happen to be one of the number pointed out as not retained therein. This is a circumstance, which to persons who may only be acquainted with such languages as, by intermixture or other causes, have been deprived of their original simplicity of character, can scarcely be represented with due effect ; such languages, for instance as the Greek, the Latin, and all the modern ones ; but, on the contrary, a speaker of these mixed tongues utters many of the longest words, the component parts whereof separately convey to his mind no meaning whatever.

By having a correct knowledge of the elementary keys, briefly noticed here, many of the intricate arcana even of modern languages may be opened ; not excepting those that have undergone every kind of commixion, like the French and the English, the intricacies of which are impenetrable by all other means.* The power, that has been explained as belonging to the vowel words of the Welsh language, for instance, is seen to govern in the formation of the past, the present, and the future, of the English verbs.

With the exception of the Welsh and its sister dialects of the Celtic, there is not one of the European languages that has preserved the benefits resulting from being constructed upon the significant elements which are here under consideration ; and yet these elements, in a greater or lesser number, can easily be proved to pervade all languages, but destitute of any abstract import annexed to them in those languages that have suffered intermixture ; and the number of elements, any way preserved in such mixed languages, is very small, as may be seen in the following table.

A table of elementary words in mixed languages.

	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Pronouns, Prepositions, &c.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Greek.....	4	40	44
Latin	5	40	45
German	4	27	31
French	6	33	39
English	7	31	38

Should the same criterion be applied to the Oriental languages, which all allow to be more ancient than those that are analysed above, a very different result will appear, and that result stands in them as follows.

	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Pronouns, Prepositions, &c.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Hebrew	35	30	65
Arabic	100	48	148
Persian	81	41	122

* The English word *love* is preserved in the Welsh, with its primary meaning, which is a *lick with the tongue*, being the way in which animals show their fondness ; and the verb, *to love*, is in the Welsh to lick with the tongue. The primary import of *heaven*, *Ayemen*, and *cream*, is the same ; and this may be thought rather strange. But let it be recollected, that *heaven*, or *himmel*, is the expanse over-head ; and *Ayemen*, (though, in aftertimes, a little deity,) meant originally a veil ; and *cream* is the top of milk : and the verb *to heave* is from the same root.

Two thousand years and upwards have passed away since the Hebrew was a living language, as spoken in its purity*: much of it is, therefore, undoubtedly lost; and of the portion of it preserved, with respect to a great many words, the exact and primitive significations are not known. Had it been otherwise, a critic, well versed in that tongue, would be able probably to show a greater number of simple sounds, as signs of ideas, to be preserved therein, than I have produced, as still existing in the Welsh. But, even as we have the Hebrew in ruins, it exhibits the very remarkable fact, that 33 of its elements, out of the whole number of 65, which we now discover in it, have an identity of signification and functions with those in the Welsh.

In the next place, by examining the other more ancient languages of the East, and still spoken, there are of elementary words, agreeing in like manner with the Welsh, in the Arabic 63, and in the Persian 61.

Though the several European tongues, exhibited in a foregoing table, have not preserved the elementary words, as signs of abstract ideas, or as names of things; nevertheless, such elements are distinctly discoverable as contributing largely to the structure of them all; and on that account they are deserving of very particular attention from those who investigate the principles of language. And the result, which is above brought to the view of the reader, is of itself very conclusive evidence of the descent of the several nations of the world from one common origin. It may serve, also, as an unerring index, by which may be pointed out the nature and form of the primitive language of mankind, which has ceased to exist, as entire, prior to every record of history, though we discern more or less remains of its ruin in all subsequent combinations of speech. And, aided by this index, we obtain a glance at that original language, leading to a conviction of its being in its construction far more perfect than has been hypothetically conceived, as the perfection of speech, by the profoundest philosopher of ancient or modern times†.

The structure of the Welsh language more particularly analysed.

The first form which the elementary words takes is, when any two of such words are combined together, the first with a consonant initial, and the other with a vowel; the first element is then a qualifying prefix to the other, which is the object.

Words of this first combination are either short or long monosyllables, as the vowel of the first element happens to be short or long. Thus, the *y*, being a short vowel, and dropped in the combination, forms *tda*, which

* The Hebrew ceased to be a living language about four hundred and fifty years before our era, when the Chaldee, closely resembling it in idiom and genius, but differing in some characteristics, was substituted in its stead. Hence from that period, the Old Testament is found to be written only in the Chaldee.—H. P.

† Many learned writers, and, among the number, Grotius, are of opinion, that the primitive language was entirely lost in the confusion at Babel. It is, however, far more probable, as above intimated, that it was partially retained in all the new dialects, and most perfectly in the Hebrew. Yet it should be noticed, that this distinction has been claimed for the Syriac, the Arabic, the Coptic, the Ethiopic, the Armenian, and others, by their respective champions.—H. P.

word is from *ty* and *en*, the first vowel disappearing by such a formation; and *a*, being a long vowel, forms *tan*, a word compounded of the elements *ta* and *en*. All similar words, or those of the first combination, claim our particular attention, as being to be depended upon in etymological researches and comparisons, like *bdr*, *hev*, *cdr*, *car*, *ode*, *con*, and others; and, being a class of the first formed words, they are therefore most likely to be found diffused through the various languages of the earth*. Words under the primary combinations are generally signs of ideas more precise and unequivocal than the elements themselves, when they are separately made use of; for the latter being of general import, a nice discrimination is requisite to fix upon a word in a different tongue, which shall preserve their subtle meanings.

Another class of monosyllabic words of the first combination is, that where the short vowel *y* disappears, so that two consonants come together either in the beginning or in the ending of such words. They are like the following:—

Brad, *bran*, *bardd*, *baru*, *cras*, *carn*,—*brinat*, *brawt*, *plant*, *trmest*,—*asin*, *main*, *cwyn*, *mwyn*, *twyn*, *trwyn*, *plaid*, *phwyf*, *ffrawdd*, *ffrcyl*.

Words of the second form of combination are dissyllables, and consist of two elements, each preserving its original form entire; and such are the following:

Adar, *anaw*, *arad*, *awel*, *awyr*—*batu*, *baru*, *dehu*, *deru*, *emin*, *ehr*, *isel*, *iwia*, *ogof*, *ofer*, *ufel*, *ulu*, *syho*.

The elementary words, with the above three classes of their combination, comprehend the substance of the language; as all other kinds of words are farther combinations, by prefixes of various functions, or by postfixes, for the formation of verbs, adjectives, and the several distinctions of nouns. And these are so numerous, and in so many ways connected, as to give the language a copiousness of expression beyond all others, and almost unlimited.

A primary source of the copiousness above mentioned, is the great number of qualifying prefixes in the language, and which are, unlike what we find in other languages, capable of being universally applied to qualify all nouns, adnouns, and verbs.

There are fifty-two simple prefixes; and these may be compounded, so as to make altogether about three hundred: thus any radical word, whether in the form of a noun, adnoun, or verb, should such a thing be required, may be modified in form and sense three hundred ways.

A few examples may suffice for the illustration of these prefixes: *Lled*, is breadth or expanse; *lledawl*, expanding; *lledu*, to expand.

Amledu, to expand about.

Ymledu, to expand one's self.

Goledu, partly to expand.

Gorledu, to over expand.

Dyledu, to be expanding.

Tryledu, to expand through.

* Thus the word *hen*, old, is common to the Welsh, the Armenian, and the Burman languages.

Traledu, to expand extremely.

Arledu, to expand on the surface.

Diledu, to unexpand.

Afledu, to cease expanding.

Adledu, to re-expand.

Cytledu, to expand equally.

Amymledu, and *gumledeu*, to expand one's self about.

Gumledeu, partially to expand about.

Gymledeu, partly to expand one's self.

Gerymledeu, to expand one's self about extremely.

Dymledeu, to cease expanding one's self.

It is in consequence of the copiousness of the language, that some peculiarities of dialect are to be found in different parts of Wales; for that variety is principally produced by the use of many synonymous modes of expression. Hence also has arisen the poetic dialect, which generally is very unlike the speech of common life; and especially, as it appears in the poetry of some of the early periods, and in none more so, than in the remains of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Indeed in the poetry of these eras so freely are the transcendental prefixes made use of in addition to singular modes of construction, that a person, acquainted only with the speech of common life, would almost conclude the other to be altogether a distinct language. There can scarcely be a greater dissimilarity, and at the same time in one language, than between the mode by which the moderns would express the ideas in the following expressions:—

Dychymrwio lôn amllw am lôn;

The billow of many hues will be spraying itself together about the shore.

Dychmyr ufeliar bar;

The sulphur fire will be taking to itself rage.

Dymgwaddbles Duw ddfa uwen;

I have been endowed of God with a profound genius.

Caraf drachas Lloegr;

I love the extreme enmity of England.

Rhymdoddwy ddawn;

There was given of talent to me superabundantly.

Dadludla;

Divest thyself of wrath.

2. ON THE ALPHABET, AND THE ORIGIN OF WRITING AMONG THE CYMMRY.

The articulations of the Welsh language are represented by sixteen radical letters, four vowels and twelve consonants, to denote so many primary sounds; and from these are derived twenty-seven secondary letters,

eight vowels, and nineteen consonants, which are mutations or modified powers of the radicals, under certain circumstances of combination, as signs of the same number of secondary sounds.

From the two classes of radical and secondary letters is derived the system of literal mutation, which is more peculiarly Welsh, and forms a prominent portion of its grammatical principles; a system that displays the aptitude which the radical letters possess of changing their sounds, as before observed, thus requiring, by a modification of their forms, as many secondary characters as equal the number of their mutations. But, since an original alphabet, of which a description will be given in the sequel, has fallen into disuse, the mutable characteristic of the letters is become more difficult of explanation than otherwise it would have been to those who are unacquainted with our language. And, though this principle of literal mutation, according to fixed rules, is now peculiar to the Welsh, yet the effects of such an aptitude in some of the letters, both consonants and vowels, to change their sounds, is observed to pervade all languages, more or less; but, in the Welsh, it regulates many of its fundamental forms of construction, as well with respect to syntax, as to the composition of words.

There are nine out of the twelve radical consonants which are susceptible of being affected by the principle of mutation, or which have their sounds changed under certain forms of construction; and, for representing such sounds, so many modifications of the primary letters are used in forming the secondary ones.

The mutable consonants are *c, p, t, —b, d, g, —ll, m, rh*: and these are reducible to three classes, each class consisting of three letters. Those of the first class are *c, p, t*; which undergo three modifications each; that is, they take a soft, an aspirate, and a light sound. The letters of the second class are *b, d, g*; and these assume a soft and an aspirate sound. The third class consists of *ll, m, rh*; and they have each one mutation, from being aspirates, by becoming soft.

Thus the letters *c, p, t*, by being softened, sound respectively like *g, b, d*; by being aspirated, they sound as *ng, mh, nh*; and their light sounds are like *ch, ph, and th*.

The letters *b, d, g*, by being softened, assume sounds like *f, dh, and i*, (or quiescent); and, by being aspirated, they sound as *m, n, and ng*.

The remaining three letters, *ll, m, rh*, by losing their inherent aspirate character, sound as *l, f, and r*.*

* The system of literal mutation, it is certain, formerly prevailed in most tongues, and its remains are still to be traced in several. In the Welsh alone, however, is it preserved as intimately connected with the grammatical construction of the language. The following table of the mutation of initial letters, in Welsh, will perhaps be acceptable here, as reducing to a compressed form the observations above made.

Mutable Letters,	c	p	t	b	d	g	ll	m	rh
Soft Mutations,	g	b	d	f	dh	—	l	f	r
Aspirate,	ng	mh	nh	m	n	ng			
Light,	ch	ph	th						

It would be curious to trace the ruins of this system as they are to be found in other languages; but space does not suffice in the compass of a note. A short collation of words

Some tribes of the Britons, the Cymmry more particularly, from very remote antiquity, were possessed of a characteristic alphabet, containing all the appropriate and necessary signs for representing every modification of sound in their language; and which alphabet, as implied by the method of writing it, was denominated COELBREN Y BEIRDD, or *Stave of the Bardic Symbols*. The forms of the letters consisted of straight perpendicular strokes and angles, as all curves were necessarily excluded, in consequence of their being written, or cut across the sides of squared pieces of sticks; and these sticks, or staves, after having been so written upon, were put into a frame-like form, and so inserted, as to admit of being turned round, to facilitate the reading of the inscription on all the sides; and this aggregate of staves was called a *Pethymen*.

Allusions to such a method of writing on sticks very frequently occur in the voluminous remains of the poetry of the bards of Wales of all periods; and this is an important evidence of its existence from the most early times.* To such evidence may be added another of at least an equally decided character; and which is, that the *Coelbren y Beirdd* is preserved among many other curious remains, collected under the sanction of several congresses of the bards, convened in the course of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, by the Nevilles, the Herberts, and other noblemen and gentlemen of South Wales; and the last of these congresses was held in the year 1681, at Bwpyr Castle, in the county of Glamorgan, wherein all the prior collections were blended into one, examined, and sanctioned by the procurement of Sir Richard Bassett.† For the more complete verification of the genuineness of the bardic alphabet, a third important proof to be referred to is, the inscriptions on ancient stone monuments. Amongst those preserved in Camden's *Britannia*, several may be seen, having the Bardic characters occasionally intermixed with those that are generally Roman: such are the *l* in legion, the *s* in *filius* and *ejus*; also the *ff*, *p*, *f*, and the *t*.‡

The invention of the Bardic Alphabet was particularly convenient and useful in a pastoral state of society, such as the Historical Triads describe to have been that of the Cymmry;§ and, as the only necessary tool was a knife for preparing the sticks, and for cutting letters thereon, such an invention might have been, and probably was, of universal usage wherever the

in various languages, ancient and modern, that appear to have undergone this process, may be seen in the *Cambro-Briton*, vol. i. p. 407. H. P.

* Writing on sticks is alluded to in Ezekiel xxxvii. 16—20. "Son of man, take thee one stick and write upon it, For Judah, and for the children of Israel his companions: then take another stick, and write upon it, For Joseph, &c." Also, Numbers xvii. 2—"Take of every one of them a rod—write thou every man's name upon his rod."

† A more particular account of these bardic meetings is prefixed to Owen's translation of the Heroic Elegies of Llywarch Hen, prince of the Cambrian Britons, printed in 1792.

‡ See Gibbon's edition of Camden, vol. ii. pages 1007, 1030, 1031, 1038, and 1458. Ancient graves were also discovered, in 1821, at Pentrev Voelas, in Denbighshire, whereon, among others, the peculiar character for the *s* (*r*) is to be seen, in the word *ejus*.

§ It may be doubted whether a state of society, strictly pastoral, according to the popular acceptation of the term, was ever known to the Cymmry. The *Coelbren y Beirdd*, or Bardic Alphabet, above alluded to, will be seen in the subjoined comparative table. It has also appeared in other publications. In the *CAMBRO-BRITON*, vol. i. p. 241, may be seen the derivative as well as the radical letters, amounting altogether to forty-four. H. P.

bardic system, or dreadism, had extended its influence. But, after the introduction of Roman arts, and that of writing on parchment, among others, the ancient practice of cutting letters on staves gradually gave way to the use of the Latin characters and manner of writing, excepting so far as being traditionally preserved amongst other bardic memorials. By the adoption of the present common alphabet of Europe, the Welsh have been reduced to the expedient of using double, and even triple signs, for representing single articulate sounds. Yet the uncouthness thus produced might be easily obviated, by affixing the soft, aspirate, and light accents to those primary letters of modern formation that undergo such mutations, as may be represented by those accents: for there could exist no other difficulty than to obtain the public sanction to their being admitted into general use.

By a comparison of the various forms of the alphabets in use amongst all the nations in Europe, it at once appears evident that they are derived from one common origin; and the oldest specimen known of such a primitive character is the one commonly denominated the Pelasgic, or the Græco Phœnician. To prove the proposition thus advanced, it will only be necessary to examine the following table, wherein those ancient alphabets are collaterally exhibited.

<i>Old Greek,</i>	Υ Τ Ξ Ϝ Ϛ ϙ ϣ Ϡ ϡ Ϣ ϣ Ϥ ϥ Ϧ ϧ Ϩ ϩ Ϫ ϫ Ϭ ϭ Ϯ ϯ ϰ ϱ ϲ ϳ ϴ ϵ ϶ Ϸ ϸ Ϲ Ϻ ϻ ϼ Ͻ Ͼ Ͽ Ͽ
<i>The same,</i>	A B Γ Δ Ε Φ Η Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ
<i>Etruscan,</i>	A B Γ Δ Ε Ζ Β Θ Ι Χ Ι Μ Ν Ο Ζ ϑ ς τ υ
<i>Old Latin,</i>	A B C D E F H I K L M N O P R S T V
<i>Runic,</i>	A B γ Δ F Ϙ * I K ϒ M R X ϕ R Y T H
<i>Bardic,</i>	A L C > J F H I C A W H O P Y U T V

As the Welsh is not written in its proper orthography, there are some double letters used in this work, for representing single sounds. Such are the following :—*ch* sounds as the Hebrew *ch*, the Greek *ch*, the Spanish *j* and *x* ; *dd* sound as *th*, in the words *the*, *this*, or *that* ; the *ll* represent an aspirated *l*, which is peculiar to the Welsh ; the *th* may merely be noticed as being like the Greek *θ*.

8. ON THE STABILITY OF THE WELSH LANGUAGE AND ITS ANTIQUITY.

Those languages which are constructed upon the basis of their own regular elements, but whose origin is obscured or lost in the various revolutions that they may have undergone, are thereby necessarily involved in a state of endless fluctuation and change. On the contrary, one that is formed upon its own intrinsic materials, and those being elementary words of obvious meaning and in use, is by that circumstance secured against innovations. And this is one of the most remarkable characteristics discoverable in the Welsh tongue, and is highly deserving the attention of the philologist. It still remains the same as it was, to a certainty, thirteen hundred years past, as can be fully proved; and I have no hesitation in asserting its usage is common parlance above two thousand years since. As to its being spoken

by the Cymmry in the sixth century, it will be sufficient to lay the few following extracts from the works of the bards of that period before the reader, as being the familiar speech of the present day, to obtain his assent to the first fact; and then some of the names of places in Britain, as given by the Romans, and still preserved, may, without going farther, suffice as to the other point, as corroborated by some collateral evidences in the sequel of this sketch.

Familiar Welsh Phrases from the Bards of the Sixth Century.

TALIESIN.

Gwelais wyr gorfawr,
A ddygyrchynt awr,
Gwelais waed ar lawr :
Rhag rhuthr cloddyfawr
Glesynt esgyl gwawr.

I have seen men pre-eminent,
who were assembling to the shout,
I have seen blood on the ground :
from the rush of swords
they tinged with blue the wings of
the dews.

Addwyn aeron yn amser cynhauf;

Pleasant the fruits in the time of
harvest;

Arall addwyn gwenith ar galaf.

another pleasure—wheat on stalk.

Màn y mae meillion,

Where there are trefoils,

A gwlith ar dirion;

and dew on lands;

Màn y mae cerddorion.

where there are minstrels

Yn gywair gyson—

in accordant harmony—

Cain bid eu gofalon

precious be their anxieties

Gan Wledig gorchorddion.

with the Sovereign of supreme cir-
cles.

Enaid Owain ab Urien

The soul of Owain the son of Urien

Gobwyllid ei Ren ei raid :

may his Lord compassionate his ne-
cessity;

Rheged udd ei cudd tom las,

the chief of Rheged that is hidden by
the green mound,

Nid oedd fas ei gywyddaid.

not low was his panegyric.

ANEURIN.

Mal pan ddel medel ar freith-hin

As when there comes a reaping in
fair weather

Y gwnai Marchleu waedlin.

would Marchleu cause a stream of
blood.

Pan grysiat Caradawg i gad,

When Caradawg arrayed for conflict

Mal baedd coed trychwn trychiad.

like a boar of the woods an upturning
tearer,

Tarw byddin yn nhrin gymyniad,

a bull of the host in the felling toil,

Ef lithiai wyddgwn o'i angad :

he would allure wild dogs from his
hand :

Ys wy fy nhyst, Owain fab Eulad,

there be my evidence, Owain the son
of Eulad,

A Gwrien, a Gwyn, a Gwriad,

and Gwrien, and Gwyn, and Gwriad.

O Gattracth gymyniad.

from the felling of Cattraeth.

Gwyr a grysiasant, buant gydnaid,	Men have arrayed themselves, they have together heaped,
Heodlfyrion, meddwon uch medd hidlaid;	short-lived ones, drunken ones ever purified mead;
Gosgordd Mynyddawg, ourawg yn rhaid,	the retinue of Mynyddawg, adorned with gold in a strait,
Gwerth eu gwledd o fedd fu eu henaid.	the price of their feast of mead has been their soul.
Yn nydd gwyth adwyth oedd ei lafnawr,	In the day of wrath his blades were devastation,
Pan grysiat Cynon gan wyrdd wawr.	when Cynon had arrayed with the green dawn.
O gywrysedd gwragedd gwych y gwnaethant	From the contention of women gallantly they have caused
Llawer mam a deigr ar ei hamrant.	many a mother with a tear on her eyelid.

LLYWARCH HEN.

Yr aelwyd hon, neus cudd glesin?	This hearth, is it not hidden by green sward?
Yn myw Owain ac Elffin	in the life of Owain and Elfin
Berwasai ei phair breiddin.	its cauldron had boiled venison.
Tawel awel ti hirglyw:	Gentle gale, far art thou heard:
Odid a fo moledyw,	scarcely shall there be that is praise-worthy,
Nam Urien, can nad yw!	after Urien, since he is not!
Y ddeilen hon neus cynnired gwynt,	This leaf so buffeted by wind,
Gwae hi ei thynged:	woe to her her fate:
Hi hen, eleni ganed!	she is old, this year was she born.

Examples of British Names of Places in Roman Authors, and still in use.

Mona, Anglesey, in Welsh *Mon*. It is pronounced long, as if written Mone.

Aberconovium, *Aberconwy*, or the Efflux of the Conwy, in Carnarvonshire.

Aberavonium, *Aberavan*, or the Efflux of the Avan, in Glamorganshire. Abergavennium, *Abergavenni*, the Efflux of the Gaveni, in Monmouthshire. Avona, or Auvona, the *Avon* river; one in Somersetshire, one in Wiltshire, and another in Worcestershire. *Avon* is the common term for a river in Welsh; therefore I conceive that those rivers in England, if correctly written, should be *Avan*, like the river in Glamorganshire.

Avalonia, or Glastonbury, which the Welsh call *Ynys Avallen*, or the Island of the Apple-tree.

Caledonia, the woody parts of Scotland, or the Forest of Caledonia, which the Welsh call *Coed Celyddon*, or the Wood of the Coverts. And this name is synonymous with Celtica, Scotia, and Goidheli, or *Gwyddeli*.

Ceretica, Cardiganshire, called by the Welsh *Ceredigion*.

Corinium, Cirencester, called by the Welsh *Caer Corun*.

Conovium, the river Conway, called by the Welsh *Conry*, or the Dart Stream.

Deva, the river Dee, passing by Chester, and the Dee at Dundee, in Scotland. The Welsh name is *Dwyv*. Hence the inhabitants near the Deva or Dwyv were called *Ordevices*, or the dwellers on the Dwyv; or, as the Welsh would stile them, *Arddwyvgywys*.

Demetia, Pembrokeshire, called in Welsh *Dyved*.

Damnonia, Devonshire, which the Welsh call *Dymaint*.*

Isea, or Osea, the Esk, in Devonshire and in Scotland, and the Usk in Monmouthshire, the Welsh name for which is *Wysg*.

Menevia, the district where St. David's is situated, called *Mynyw* in Welsh.

Nidum, the Neath river in Glamorganshire, which is called *Nedd* in Welsh.

Tava, the name of several rivers, synonymous with *Tain*; therefore the Welsh call the Thames, *Tain* and *Taw*; and the Tyne in Devon and Northumberland is called *Tava*, as well as the Tay and the Esk, in Scotland. *Tav* and *Tain* mean the spreading stream.

In addition to what has been here brought forward to prove the antiquity of the Welsh language in its present state, there is another most remarkable evidence: and it is, that the people of Wales and of Britany are able at this day to converse together;† yet they must have been separated from each other for upwards of two thousand years.‡ We learn from the Triads that the Cymmry migrated to Britain over the Hazy Sea from about the Elbe, where they left a memorial of their name in the Chersonesus Cimbrica; and in that neighbourhood we find the Wendi still preserving the language of the Cymmry, though not so purely as in Wales and Britany, owing to their being in a situation more liable to produce an intermixture with strangers.

From the period, when the Romans abandoned Britain, down to the present time, the Welsh language had to withstand the effects of the intimacy and encroachments of the English, which must have been more intrusive upon its stability than any thing it had to oppose during any former period of equal duration, even including the time of its being under the

* This word implies, literally, deeps and hollows, which, it will be allowed, is descriptive enough of the country to which it is appropriated.—H. P.

† A vessel from Morlaix, in Britany, being in the Thames, in 1840, the captain was invited to come to hear the harp, by the Cymreigyddion. One of the members, after an air had been played, said to the Breton, in Welsh,—“*Dyna ganu da.*” To this the Breton replied,—“*Na: dyna chwara da: canu à genau; a chwara à thelyn.*” So that the Welshman was corrected in his own speech by the stranger, thus—“*No: that is good playing: it is singing with the voice; and playing with the harp.*”

‡ The Historical Triads record, that the Cymmry came to Britain, and another colony of them to Llydaw, Armorica, or Britany, from the Chersonesus Cimbrica, or Jutland. The Welsh cannot disown with the Irish of Ireland and Scotland; therefore the latter must have separated at an earlier period from the original stock. The old name of Hamburg is Treva, and of which, as a Welsh name, the former is a literal translation.

influence of the Latin language. If therefore the English connection has produced no change in our language during a thousand years, the inference is, that it must have undergone less alteration in any other equal period.

As a collateral evidence in support of the subject before examined, the Laws of Hywel may particularly be referred to. The body of this code of ancient institutes, divested of some technical phrases and of several allusions to obsolete customs, is expressed in the familiar speech of the present time.* Names of places still left existing in England and Scotland, which are Welsh words of common use, are also good proofs, so far as they extend; for they show that portion of the language once spoken, where the names are found, was exactly the same as is now used in Wales; and by plain inference in proving a part, they prove the identity altogether. Such, for instances, are the names of *Avon* and *Aber*, which are preserved, even without a literal difference, in various parts of the island.

Again, we have manuscripts as old as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, which prove the remarkable fact, that even the peculiarity of the dialects of the different parts of Wales then existed as we find at this day.

And lastly, next to the internal structure of the Welsh language, the primary cause of the preservation of it without a change has been probably the singular institution of bardism; and the system of poetical prosody under that institution became gradually, from the thirteenth century downwards, so very strict and mechanical as to euphony, that even the sounds and syllables intended to be expressed could not possibly be mistaken. Consequently, we know to a certainty what the ancient pronunciation of the language must have been. Besides which, its preservation unadulterated was a fundamental maxim of the Bardic system, as appears by the following triad:—

“Tri pheth a ddylai Bardd eu cynnal: yr iaith Gymraeg, y brif
farddoniaeth, a chof am bob daionus a rhagor”

Three things which a bard ought to maintain: the Welsh language,
the primitive bardism, and the memorial of every thing
good and excellent.

3. ON THE THREE PRIMARY DIVISIONS OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE CYMMRY.

The three dialects of the primitive language of a great part of Europe are—the Slavonic; the Cymmryic, of which there are remains in Wales, and in Britany; and the Gwyddelig, originally spoken in Gaul and the south-east of Britain, and still spoken in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.†

The first people that penetrated Europe westward from the shores of

* The Laws of Hywel were compiled in the tenth century.—H. P.

† Perhaps the popular distinctions of Gothic and Celtic would embrace the three dialects here noticed, though the subdivisions, above adopted, must be allowed to be more accurate. Some excellent observations on this point, by the same writer, may be seen in the Cambrian Register, vol. i. p. 13—20.—H. P.

the Ruxine, went under the general appellation of Celts, among the Greek historians; and the Romans recognised, in after ages, the wooded parts of Gaul under the same name, in contradistinction to the *Gal*, or open country. The generic name of Cymmry,—the Cimmerioi of the Greeks—by which the original stock was known while it remained on the sides of the Caucasus and on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, became lost among all the colonies from thence; by their assuming appellations descriptive of peculiar situations, excepting the faint traces of the Cimmerii in Italy, the Cimbri in Denmark, and the Cymmry in Britain.

Now, as the Wendi, on the Elbe, the Bretons, in France, and the Cymmry, in Wales, have so far preserved an identity of speech, as to be able to hold an intercourse one with another, whilst at the same time neither of these three nations can converse with those who speak the Irish in Ireland and Scotland, the necessary conclusion must be, that an earlier separation must have taken place between the progenitors of the Irish people of Ireland and Scotland, and the progenitors of the Wendi, the Bretons, and the Cymmry of Wales, than the separation between the three last mentioned people respectively. The inference to be drawn therefore is, that the ancestors of the Irish people, though of the same original stock as the Cymmry, who migrated towards the Elbe, in the north of Germany, must have separated themselves from their brethren by taking a rout from the shores of the Ruxine, following the course of the Danube, and eventually spread colonies over Gaul and Italy.

It must be owing to the proximity of the ancestors of the Irish people to the Romans that there is a greater affinity of character between the Irish dialect and the Latin, than there is between the Welsh and the Latin; for the Romans formed no settlements in Ireland, so as to produce that affinity, which is much more evident than what can be traced between the Welsh and the Latin, though the Romans remained in Britain about five hundred years. In addition to this remarkable fact, there is another equally so, which is, that the Welsh language has a far greater resemblance to the Greek than to the Latin, in its characteristics, which leads to the conclusion of there having been an intermixture of the progenitors of the Cymmry and of the Greeks, in some period prior to all historical record, by which the manner of that intermixture can be satisfactorily explained.

At about what era that the more central mass of the Celts, or Woodmen, of Europe began to be distinguished under the appellation of Slavonians would be difficult to determine satisfactorily; but it is pretty evident that they must have originated from that branch of the Cymmry before mentioned, as having had an intimate connection with the Greeks, before their

† The name of Celt was the most appropriate that could be applied by the first colonies to themselves; and, no doubt, it was applied by themselves, and so the Greeks got it. The meaning of *Celt* is a covert, from *Cel*, a shelter; and it is applied to woody places, as opposed to *Gal*, an open place or plain. Celt would necessarily be a name of frequent use among first colonies, as is now the case in America, where woodmen is the term applied. It is remarkable, that all the old synonymes of Celti, Celyddon, Gwyddeli, and Ygodi, or Ygogodion, are still preserved in Welsh, being the originals of Celtica, Caledonia, Gwetholia, and Scotia.

progression into the north of Germany; and that the other branch of the Cymmry, which penetrated into Gaul and Italy, had not the appellation of Slavonians applied to any of its colonies. Under the name of Slavonic are comprehended the several dialects spoken in Dalmatia, Albania, Carniola, Croatia, Servia, Poland, Russia, and Lusatia, with other small districts in the neighbourhood, by the people called Wendi. And this last dialect is the connecting link between the Welsh and the Slavonic dialects.

In the South-east part of Britain an extensive colony established itself, known to the Cymmry under the appellation of Lloegrwys, and the territory inhabited by this people was called Lloegr, which is now the name given by the Welsh to all England, notwithstanding its being brought under the sway of the Saxons and Angli. Our Triads of History record that the Lloegrwys originally came to Britain from Gascony, that is, from Celtic Gaul; where they left traces of their name on the river Liger, or the Loire, as well as in the North of Italy, which we recognise in Liguria.* Names of places in Lloegria still preserved, and of men, as given by Roman authors, warrant the inference before drawn, and the Lloegrwys of Britain, and the Liguri of Celtic Gaul and of North Italy, spoke a dialect, whereof the present Irish is the remains. So that the Lloegrwys were probably the first people that settled in Ireland, with whom subsequent colonies of Belgians from the South of Britain intermixed, as mentioned in our old chronicles.

There is reasons for supposing that the dissimilitude between the Irish and the Welsh languages has been increased by an intermixture or some other cause as affecting the former in Ireland, one third of the words of which only is recognised in the Welsh tongue, as words in common use.† It deserves to be noticed that the Irish people, owing to some cause not easily accounted for, have greatly altered the pronunciation of their language since the first use of letters among them, and arising principally from their causing a great many of the sounds in their words as written to be quiescent. Thus most Irish words preserved in the Welsh would not be understood by a Welshman, when spoken by a native of Ireland, though readily understood when committed to writing: for every word is distinctly pronounced in Welsh as written, without variation or exception.‡

Like the rendering of sounds quiescent, as above mentioned, in the Irish, what causes the dissimilitude of dialect between the Welsh and the Slavonic, in all its varieties, is the vitiating of the letters *t*, *th*, and *d*, in the latter by a mutation, into sounds represented by *sch*, *tz*, *dz*. This mutation of *t* and *d* into *tz* and *dz* is rather common in the pronunciation of the Irish;

* The Triadic record, here alluded to, describes the Lloegrwys as one of the "three social" tribes of Britain: the other two are the Cymmry and Brython.—H. P.

† The patronymic name of the Irish, in their own tongue, as well as in the Welsh, is Gaoidhel, or Gwyddel, which the Welsh pronounce as if written Goithel, but the Irish pronounce it Gael. And the Irish who write on their own history, in this age, take the liberty to write the name Gäel, to the discredit of their history, with a view of identifying the Irish as the descendants of the Gauls.

‡ Yet, by selecting phrases, identities such as this may be found: "O Ddia! baithidh mi mi fhein mar dhuin uasal." "O Duw! boddaf fi fy hun mál dyn gwsawl." O God, I will drown myself like a gentleman.

and not unfrequently the Welsh use it in familiar talk. When an Irishman swears, he pronounces his *Mon diawl* as if written *Mon dziaul*, which is the *Myn diawl* of the Welsh, and the *Mon diable* of the French. And the Welsh word *Meddyliaw*, cogitations, is pronounced *Medzolie* by the Wendi; *Mezoulion* by the Bretons; but the Welsh pronounce their words as if written *Metkolia* or *Medkolia*. In the Albanian dialect *Vladica*, or *Wladica*, signifies a Bishop; but *Gwledig*, in Welsh, is a supreme one over a country, in a general sense, and often applied by the poets to the Deity; as *Iolaf Wledig nef*, I will adore the Supreme of heaven. Here, *Iolaf Gwledig nef* would be the phrase, independent of the literal mutation; but the *g* takes its soft sound, or becomes quiescent.

4. THE AFFINITY BETWEEN THE WELSH, OR CYMMRAEG, AND OTHER LANGUAGES, AS A CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE OF ITS ORIENTAL ORIGIN, AND OF ITS BEING SPOKEN BY THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF EUROPE.

This is a very important topic, and upon which the true history of the origin of nations principally depends; for, though much has been said and written upon it, the light elicited thereby has been so very faint and imperfect, that little knowledge and information has been thereby obtained. Indeed, it is what would require a perseverance in labour so intense for its accomplishment, as almost to deter any one from the undertaking, even though possessed of the requisite qualifications. The outline of such a work has been laid down, though imperfectly, by E. Lhwyd, in his *Archæologia Britannica*; and it has been so far advanced by Gebelin, in his *Monde Primitif*, as sufficiently to discover, that the Greek and Latin, with the modern languages of Europe generally, are derived, for the most part, from a common origin, and which common origin, though improperly, is denominated the Celtic, and of which the language still spoken in Wales, owing to some fortuitous circumstances, preserves the most uncontaminated remains. If the extraordinary writer last-mentioned had had the advantage of acquainting himself with the whole compass and characteristics of the language, which he took as the basis of his superstructure, he would have accomplished every thing that could be desired; but, as such advantage did not fall to his lot, the work remains to be finished by some other Gebelin who may arise to do justice to this curious and interesting subject. All that I profess to do here, however, is merely to state the case, and, by way of estimate, to exhibit a few general observations, accompanied by some necessary examples for the illustration of it, with a view of being serviceable to future inquirers.

The following vocabularies of the affinities, existing between the Welsh and the Hebrew and Greek languages, must be considered only as specimens, and that generally with respect to their primitive words only. Connections equally close might be proved between the first-mentioned tongue and the Sanscrit; and in the next place, it might be shown, that about one

half of the primary words of the French and English consist of the remains of the speech of the original population of Europe, commonly denominated Celts, blended with the Teutonic or Gothic.

EXAMPLES OF HEBREW AND WELSH AFFINITIES.

The extinction of a primitive language has been asserted in a former section of this work ; and we find, in Genesis xi. the scene of that event laid at Babel, and the cause assigned for it to have been the dispersion of mankind. It may be pertinent to offer one or two remarks here, in support of the proposition, that the Hebrew tongue, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, had its origin, like others, in the confusion of the first language.

Men had not multiplied so greatly, after the flood, as to be compelled to form themselves into separate communities, or at least to acquire national distinctions, at the era of the confusion of Babel ; and, from the tenour of the history given of that confusion, we are plainly to infer the implication of the whole of the human race therein. But, towards obtaining a clearer view of the subject, we shall be aided by recurring to the subjoined table of a few leading dates, subsequent to the epoch of the flood, A. C. 2348.

EVENTS.	<i>Years after the flood.</i>
The confusion of language	101
The birth of Abraham	352
The birth of Isaac	452
The death of Shem	502
The birth of Moses	775

Or the following dates may be taken.

Shem lived until the age of Isaac was ..	50
Isaac lived until Levi was	60
Levi lived until Amram was	41
Amram lived until Moses was	40

Thus, it appears that Shem died only two hundred and seventy-three years before the birth of Moses, or that only four generations intervened between them. Again : by examining the above dates, we observe, that Shem lived four hundred years after the dispersion from Babel ; and, Shem being the patriarch of all the families then on the earth, it cannot be well supposed, that the building of the tower could have been projected without his concurrence. Had it been otherwise, the primitive language must, undoubtedly, have been preserved by him in its purity until his death, and by his descendants, through two hundred and seventy-three years, to the time of Moses ; so that, in that case, he and they must have spoken Hebrew. But there are the remains of the first language discoverable in the composition of all the ancient tongues, which collectively prove them to be formed from the ruins of an original one now lost ; and this original language, as those ruins prove, was, in every respect, far more perfect than the Hebrew, or any other known language.

On a comparison being made between the Welsh and the Hebrew, we do not, at first sight, discover any great connection between the two languages ; though, by a closer examination, we recognise their common origin :

and this apparent dissimilitude is, perhaps, principally to be accounted for, from that system of construction, in the Hebrew, of blending the prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, and other particles, with the primary words, either as prefixes, or as postfixes; whereas they preserve their separate stations, in the Welsh. The affinity might also appear more manifest, if the Hebrew had remained better preserved as a living language: for, as that is not the state wherein we find it, we may suspect many niceties of pronunciation, without adverting to words and phraseology, to have been lost, notwithstanding the precautionary adoption of the masoretic points, both in respect to the vowels, as also the mutable consonants.

K

- כח**, greenness, verdure; pleasantness.
חח, exclamation of pleasure, or of pain.
חח, or **חחי**, one of the same kindred or kind; a brother.
חל, or **חיל**, strength, power; virtue; an epithet applied to the Deity, and to any being or thing that is great.
לא, a negation; not; nothing.
אלה, a plural pronoun; these.
אל, a ram.—**אלילים**, idols.
אל, a deer, male or female; that is, a buck or a doe.
איש, a being, a person, a man: **יש**, to be.
אלח, a curse, or ban; an oath.
אלף, to teach; to manage, to rule.
אלף, a kine, or one of the cattle kind; also a thousand. **אלפים**, or **אלופים**, cattle or bullocks.
און, **און**, vigour, strength; labour.
און, **און**, affliction, grief, sorrow.
און, **און**, virtue, or good quality.
און, **און**, an object of worship in Egypt, and in Canaan.
אין, **אין**, an interrogative particle as to time or place: when, where; here; there.
אין, not; nothing, nonentity.
אנס, to press, to molest, to trouble.
אף, fie! ha! denoting dislike.
אץ, to urge, to press forward, to drive on.
אר, a river; light, lucidity.
אר, to flow, to run as a fluid.
אח, that is elementary; crude, raw.
אח, a forcible utterance; a moan; oh! alas!
אח, a root, a stem; lineage, kindred; by, near, at.
אח, what has in itself the power of motion; a moving principle; an intelligence; a spirit; an angel.
אח, other; another; extra or outward; very, most.
אח, they, those: **אח** **אח**, they twain.
אח, what is out or divided: **אח**, goblins.
אח, influence; harmony; power: **אח**, a musical being, a fawn.
אח, a space of existence, or being; an age.
אח, **אח**, **אח**, a curse, an oath.
אח, to energise, to endow, to enrich.
אח, pl. **אח** and **אח**, cattle, also chattels. Like Aleph, the Welsh use **אח** for an animal, and for a thousand.
אח, vigour, energy, strength; force.
אח, effusion; hue; liveliness.
אח, that proceeds from, or that is derived.
אח, the sun, from **אח**, that is pervasive. **אח**, in Egypt, was called by the Greeks Heliopolis.
אח, **אח**, **אח**: **אח**, in; **אח**, in there; **אח**, in such a place; there; then, at such a time or place.
אח: **אח**: **אח**, prefix of negation; and **אח**, is no.
אח, to pursue, to drive, to molest.
אח! fie! **אח**! **אח**! fie upon thee!
אח, to point, to sharpen; to urge; to vex.
אח, brightness, splendour, lucidity.
אח, to emit; to utter; to utter a sound.

- אש**, fire : to set on fire, to consume. *Ys*, that consumes ; *ysu*, to consume, to burn.
אש, a verbal particle, or adverb, is, there is. *Oes*, there is. *A oes yma neb?* Is there any body here?
אחז, to come, to arrive, to reach to. *Athz*, to proceed or to go : *dathz*, to come.
אחז, a pruning knife, or cutter. *Aeth*, that is sharp, or pointed ; a point.

ב

- באר**, a well, or pit. See **בר** *Bwr*, a trench, an entrenchment ; a vallum.
בית, a house, a dwelling. *Bwth*, a hut, a cottage, or a booth.
בטן, the belly, or the stomach. *Poten*, a paunch, a belly, a stomach.
בכה, to weep, to moan, to lament. *Beickiaw*, to cry aloud, to roar, to scream.
בל, to mix, to blend ; to confound. *Boli* ; *cyboli*, to mix, to commix.
בל, the idol of Babilon ; Belus. *Bel*, that breaks out, a peak ; a budding.
בול, a stump of a tree, or a stem. *Bwl*, a rotundity ; a bole, or stem.
בול, decay, or withering ; October. *Pall*, ruin, decay ; failure ; a miss.
בול, to decay, to waste, to wear out. *Pallu*, to decay ; to fail ; to miss.
בלי, corruption, decay, waste. *Beli*, havoc, devastation ; war.
בלע, destruction, ravage ruin. *Bela*, havoc, ravage ; tumult ; war.
בן, that is reared, that is built ; a son. *Ban*, high, lofty ; a height, a peak.
בנה, to build, to erect, to rear. *Banu*, to elevate ; to exalt ; to rear.
בניה, a structure, a building. *Banaeth*, what is raised or reared up
בנין, a structure, a building. *Banan*, *dybanan*, what rears ; a builder ; an ant.
בר, to purify, to clean ; to be clean. *Briaw*, to render excellent ; to dignify.
בור, a pit, a well ; a grave. *Bwr*, a trench ; an entrenchment.
בר, corn ; a child, a son. *Bura*, corn, bread. *Bars*, bread ; *bar*, a summit, a top.
ברי, clearness, the pure matter of the heavens. *Bri*, excellence ; dignity, honour.
ברית, purification, or a cleansing. *Briaeth*, excellency ; the giving dignity.
ברא, to create. **ברא אלויים**, the *Al-*
ים created. *Peru* : *e berai elye*, the powers caused, or created.
ברך, to honour, as in bending the knee ; to bless. *Parchu*, to revere, to respect, to honour ; to confer honour.

ג

- גאח**, loftiness ; raging, as of the sea. *Gzyth*, a swell out ; wrath, indignation.
גאל, to redeem, to buy off ; to avenge. *Galu*, to render clear, open, or free.
גאל, a redeemer ; an avenger. *Gal*, a conspicuous station ; that breaks out ; a foe.
גדל, to greaten ; to grow great or large. *Gwyddoli*, to render cognitive, or conspicuous.
גדל, greatness ; dignity, honour. *Gwyddawl*, that is conspicuous, or present.
גדר, to fence, to enclose, to hedge. *Gedrew*, to form a skirt, border, or rim.

גבר, a fence, or an enclosure.
גו, a body, the whole person.

גוי, a body of people, a nation.
גלל, what rolls along, up and down,
or to and fro; any rotundity in
form or motion; and often it is
compounded into גלגל.
גלל, to roll, to turn, or to wheel.
גון, to defend, to fence, to protect;
also a shelter, a place sheltered.
גר, to make strange; to sojourn.

גרר, a sojourner, a stranger.
גח, a press, as for grapes or olives.

Gedre, a skirt, a border, a rim.
Ciw, compact; what is compact. Ys-
giwion.
Ciwed, a multitude; a tribe; a rabble
Gels, that moves or rolls along; that
oozes; a leech, from its rolling
motion. Gel, aptness to move,
flow, or ooze; a leech.
Gelen, to move with a rolling motion
Ganu, to contain, to include. Gan,
capacity; a mortise.
Gweiraw, to break out, to stray :
Gwair, a stray.
Gweirawr, one who roves or strays.
Gwth, a press; a push; a thrust.

ד

דא, to fly, as birds do.
דב, to be fruitful, to multiply, to in-
crease.
דב, fish, from their great increase.
דבן, corn, or grain of any sort.

דבון, fertility. To this idol the Phi-
listines attributed all their plenty.

דד, plural דדים, paps; love.

דיו, ink, for writing with.

דח, דחה, to drive, force, urge, or
expel.

דל, דלת, a leaf; the thin part of a
door; a lid, a cover: the letter ד,
or D

דל, poor, low, meek, humble.

דלי, a bucket, or a pail.

דמן, dung, a heap of dung.

דן, to judge, to rule, to order, to go-
vern. And with the formative מ,
אמן, one who has power to judge;
a lord, or master; and it is also
written ארון אדני, a dispenser
of virtue.

דור, דור, space, or time, a round of life;
an age, a generation.

דשן, to make fat, to become fat.

דת, statute, law, or appointment.

Dawu, to come or move towards.
Dwgu, to bear; to produce, to yield
Dwg, that is full or perfect; a bearing
Dwgon, a continuity of bearing; a
produce.

Dwgan, a bearing or producing agent,
a producer.

Did, diden, a pap or a nipple.

Du, black; a black; ink.

Techu, to cause to sculk; to sculk.

Dal, dalaeth, deiliad; dal, a leaf;
dalaeth, foliage; deiliad, a leafing,
or foliation.

Del, churlish, dogged; obdurate.

Dalat, that holds; a receptacle.

Tomen, a heap of dung, a dung-hill.

Doniau, to dispense, in any way; to
endow, or to enrich; addomai, one
who has to dispense a virtue or
gift; one who has a virtue or en-
dowment. It is formed from the
prefix a an dawn, a gift.

Dor, what overspreads, a covering;
the leaf of a door.

Dwysaw, dwysain, to make dense, to
be dense.

Dedd, and deddf, statute, or rule of
action.

ה

חב, חבה, to give, to bring to.

חר, חרה, to praise, to give thanks.

חוי, an exclamation expressive of
grief.

הי, heigh; alas! oh! ah! woe!

Hybu, to get onward; to recover; to
get before.

Hoddi, hoddiau, to render easy or
accessible.

Hwi, to set up a halloo; a halloo.

Hai, excitation; hurry, haste! hie!

ח

זָה, *hazeh*, a demonstrative pronoun, and adverb.

חָהַר, *hahar*, to be big, to grow big: חָהַר, she bigged with, she conceived.

חָר, *har*, a mountain, a hill.

חָרִיבִּנְנוֹת, *haribnaw*, a mount of several heights.

חָרִי שָׂרָף, *harishaf*, mountains of prey.

חָרָה, *harah*, one pregnant, plural חָרִית, *harith*, חריות.

Hon, hwn, hyn: *hon*, this female; *hwn*, this masculine; *hyn*, this thing: *hyna*, that thing.

Hori, to become round or bulky: *dyhorai*, she became bulky, or paunched.

Hawr, what is distended or swelled out.

Hawr gofanyaw, a swell of several heights.

Hovori tarf, protuberances of scaring.

Hovai, horeh, one that is swelled out. Pl. *Horoedd*, and *horod*, tikes.

זָב, *zab*, to flow, to gush, to bubble out.

זָב, liquor, also a husk, or shell.

זָו, *zaw*, compound of זָה and זָה—a demonstrative pronoun; it; this; that; here.

זָהַר, *zahar*, clear, bright; a clear sky; clearness.

זָחַל, *zahal*, to be afraid. A serpent.

זָל, *zal*, profusion, squandering; waste.

זָמַם, *zamm*, to imagine, to think, to devise; whim, fancy—to seem: זָמַם, whim, fancy, conceit: זָמַם, Deut. ii. 20. Imaginers.

זָן, *zan*, to feed, to provide; store, provision.

זָוֹן, *zawn*, store, provision, victuals.

זָנָה, *zannah*, to fornicate, to whore.

זָנָה, *zannah*, a harlot: זָנוֹת, *zanaw*, whoredoms.

זָעַזַע, *zazaz*, to move, or shake, to be agitated.

זָרָא, *zarah*, loathsome, repulsive, offensive.

זָרַח, *zarach*, to disperse; to winnow.

זָר, *zar*, a stranger.

זָר, *zar*, a rim, a bandlet; a crown.

Swyf, scum; yeast, *swyfew*, to form scum.

Sug, liquor, juice; what is sucked.

Sy, and *Sydd*, is: *pwysy glaf?* who is ill: *pwysydd yma?* who is here.

Pa elw sydd? What profit is there.

Ser, stars, the starry system: *Serw*, sparkling.

Sychwylaw, to turn or roll aside: *Sychwyl*, a whirl off.

Sil, that is produced; spawn, seedling; issue.

Symiaaw, to consider the magnitude of a thing; to consider: *sym*, size, magnitude: *symaeth*, a state of ease, or enjoyment: *somaymied*, illusory seemers.

Swyn, a preservative: *swynaw*, to apply a preservative.

Myswyn, that is put by; that is protected.

Synw, to cause sensation; to cause consternation.

Synai, that causes concern: *Synoodd*, dreads.

Sangu, to trample; to tread, to pace.

Sar, a repulse; insult, offence.

Sars, to throw off, to repulse; to insult.

Sarai, mysar, that is thrown or pushed off.

Ser, seri, that tends round; a bill-hook.

ח

חָב, *chab*, to lay up close, to hide.

חָדַל, *chadal*, to cease, to desist, to leave.

Cub, a bundle; *cubaw*, to make into a heap.

Gadel, gadu, to desist, to leave; to forsake.

- חֶרֶץ, the world, or the universe.
 חֶרֶר, a recess, a retired place; a chamber.
 חוּוּה, Eve, the first woman.
 חוּוּה, to look upon, to see: to contemplate.
 חוּוּה, חוּוּוּן, חוּוּוּן, a vision, a sight that is shown.
 חוּוּה, חוּוּה, any hooked, prickly, or bushy stuff, briar, thorn; a clasp, a fibula; a bracelet.
 חוּוּה, חוּוּה, to tie up, to bind; to restrain.
 חוּוּה, to live, or to have life.
 חוּי, life; living, lively, vivacious.
 חוּי, חוּי, a living creature, an animal.
 חוּץ, the palate; the mouth.
 חוּל, חוּל, to break in upon, to violate: wounded, smitten; slain.
 חוּל, to hurt, to annoy, to grieve; to be sick.
 חוּל, sickness, illness, malady.
 חוּל, the sand or beach of the sea.
 חוּל, the loins. Kings shall come out of thy loins.
 חוּמ, חוּמ, a wall, a mound. The waters were a wall on the right and on the left.
 חוּמ, to desire, to long after; to take pleasure in: also desire.
 חוּמ, to turn aside: חוּמ, the joints of the thighs.
 חוּמ, five, from the number of the fingers, and their use in counting: also חוּמ, חוּמ, five.
 חוּן, חוּן, to be kind, gracious, or favourable.
 חוּן, kindness, grace, or favour.
 חוּן, one that is kind, gracious, or merciful.
 חוּן, kindly disposed, gracious. merciful.
 חוּן, graceful, comely: חוּן עֶרְבִי, his comely body.
 חוּן, חוּן, חוּן, supplication.
 חוּן, to pitch a tent, or to encamp.
 חוּן, חוּן, a pitching, or encamping.
 Gwadal, that is fixed, firm, or established.
 Cader, a strong hold, or fortress; a chair.
 Chwyfai, that exerts motion, that has motion.
 Gwyddaw, to become perceptible or present.
 Gwydd, knowledge; presence: gwyddon, a knowing one, a perceiver; one having presence.
 Cwuck, that is wrinkled; a knitting of the brows, or a frown.
 Cadw, to keep, to guard; to save.
 Chweiaw, to be volatile, brisk, or lively.
 Chwai, ertness; alert; brisk; nimble, quick.
 Chwaiai, that is recipient of motion, or activity.
 Ceg, a mouth, an inlet, or outlet.
 Cwll, what separates; a stomach: cyllu, to separate, to divide.
 Cwl, a fault: cwlau, to hurt; to become sick.
 Cwli, a weak state, sickness.
 Chwal, a spread, a dispersion.
 Coludd, bowels, or entrails.
 Cwm, a rounding or rising up, the sides of hills forming a hollow.
 Cymmodi, to be sociable; to reconcile; to covenant.
 Camog, what is bent; a felly: camegu, to form bends or fellies.
 Cymmys, and cyfys, from cy and bys, the finger in conjunction: also cymmysai, and cymmynasth.
 Cwynaw, cwynain, to utter complaint.
 Cws, one that attracts, a chief; kind, gracious.
 Cunon, a kind or gracious one.
 Cunain, attractive, kindly disposed.
 Cain, bright, fair: ei gain gorff o.
 Cwynan, the uttering plaints, a complaint.
 Chwaenu, to come abruptly, or by chance.
 Chwaen, chwaena, a hap, a start; a pitch.

חנית, a spear, a halbert, a pike.
 חסד, a turning from; חסד חוא, it is
 a bad or wicked thing.
 חסד, goodliness; mercy; חסדו, its
 goodliness, his love, or good will.
 חסות, מחסה, shelter, refuge, safety.

חפה, to cover over: חפיו, they covered.

חוף, a sea-port, where ships are under cover.

חפז, to be in a hurry, or hurried.

חפץ, to delight in any thing, to fancy.

חפץ, delight; frankness; willingness.

חוף, what is divided; a field; a street;
 חוף, על פני, upon the field.

חור, to heat, to kindle, to incense.

חרי, חרון, חרון, heat, anger, or ire.

חורים, חורים, noble or illustrious
 ones: בן חורים, a son of nobles.

חורם, the solar fire; the sun.

חורם, some hot fiery humour.

חוש, חוש, to hurry, to hasten; חוש, haste, stay not. חוש, hurry, haste.

חוף, חוף, to sink down, to bring down
 or under; to reduce; to cast down.

Conad, conaeth, a point; a shaft.

Casedd, hatefulness, hatred; an odious thing.

Cysed, what tends to assuage; a quiet state, quietude.

Cysaeth, mychysaeth, security; quietude.

Cyfu, to compass, to hem in, to surround.

Cwf, that hems in or encompasses.

Chwyfan, to flutter; to heave; to hover.

Hoffeddu, hoff, to render delightful; to like.

Hoffedd, delight; endearment, fondness.

Cwys, a division; a gore; a furrow;
 hul pen y cwys, the cover of the furrow head.

Chwerwi, to become bitter; to embitter; to incense.

Chwero, that is acrid; a bitter; bitter, severe.

Cawri, great ones of strength, or stature; giants; mab cawri, son of mighty ones.

Gwres, sun heat; ardeny; fever.

Gwres, heat, inflammation; fever.

Chwys, to sweat: chwys, be thou in a sweat; chwys, chwys, sweat.

Ceth, an ejection; cethi, to eject, to cast out, to expel, to force out.

ט

טב, good; goodly, fair, sweet, pleasing, profitable, regular, in order.

טמא, clean, clear, pure, refined; also clearness.

טח, to overlay, to daub, to plaster; a daub, a plaster.

טמ, the inside: טמא, inward parts.

טיט, mud, mire, or clay.

טור, טיר, טור, a row, a rank, a range.

טל, dew, or fallen vapour.

טלל, to cover, to envelop, to enclose.

טף, little children, or youngsters.

טש, a castle; a habitation, a town, a village.

טורף, to break in pieces, to snap a bit, to tear.

טורף, that is chased; prey, or spoil.

Taf, that tends to spread out; an even spread; a spread, or layer.

Tw, subtle, pure, clear, refined, transparent, clarified.

Tawch, that rises or stretches over; vapour, haze: tuch, to cover with haze.

Teck, a hidden place; a skull, a lurk

Tud, ground, soil; a surface, a region

Tor, a bulge, a swell out, a prominence.

Til, a minute particle, a grain.

Telu, to expand over: telys haf, summer covering.

Tw, growth, growth in the aggregate

Twr, a tower; twrf, a habitation; a town.

Tort, to break, to fracture; to cut.

Tarf, expulsion; a scare, a drive, a flight.

יָגוֹן, to grieve, to vex, to afflict.
 יָגוֹן, grief, sorrow, or affliction.
 יָר, יָרָה, to cast, to put forward; to handle; to shoot, to throw, to cast
 יָר, a hand, or the fore limb.
 יָר, a banner, a monument; a trophy
 יָל, יָלָל, to cry out, to exclaim, to howl
 יָנָה, a dove; an emblem of love.
 יָצַר, the ' mutable, to form, to fashion
 יָצַר, one who formeth, a fashioner.
 יָש, is, or are; there is, there are.
 יֹתֵר, overplus, remainder; excellence;
 also a string, as of a bow, a cord.

Igiaw, *igian*, to sob, to sigh deeply.
Igian, a sobbing, or a sighing deeply
Id, that is stretched out; a point:
idiaw, to push out; to render acute
Idaf, a hand, what takes hold.
Id, that is drawn or stretched out.
Wylaw, to cry, to weep, to wail.
Ion, a source, or origin; the Lord.
Saeru, to act as a wright, joiner, or mason.
Saer, a wright, a carpenter, a mason.
Oes, there is; is there? *A oes yma neb? Oes.*
Eithr, that is besides or over; an exception; except; but.

כָּבֵד, weight; glory, weighty; heavy
 כָּבֵד, the liver, the organ so called.
 כָּבַשׁ, to bring under, to keep in subjection, to subdue.
 כָּר, a pitcher, a bottle, a jar, a jug.
 כָּר, destruction, ruin, savage:
 כִּידִין, supposed to be a dart: Joshua put it out as a sign to an ambuscade
 כַּח, masculine, and כִּי, feminine, a restrictive particle: thee; thine; there; here; so.
 כִּי, restriction, used as a particle; why, wherefore, so, therefore; but; if; because.
 כֹּהֵן, a priest; a minister of God; also of a king.
 כָּלַם, to restrain, to withhold, to confine.
 כָּלַם, כָּלִי, confinement; a prison.
 כָּלִי, any piece of work, or thing done: a tool, an instrument: כָּלִי בֵּיתְךָ, the utensils of thy house.
 כֶּן, some insect that settles in the skin; house.
 כֵּן, right, fixed, stable: adverb, so.
 כָּנַס, to heap, to gather, to collect together.
 כָּס, כָּסָה, a covering; a covered place
 כָּסָל, the flank, or loins, the haunches
 כָּפ, a curvity, or bending over; the bottom of the foot; the hollow of the hand; a vault.
 כָּמַח, a stem, a stock, as of a tree.

Cyffwrdd, power, dominion; wealth, riches.
Cyffwrdd, a coming or rising together.
Cyfasu, to bring down together, to subdue together.
Ced, a receptacle to keep any thing in
Cid, havoc, ravage, destruction.
Cudw, a flowing lock of hair or wool, a flowing ringlet.
Cw, a rounding; quick motion; wherefrom, whence; at or in what place, where.
Cy, a particle denoting a mutual act, or quality, or effect. *Cy gynted*, as quick.
Cwyn, a setting in motion, or agitating; a plaint, a complaint.
Ciliaw, to draw back, to recede; to drive back.
Cilfa, a retired place, a recess, a retreat.
Celfi, tools, instruments, or utensils: also any trifling things: *celfi dy fwrth*, the utensils of thy house.
Chwain, fleas, from their nimbleness.
Can, sight; brightness; because; for; as; with; of.
Cynnwys, to concentrate; to contain; to admit.
Cas, a being separated; a castle; hate, envy.
Cesail, the arm-pit, the bosom; a cove
Caf, what curves inward; a grapple, a grasp, a rake with bent prongs; a snatch.
Cyf, a stock, a stem, a stump, or boll

- כפול, coupled or double ; כפול, a couple.
 כרי, כריים, soldiers keeping guard by their going round ; patroles.
 כר, to dig, or to delve ; to turn the ground.
 כח, כחח, to break, to bruise, or to wear to pieces ; to dissipate ; a wearing away.
 כחן, a coat, or vesture ; raiment : *Халат*.
Cwpsol, a junction, or joint ; a couple
Cor, a round, a circle ; *cori*, rounds ; circles : *cor*, is also a crib, or stall
Cori, to turn ; to form rounds or circles.
Cotki, to cast off, to throw off, to eject, to squirt : a throw off : a squirt.
Coden, what envelopes ; a bag ; *coden*, a shaggy coat.

ל

- לא, לוא, not ; nay ; nothing. לא, זר, not oppressed.
 לאש, to cover, or to conceal : to suppress, to be silent.
 לבא, לביא, a lion, male or female.
 לחם, to burn, to set on fire.
 לו, to wrest, to turn aside, to distort ; to depart : perverse.
 לוח, לוחח, a slab, a plank, a table : לוחח, tables, or slabs.
 לוחי, the flat part or side of the face.
 לט, to drop, to hang as a drop : a drop ; also dropping, pendant.
 בלט, cautiously.
 לט, some rich gum ; what drops.
 ליש, a lion, from ליש, to temper the chops, as a sign of greediness.
 לכד, to take, to catch, to lay hold on.
 לכר, a taking, or catching ; a trap.
 לן, to lodge, to stay, to harbour at a place.
 לע, to swallow, to gulp : the swallow.
 לע, to repeat ; to explain : to interpret
 לע, and לרץ, a repeater ; an interpreter, or explainer.
 לש, to temper ; to knead, or work about.
 לשך, moisture ; juice of plants ; fresh oil.
 לשן, to tongue ; to abuse ; to prattle.
 לשון, לשון, the tongue ; language ; Arabic, *Lisan*.
Llai, lesser, less ; it is used for *llaiach*, smaller : *llaisar*, less offence.
Llethu, to press flat : to overlay or press down.
Lleibai or *lleibiai*, that licks up.
Llidiaw, to inflame ; to grow angry.
Llysu, to bar out, to put aside, or to reject. *Llys* and *llysiad*, rejection.
Llech, a flat stone, a slab : also a squat, a sculk : *llechoedd*, *llechau*, and *llechi*, slabs, flat stones.
Llechwedd and *llechi*, the side of the face, the temple.
Lled, that is prone or flat : a flat : *lleddu*, to make flat ; to become flat
Llydd, that is diffusive : that is poured out.
Llwy, that is cleared or cleaned : that clears or cleans out.
Llochiadu, to mound, to pen up, to fold.
Llochiad, a forming a mound or dam, a penning up.
Llen, a cover, a veil : *llennu*, to cover, to veil.
Llyngu or *llynau*, to swallow : *lleng*, the swallow.
Llithiaw, to allure, to train : to read a lesson.
Llith, that is given as nurture, a lesson. *Llithion*, one who allures ; a trainer, a lecturer.
Llws, mucilage, slime : *llwsu*, to yield mucilage, to slime.
Llysaid, a slimy state, mucilage.
Lleisoni, to produce a voice ; to form the voice.
Lleison, the organ that forms the voice.

מאד, strength, might; greatness: ad-
verb, very much: entirely.

מאס, to abhor, to despise: to reject,
to cast off.

מנג, to melt away, to dissipate,
to dissolve.

מנר, what is excellent, or precious:
thus, pleasant things are **מנרים**.

מד, **מדר**, to mete, to measure.

מד, **מדה**, **ממד**, a measure.

מה, **מי**, how? what? who?

מחר, to hasten, to speed, to be quick;
also one that is hasty or rash.

מחט, to slide, to slip aside or
asunder: thus, **בל מחט**, is, they can-
not be moved.

מל, to cut, to chop, to chop off, to
cut down, to bray, or to bruise.

מלל, to speak, to talk: **מלה**, a
word.

מל, to cut off the top; to circumcise.

מול, plural. **מלים**, circumcised.

מולת, circumcision, that is a baring
the top.

מול, **מול**, opposite to, near to, over
against.

מלא, to fill, to fill up: to complete:
fulness.

מלח, to salt, to season with salt: salt,
or saltiness.

מלחה, pervaded by salt; barren.

מלאכה, work, affair to be managed;
affair, business.

מלאך, an agent, a messenger; an
angel.

מלך, to have supreme power, to reign,
to rule.

מלך, a sovereign, a king, or a prince:
also the title of an object of wor-
ship—Moloch.

מלכין, a brazen image of Moloch, so
named, probably from its form of
a bust.

מלכה, the queen of heaven, the ruler
of heaven; the moon.

מלכות, **ממלכה**, **מלכות**, a kingdom;
reign.

מלץ, sweet, of a sweet savour or smell

Med, that is full, perfect, or mature:
as far as to the full; to, unto, as
far as.

Masw, to depart; to swoon, or to
faint away.

Mygw, to become smoke; to smoke;
to suffocate.

Myged, reverence, honour; grandeur;
glory: **mygedion**, grand things.

Medw, to render extended, full, or
perfect.

Med, **medai**, that is full or perfect.

Mac, there is; is there? what is?
where is?

Meru, to flit, to drop: **mer**, that is
dropped off or parted; a drop.

Mudaw, and **symudaw**, to flit, to move,
to quit; also **ymmod**, motion; and
ymmodi, to move.

Malu, to bray or break small, to
grind; **maluwyn**, to chafe, to foam
at the mouth, as a horse doth.

Malu, to liken: to joke; to utter
levity.

Moeli, to make bare or bald the top
or head.

Moel, bare, bald: plural **moelion**,
bald ones.

Moelaeth, the act of making bare or
bald.

Moll, that surrounds, closes upon, or
includes.

Mola, to concrete matter, to form
gum.

Molochi, to raise a ferment: **moloch**,
ferment. **Prydain arfoloch**, Bri-
tain in a ferment.

Molochw, that has passed through a
ferment.

Maeloca, the act of trafficking, or a
merchandising.

Mabwch, one that is light or volatile.

Maelochu, **maelogi**, to act as a mana-
ger, or trader.

Maelawg, **maelwog** that has means of
power, that has abundance; that
has traffick.

Maelgwn, the summit or head of
power: the name of a king of
Wales, who died A. D. 542.

Maelocai, a teeming one: that tends
to increase.

Maelogaeth, a state of teeming or
abundance.

Melys, sweet, dulcet: a sweet.

- מנה**, to dispose into classes or ranges, to sort.
מין, **מינה**, **מין**, a species, or kind; likeness, or appearance; a peculiar thing; a particle like hoar, which the Israelites on seeing, called out **מן הוא**! it is a species of itself; as they knew not what it was
מנה, **מניח**, plural, a sum or quantity of money.
מין, **מינה**, kind, or species: **למינו**, after his kind.
מני, an object of idolatry: a drink offering to **מני**, that number; therefore **מניתי**, I will number you to the sword. Isaiah lxx. 11.
מני, to rule, to order: what is regular, rule, order.
מסח, **מסח**, to melt, to dissolve, to loosen: a soft or melting mood; voluptuousness.
מסך, to mix, or to intermingle.
מץ, **מצה**, to squeeze, to press together, to crush, to squeeze out; also a squeezer.
מצא, to find, to meet with, to come upon; to supply; to be present: to succeed.
מריא a fattling; plural **מריאים**
משש, **משש**, to feel, to handle, to take hold: **משש**, to take or draw out: to remove.
מח, **מח**, to die: **מחי**, I die.
מח, a dead person: **מחיים**, mortals.
מחח, pleasant, agreeable, sweet.
- Moni**, to individualize, to become a separate one.
Mon, a separate or isolated being: **man**, a spot, a speck; a place: **man**, what consists of small particles: **manion**, small particles of any thing: **man yw fo**, a speck it is, or **yw fo man**, it is a spot.
Mwnai, that is formed of or having ore; money.
Mynw, an individual; a person, a body.
Menw, an intellect, mind, or soul: also a mythological personage, stiled **Menw mab teirywaedd**, or Menw the son of three cries.
Mynu, to will, to exert volition; to obtain.
Masn, to volatilize; to swoon, to faint.
Maswedd, a volatile state; voluptuousness.
Mysgu, to mix, to intermingle, to blend.
Mathu, to render flat or even; **mathru**, to tread or trample: that is flat, spread out, or even.
Meddu, to possess, to own, to have, to have command of: to be able.
Merydd, a fattling; plural **meryddes**.
Moes, conduct, behaviour; civility: **moesa**, to give, or to confer: to hand.
Methu, to fail; to become inert: **methwyf**, I fail.
Meth, a failure; a state of inertness.
Mwythawg, tender; soothed; pampered; softening.

J

- ניר**, comfort, or solace; joy; ease.
נחה, to make a moaning, to grieve.
נח, **נחי**, a lament, a moan, a wail.
נחרי, to run as a stream, to flow; to run: a stream.
נוח, a home, a dwelling a habitation.
נץ, to shoot out, to fly out or upon.
נחח, to cut in pieces; to dissect.
- Naid**, a refuge, or a sanctuary.
Neuaw, to wish earnestly, to long, to pant.
Nen, a pant, or an earnest wish.
Ner, that tends out; that is forward: abortion.
Nef, a hollow; a place of rest; heaven.
Nwyth, a drift; a whim: **nwythaw**, to do a freak.
Naddu, to chip; to cut with any tool.

D

- סבך**, to entangle; to perplex, to vex.
סבך, a tangle; a thicket, or brake.
- Sybachu**, to draw in a heap, to shrink up.
Sybach, that is drawn in a heap.

- סג, סג, סג, *segg*, dross, or drags. *Soeg*, that is-seethed; draff; grains of malt.
- סגר, to enclose, to shut up; to confine. *Segru*, to enclose; to put apart; to secrete.
- סגר, what encloses; a caul; a border. *Segr*, that keeps apart; that is enclosed.
- סוד, סוד, to lay a foundation, to found; to advise: to ordain. *Sodi*, to fix, to constitute, to implant; to limit.
- סוד, סוד, foundation, or base; council; secret. *Sawd*, tendency; juncture; extremity, limit.
- סוח, סוח, to sweep, or to brush off any thing. *Sychu*, to dry; to grow dry; to wipe.
- סס, to turn aside: a turn aside, plural, ססס, those that turn aside. *Swydaw*, to intimidate, to awe: *swydion*, intimidated or scared ones.
- סך, סכך, to cover over, as a tent; to shelter; a covering; a shelter, a covert. *Swchu*, to envelope the point of a thing, as a cone: *swchu esgid*, to toe-piece a shoe.
- סך, that covers, or is covered; a shelter, a covert; also written סוך. *Swch*, a snout; a soc, or share of a plough: *swch esgid*, point of a shoe.
- סכה, plural סכה, a booth; a tent. *Swchai*, that envelopes in the form of a cone.
- סכל, to be thoughtless, foolish, or silly. *Siglaw*, to waver, to act with fickleness.
- סכל, thoughtless, foolish, silly: a fool. *Sigl*, a waver, a shake or rocking; a wag.
- סכלות, thoughtlessness, folly, stupidity. *Siglaeth*, a state of wavering or fickleness.
- סל, סלח, to exalt, to elevate, to raise. *Syllu*, to gaze. *Sylla, sela*, behold! lo!
- סלם, a ladder, a gradual raise. *Sylam*, that serves for a step or a stride.
- סע, סעה, to move along, or to proceed. *Sangu*, to tread, to trample, to tramp along.
- סער, to stay, or to prop; to strengthen: also a stay or prop. *Sangadu*, to make a step: *sangad*, a pace, a tread, a trampling.
- סר, to turn aside, to turn off; to take a huff. *Sòri*, to offend; to become sulky, to sulk.
- סר, סורר, one that revolts, or turns off. *Sor*, a sulk: *sorai*, one that sulks or revolts.
- סרה, a turning away; revolt; aversion. *Sor*, a sulk; sullenness; aversion.
- סח, to stir up, to irritate; to entice: also a stirring up, or irritation; enticement. *Sythu*, to render erect or stiff: erectness, rigidity; erect, stiff; rigid.
- סרו, winter, or the cold season. *Sytha*, that causes stiffness or rigidity

ע

- ער, to set, appoint, constitute, or fix: an appointment; a set portion, or an allotment; a witness; any length of time: ער, ערי, of old. *Oedi*, to set a time, to make an appointment; to delay: *Oed*, a set time; age; an appointment; *yn oed y dydd*, during the day: *plentyndw ydd o oed*, a child of a year old.
- ער, ערי, to, unto; yet; whilst: ער, כל, all the while. *Hyd*, to, unto, until; whilst: *hyd yma*, as far as here; *o hyd*, all the while.
- ערה, an assembly; a putting off; protest; testimony, evidence. *Oedi*, a setting of time; an appointment; a putting off, or delaying.
- ערי, plural עריים, an ornament. *Eddi*, flue; fringe: also thrums.

ע

- עדן, delight; delicacy; delicate, nice. *Addwyn*, what is fair; delight: becoming; kind.
 עדן, the name of a country; Eden. *Addwyn*, that is intellectual.
 על, עלה, to be up or upon; to ascend. *Hulaw*, to cover, to deck, to spread over.
 על, above, up, over, on high. *Hul*, a cover; a coverlet; a mat.
 על, עליון, on, upon: near by. *Hul*, *hulgn*, what covers; a coverlet.
 על, על, a yoke. על לא עלה עליה על, which no yoke hath come upon. *Hwyl*, a course; regimen, order: plight, or state; also a sail.
 עלה, עלה, what ascends; burnt offering. *Hulai*, that tends to cover, or to overspread.
 עלה, a leaf; also a branch. *Hulai*, that tends to cover, that forms a cover.
 ענן, to cloud: a cloud: ענני ענן, when I cloud a cloud. *Haenen*, a stratum; a sprinkling; a covering: *pen hacnwyf haenen*.
 עץ, plural עצים, a tree; wood. *Gwydd*, a shrub, a tree: a wood.
 ער, ערה, to pour out, to stir up, to rouse. *Gweiriaw*, to shoot out; to make hay.
 ער, a stirrer up, a rouser, a mover. *Gwair*, that shoots out, is brisk, or luxuriant; hay.
 ער, plural ערות, a juicy plant; *Gwyr*, that is luxuriant or verdant; verdancy.
 ערב, Arabia: Arabia is a peninsula. *Gwyrch*, that juts out; a peninsula.
 ערב, the evening, or night-fall. *Gwyrfa*, the place of declination.
 עשק, to press down, to oppress; also a pressure, or oppression. *Gwasgu*, to press, to squeeze: *gwasg*, a press; pressure.
 עת, a time or season of any thing. *Gwaith*, course, turn, or time; season.
 עת, to distort, to wrest, to writhe. *Gwaethu*, to deteriorate, to hurt.
 עתו, עתו, an he goat; a ram; from the idea of their pushing. *Gwthiad*, that butts, or pushes: a pusher.

D

- פגר, a carcase, or a dead body. *Pegor*, a pivot; a dwarf; a pert little body.
 פו, to be stiff; to be dense; to be strong. *Pwysaw*, to weigh; to press, to weigh down.
 פו, that is dense; solid metal; solid gold. *Pwys*, weight, pressure, moment.
 פו, to blow, to give wind; to vent. *Puchaw*, to pant; to sigh: *puch*, a pant.
 פחד, to be amazed; to surprise, to astonish. *Puchadu*, to make a panting: to sigh.
 פחד, amazement, surprise, dread. *Puchad*, a producing a panting; a sighing.
 פיר, destruction, ravage, havoc, ruin. *Pyd*, that sinks or falls in; a pit, a snare.
 פלג, to divide, to sever, to share. *Pellogi*, to render of remote state.
 פלג, a division, a distribution. *Pellwg*, a distant or remote state.
 פלד, it is rendered torches. *Peiliad*, a brandishing, a gleaming.
 פלח, to separate, to sever; to divide. *Pellu*, and *pellau*, to render distant.
 פנה, to turn to, to turn about. *Pennu*, to head; to come to head or end.
 פנה, a turning, a corner: the פנות, chief of the tribes of Israel: a corner stone is פנהח. *Pen*, a head, a front: an end or extremity: *penaeth*, a chief, or principal: a corner stone, *maen penarth*.
 פניו, in regimen פני, the face or fore part. *Pen*, a head: a front: an end: a fore part.
 פניאל, face of God, a place so called. *Pen-i-el*, a head or front to a spirit.

פסח, to halt, to limp, to be lame.
פסח, the passover; but literally a halting at, or stopping at.

פר, to break, to fracture; to cut off,

פר, a bullock: plural פרוה, kine; and פריס, bulls.

פור, a lot, destruction: plural פורים: to throw down: to break.

פיר, a boiling pot, or a kettle.

פרד, to separate, to divide, to part off

פרס, a village, or open town.

פרך, It is rendered rigour: the Egyptians made the Israelites serve with rigour.

פרץ, to break forth, to burst, to spread abroad: a breach, a breaking forth: a destroyer: Mount Perizim.

פריץ, one that bursts forth; a robber

פרש, to spread, stretch out, or extend
פרש, a rider, upon any animal.

פש, to increase, to grow big: that is great, or of weight. במש ממש, with great extremity.

פשתה, flax, the filament of the plant.

פסע, to stride, to take a step; to march: also the stride by which we step: a step.

פת, a bit, a morsel, a mouthful.

פה, a hinge, that part of the body on which it turns, the hip; fickle; sudden.

פת, to slide, to slip, or to glide.

פתח, פתי, easily turned; fickle; simple.

פתן, it is rendered the asp, or adder.

פתח, to open, in a general sense; to loose; to grave, to engrave; to carve: a laying open; an engraving; a carved work: an aperture; a door.

פתל, to twist, to twine together.

פתיל, a twist; a cord; a thread; a lace.

פתר, to open, to explain; to interpret, to expound dreams, or oracles: an opening, or expounding.

Pesychu, to intermit; to cough.

Pasych, and *pesuch*, an intermittent effort: a cough.

Pori, to graze, from *pawr*, what is grazed.

Porai, that grazes, a grazing animal: *poreion*, grazers.

Bwrw, a cast, a throw: a woof; a tally: to cast, to throw down.

Pair, a cauldron, or a boiler.

Paredu, to make a partition, to partition.

Pres a resort: a covert: *pres y ci*, a dog-kennel.

Parch, awe, respect, reverence, honour: *parchu*, to be in awe; to respect.

Preiddiau, to make a booty of cattle, to predate: *praid*, a herd; a booty of cattle, to predate: *praid*, a herd; a booty of cattle: *mynydd preiddiau*.

Preiddiai, one that hunts for prey; a depredator.

Proysaw, to protrude: *presu*, to hurry

Proysai, one that urges or presses on.

Pwysaw, to weigh: to press: to oppress: *pwys*, weight, pressure: *myned wrth bwys*, to go on leisurely; *peth o bwys*, a thing of moment.

Peisiaeth, coating: *peiswyn*, chaff of oats.

Pysang and *mysang*, a trample: *py-sangu* and *mysangu*, to trample.

Peth, a thing; a small quantity, a little; some.

Pwyth, that runs in; a point; a turn; an angle, a stitch; a requital.

Pwythaw, to thrust in; to form an angle; to stitch.

Pwythaid, having a tendency to thrust in.

Python, a period or circle of time.

Peithwchu, and *peithwgu*, to make clear or open: *peithwch*, and *peithwg*, that is open or clear; that abounds with openings, as a comb; hunting ground.

Pwythyllu, to form interstices or intertexture.

Pwythell, an interstice, an intertexture.

Peithori, to lay open, to explore. The Gauls called the priests of Apollo *pateru*: *peithorau*, expounders.

ז

זר, a side; a turn; a hunt; בזרז, in the side thereof.

זיר, ציר, that is aside, store, provisions; a hunting: also one that hunts.

זריח, a laying by, or in wait, a sculk

זרק, exact, righteous; just: righteousness: to render exact, to justify
זרקה, exactness, righteousness, justice.

זריק, one that is exact or just; a just man; one that can justify.

זר, to be dried up; to desiccate: such a hue as a dry wind gives: pale, white.

זר, dry; white, pale: a dry wind.

זרח, a drought: that is dry, dry.

זרח, to laugh, to deride; to sport.

זיון, ציון, a title; a way-mark; a sign

צל, צלל, a shadow: shelter: צלמות, shadow of death: the plural of צלם, an image, is צלמות.

צום, to be empty; to fast: צומים, fasted a fast: צמים, robbers.

צום, the being empty: a fasting.

צמא, to hunger; to thirst: emptiness, thirst, or hunger.

צמח, to bring to nothing; to vanish, to waste, to consume.

צעד, to step, to go along; to march.

צעד, צערה, צערה, a stepping; a march, a treading, a pacing.

צעה, a throwing down, or prostrating; a travelling.

צעצע, tread to tread; he made two cherubims of צעצע, mutual movement.

צר, to vex, to afflict, to straiten, to press together; to bind up.

צר, צור, צורר, צורר, that afflicts, that oppresses, an enemy: vexed: straitened, close, narrow, bound up.

צר, some cutting tool; a knife: a flint

Sid, a turn; a rim; a circle; a wind, a reel.

Sidai, a recipient of turns or courses; one that winds about.

Sidiaw, to wind about: a winding about.

Sodig, that is fixed or constituted: *sodigaw*, to render fixed or exact.

Sodica, that is fixed or implanted.

Sodawg, that is implanted or exact: one that is fixed or exact.

Sychu, to dry; to be dried, to desiccate; to wipe: *kin sych*, dry weather.

Sych, dry, parched: *syched*, thirst, drought.

Sych-sych, drought upon drought.

Swochoca, to make mouths, to grimace

Senu, a mark, sign, or stigma.

Sel, a distant sight or glance: *sehu*, a gaze, a beholding, a view: *sehu meth*, a sight of annihilation.

Somi, to produce emptiness; to balk, to disappoint.

Som, a vacuity, or a void; a balk.

Soma, to gather emptiness: emptiness, a void state.

Somaethu, to produce emptiness, or a void state.

Sangu, *sangadu*, to step; to trample.

Sangad, *sangiada*, *ymsangiad*, *mysangiad*, a treading, a trampling.

Sangu, to trample, to tread upon.

Sang-sang, tread to tread, of mutual tread, or stepping together.

Sardu, to throw off; to abuse; to insult, to offend; to injure.

Sar, that is on or along; that is apt to cast down; fury, rage; insolence: offence: disgrace, reproach

Ser, that tends to enclose; a bill, or bill-hook.

פ

קבל, to receive, to accept, to obtain.

קבל, an engine of war; a grapple.

קב, to hollow out; to dent, to pierce

קב, a vessel of measure, as is supposed; a cob.

קבח, the maw; the belly, or paunch.

Cafael, to get, to obtain, to have.

Gafael, a hold, a gripe, a grapple.

Cibaw, to form a vessel, shell, or pod

Cib, a vessel; a shell, a pod: *cibyn*, a peck measure.

Cwb, a concavity; a cote, or kennel; a hut.

קד, to bend or bow down the head.
קו, קומ, a line, a string, a cord.

קל, to abate: to see if the waters
חקלו, were abated; lightness, vile-
ness; despised, vile.
קלט, to contract, to shrink.

קלע, to sling; a sling; what is slung,
also a slinger: a hanging.

קום, קומ, what is raised or set up; a
rising up; a statue: an image;
also one that rises up, an insur-
gent; to raise up; to arise; to
stand up, to fix.

קנ, קנה, a reed; a cane; a pipe; a
stalk.

קנח, קנה, to get, to acquire, to obtain;
to purchase.

קנה, קנן, to lament, or to bewail.

קונה, קנה, one who acquires or gets;
a buyer.

קינה, lamentation, or complaining.

קנא, zeal: envy, jealousy: one that
is zealous; an envious one.

קנוא, one full of zeal; a jealous one.

קיר, קריה, in regimen קרית, plural
קריות, a wall: בקיר החומה, on the
battlement of the wall.

קרן, to shoot forth, to cast rays or
horns; to have horns.

קרן, a horn; a ray, or beam; a shoot

קש, stubble, bits of straw, or any
refuse

קשה, to be rigid, hard, or stiff; to
be cruel; to harden.

קשי, rigidity, stiffness, stubbornness.

קשקש, a bow, for shooting with.

רא, to look; to see, to perceive.

ראי, the look; a gazing-stock; מראת, mirror.

ראש, the head; a chief; a point;
priority: principal, head, chief.

ראש, to sum up: a sum total; ac-
count.

ראשית, the chief or first; a beginning.
רב, to strive, to contend; to make
words.

Cwyddaw, to fall, to lapse; to tumble
Caw, a bine, a bind, a tie, a band, a
bandage.

Ciliaw, to retreat; to retire; to
chace, to drive away: cil, a recess;
a flight, a retreat.

Caledu, to harden; to grow hard or
dense.

Gollhong, to let go; to loosen: a de-
parting point; a loosening.

Cwm, a rounding together; a hollow,
by the rising of the sides: the
sides of hills forming a dingle; a
deep valley: cwmaw, a buttock; a
kive.

Cawn, what is empty; canes, reed-
grass.

Canu, to have in possession or with:
to be with.

Cwynaw, cwynain, to complain, to
lament.

Canai, a recipient of possession.

Cwyna, a reiteration of complaint.

Ceina, a glancing cautiously: cein-
iaw ni twydd, it is useless to pry.

Ceinai, one that looks suspiciously.

Caer, a wall or mound; a fortified
camp; a fort, a fortress; caer sidi,
the ecliptic.

Corni, to be formed as a horn; to
have a horn.

Corn, any pointed projection; a horn;
a roll.

Cws, cwsur, refuse of corn and straw

Casau, to be severe; to be at enmity,
to hate.

Casi, hatred; envy: ceasir, hard
snow, hail.

Cisaeth, that is by the effect of a
touch or twang.

Rheiau, to ray, to gleam, to radiate.

Rhai, a ray, a glance, or a gleam:
rheiaeth, radiation.

Rhys, a start, offset: a beginning.
Pen Rhys, in Wales, and Start
Point, in England, are synonymous
names.

Rhesu, to place in a rank, or row:
rhes, a row, a rank.

Rhysaeth, the act of putting on a start.
Rheibiaw, to snatch violently, to
clutch.

ריב, strife, contention, quarrel.	<i>Rhaib</i> , greed, voracity : a snatch, or clutch.
רבה, to increase; to multiply; to grow large.	<i>Rhyfu</i> , to enlarge, to swell out, to puff.
רב, that is large or big: great, large: much; enough.	<i>Rhyf</i> , that enlarges or swells out; a puff; pride: <i>rhyf</i> , <i>rhy</i> , too much, excess, extreme.
רב, רוב, multitude; greatness.	<i>Rhyf</i> , the state of being beyond or over: excess.
רבע, to lie or squat down; to repose.	<i>Rhybwysaw</i> , to over-press, to preponderate.
רבע, a reposing, a squatting down.	<i>Rhybwy</i> , over-pressure, preponderance.
רנל, to foot, to trace by the foot.	<i>Rhuglaw</i> , to move on briskly: to clear away.
רנל, a foot, a limb to move with.	<i>Rhugl</i> , that is of free motion; quick, ready.
רנן, to murmur, to mutter.	<i>Rhagain</i> , to make a murmur: to creak.
רנע, to be at ease, to settle, to rest; to pause.	<i>Rhygyngu</i> , to go leisurely, to amble.
רנע, a being easy; a pause; ease.	<i>Rhygyng</i> , an easy or ambling pace.
רר, ררה, to go down, to submit; to subdue, to have dominion.	<i>Rhediaw</i> , to necessitate; to need, to render needful.
רר, ררה, a being down; submission: down.	<i>Rhaidd</i> , need, necessity; that is unavoidable.
רח, רוח, wind; breath, breathing; spirit.	<i>Rhock</i> , a forcible or rough utterance; a grunt.
רח, to blow; to breathe, to take breath: to wind.	<i>Rhechi</i> , to breathe forcibly: to grunt.
רח, to triturate, to grind: a mill.	<i>Rhwgu</i> , to triturate; to rub: <i>rhwyg</i> , a rub.
רחח, something to fan with for blowing off chaff.	<i>Rhockad</i> , a blower, that blows roughly
רווח, a breathing, or a blowing.	<i>Rhocka</i> , a making a rough noise: a grunting.
רוח, to wind; to smell; to stink.	<i>Rhechu</i> , to break wind forcibly: to fart.
רום, to raise, to lift up, to exalt; to be high.	<i>Rhamu</i> , to rise over; to soar; to vault.
רום, רוּם, high, exalted: height; exaltation; haughtiness.	<i>Rham</i> , exalted, soaring; a rise over; a reach over.
רמת, exaltation: praise, eulogy.	<i>Rhamaeth</i> , the state of being over or above.
רמה, to cast, to fling; to throw out; to report.	<i>Rhemiau</i> , to run or thrust out, to puff out.
רע, רעה, noise, din, or clatter.	<i>Rhinc</i> , a continued sharp noise; a squeak.
רעה, to be with, to accompany; to manage, to feed: a companion; a friend; a mate.	<i>Rhangn</i> , to accommodate; to render replete; to satiate: <i>rhang</i> , accommodation.
רעה, רעה, a companion; a mate; also another: a shepherd; attendance; pasture.	<i>Rhangai</i> , one that fulfils or satisfies; one that renders conducive.
רץ, to run; to break, to crumble, to bruise.	<i>Rhedu</i> , to run, to perform a course, to race.
רץ, one that runs; a post; a soldier; what is made to run.	<i>Rhedat</i> , one that runs; one that produces a running.

רצו, to delight, to be pleased, to enjoy.
 רצון, delight; will, pleasure; acceptance.
 רצו, to leap, to bound, or to jump.
 רש, to drive out: to inherit: to succeed.
 רש, poor: ריש, poverty: רישון, driven out, expelled.
 רשע, to vex: to worst; to wrong: to be wrong.
 רשע, worsting: vexing: wrong, injury.

Rhyddaw, to make easy; to become free.
Rhyddon, a facilitating faculty.
Rhuthadu, to make a burst; to burst away.
Rhusaw, to cause to start; to start; to hesitate.
Rhus, that is started or driven out; also a fox.
Rhysangu, to over tread, to over trample.
Rhysang, an over-tread, an over-trample.

ש

שאל, שאל, the lowest state; the grave; a pit.
 שאון, משאון, noise; ostentation; pomp.
 שאר, to remain, to be left as a residue.
 שאר, שארית, remainder, remnant.
 שאר, שארית, ferment, leaven.
 שב, שוב, to turn; to turn to and fro; to change: a turn, a change, return.
 שבת, to cease, to stop, to desist, to rest.
 שבת, שבתון, cessation, rest, leisure.
 שד, שדר, to harass, to spoil, to dissipate.
 שד, שוד, שוד, a harasser, a spoiler.
 שדי, that causes to be set forth; a maintainer, or establisher; the all-bountiful.
 שרי, heathen gods, or idols: that is, heavenly bodies.
 חשדי, a vale where now the dead sea is: if not so called from a temple to the stars of heaven, it might be from its immersion.
 שד, to plaister; to bedaub; to lime.
 שיד, lime, burnt stone; plaister.
 שט, שטח, to turn or go aside, to run aside.
 שטן, to stand up against; an adversary: Satan.
 של, שלל, to shed; to put off, to pull off.
 שלה, to be easy, quiet, or inactive.
 שלו, שלי, שלום, tranquillity, ease, quiet.

Sail, a base, a ground-work; a foundation.
Son, *ymson*, noise, report, rumour.
Saraw, to throw off; to injure; to insult.
Sar, *saraeth*, a throw off; fury, insult.
Sw, an acid; *saraeth*, sourness: acid sour.
Swbiaw, *sybwiaw*, to pile or bundle together, to toss about: *sybwb*, a rumple.
Seibaw, *seibaethu*, to take respite, to rest.
Seibiaeth, respite, leisure, rest.
Swydaw, to awe, to intimidate, to scare.
Swydai, that is a cause of intimidation.
Swyddai, that has jurisdiction or office, that has service.
Sidydd, the tropics: *sidoedd*, revolvings; and *sidion*, revolving bodies.
Soddion, immersions, or sinkings. If so named from a temple, the Welsh word *sidion* would be descriptive of it.
Suddaw, to pervade; to moisten.
Sudd, what pervades; moisture; juice.
Swtu, to be volatile or sudden; to fly about.
Swydan, one that intimidates or scares.
Sllaw, to yield; to spawn; to hull grain.
Swlaw, to become flat or prone; to make flat.
Sola, the being flat, prone, or grounded.

- שטמ, to throw off: to dismiss, to cast out of the hand; to release.
 שטמה, a throwing off; a discarding; a release.
 שמן, to fatten, to become fat; to make fat.
 שמן, fat; rich juice; oil; ointment.
 שנה, to hate, to dislike, to reject, to disapprove.
 שק, a sack, a bag, or pouch.
 שקל, to weigh, or to balance.
 שקל, weight: a coin so called: a weigher: and thus—משקל is a plummet.
 שר, שרר, to regulate or order the voice; to sing: and שיר, a song.
 שרף, a burning; also a serpent.
 שרק, to hiss; to whistle, to blow.
 שט, to set, to put; to beset; to appoint: also that is set or put.
 שט, a foundation; the buttocks.
 שתי, the fixed threads in weaving; the warp.
- Symudaw*, to move, to stir, to remove; to displace.
Symud, motion, move, stir, or removal.
Seimian, *seimiau*, to grease, to become greasy.
Saim, *seimiant*, grease, oily fat.
Senu, to taunt, to scoff; to chide; to reproach.
Sack, a sack, or a bag: *sackaid*, a sackful.
Siglaw, to vibrate as a balance: to shake, to rock.
Sigl, vibration; a shake, a stir; a rocking: *siglaeth*, vibration.
Saer, a wright, or mason: it is curious that the Welsh word *cerdd* is also a craft, and a song.
Sarff, a serpent, or a dragon.
Sarugaw, to be stern, surly, or austere.
Sythu, to stiffen, to make rigid or erect; to become stiff, rigid, or erect.
Sedd, a sedate or still state; a seat.
Sythi, straight or stiff things, upshots.

ח

- חכן, to fix the proportion or quantity of a thing: to establish.
 חכן, a settled quantity or proportion: a sum or tale, a total.
 חלה, to hang up, or to suspend.
 חל, a heap, a pile, a mass.
 חלי, a quiver for holding arrows.
 חר, to turn or go about, as a person turns to look about him.
 חר, one who pries about, a traverser.
 חר, a turn, order, or round: a prying.
 חור, חורר, a turtle dove, from its wheeling in flight.
 חום, חום, a whole: integrity: entirely.
- Dogni*, to settle a quantity, to proportion: to fix an allowance.
Dogn, a settled quantity, share, or proportion: sufficiency.
Telu, to put on a stretch, to strain.
Twl, what is rounded, also a toft.
Telai, that is strained; that is suspended.
Troi, to turn, to wind, to wheel, to circulate.
Troat, one that is made to turn or wind.
Tro, a turn, a round; a twist.
Tur, a turn, or reverse; an overturn.
Twm, a bend, a turn, a form: a round heap.

EXAMPLES OF GREEK AND WELSH AFFINITIES.

There are in the Welsh several characteristics, which discover it to have a greater affinity than any other language of Europe with the Greek; and, among the most prominent of those characteristics are the following.

The Welsh and the Greek agree in containing about an equal number of

vowels and consonants; that is, upon an average, there are in each a hundred vowels to every hundred consonants. The language that approaches nearest to the like proportion is the Italian, the average of vowels wherein is eighty-eight to every hundred consonants; then follow in order, the Latin, the Spanish, the French, and the English.*

There is a great variety of qualifying prefixes in both the Greek and the Welsh, but in the latter tongue more particularly; for, enumerating such as are simple and compound together, it contains upwards of two hundred and fifty, and which are of universal application to all classes of words.

A considerable identity exists in respect to the conjugation of the verbs of the two languages, but more especially in each having reflexive verbs, or those denominated of the middle voice; yet with this difference, that, in the Welsh, the qualifying agent is prefixed to the root of the verb, and in the Greek inserted between the root and the various terminations. Thus *ymdygyff* is, in the Welsh, I regulate myself, and *τιομαι*, in Greek, is I honour myself: and the root of the former is *tyg*, and of the latter *τι* is the root.

The two languages are so alike in the general sound of their words, that the first impression upon strangers, from hearing the service of the church read in Welsh, is of its being the Greek which they hear.

The primitive words of the Welsh language are capable of being compounded almost infinitely, and generally upon similar principles to those of the Greek, so celebrated for this convenient quality. Thus *Βωπις*, the Homeric epithet for the queen of heaven, might be expressed in the Welsh with equal elegance, by these words—*buolwg*, *bulygad*, *budrem*, *budremant*, *budremiant* and *budremynt*; or, in a plural form thus—*buolygon*, *bulygaid*, *bylgadon*, *budremion*, *budremeinnion*, *budremiannion*, and *budremynnion*. This epithet of *Βωπις* discovers the poverty and inelegance of the French translation, wherein it is rendered *Junon aux yeux de bœuf*, which is scarcely better than *beef-eyed Juno*; but, in the Welsh, *Juno-lygad-eidion* is not quite so bad.

Again, *βουκολος*, a cow-keeper, has, in the Welsh, the very ancient equivalent term of *Bygeilydd*; and from which we might use the name of *Bugeileg*, or the speech of the herdsman, for the *Bucolics* of the poets.

Independently of the above mentioned analogies, we discover in both languages a large stock of primitive words, agreeing in sound and meaning, as is exemplified in the subjoined vocabulary.

A

* ἄγγος, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel: ἀγγεια, Matt. xiv. 4—8.	<i>Angad</i> , <i>angas</i> , <i>angeian</i> : <i>angeian</i> —a receptacle,
* ἄγκυα, ἀγκυλαί, the arms.	<i>Angeien</i> , <i>angellan</i> , a fore leg, & pinion; an arm.
* ἄγκυρα, an anchor.	<i>Angor</i> , a bearing round; an anchor.
* ἄδω, to please, to delight, to content	<i>Hoddiaw</i> , to render easy: to become easy.
* ἄε, always, ever, continually.	<i>Au</i> , a continuity of motion: the liver

* I have not made out the average in any of the Tentonic dialects, excepting the Dutch, which has a less proportion of vowels than the English.

- 'Αερ, air, the element to breath in.
 'Αητος, vehement, eager, or earnest.
 Αιγιαλος, the shore, or the sea coast.
 'Αιδης, αιδης, hell: πῦρ σου, αἶδη τὸ νικοῦ.
 Αἶθω, to burn, to consume by fire.
 Αικάλλω, a fawn, a young deer.
 Αἶξ, a she goat.
 Αἶω, to hear, to perceive by the ear.
 Αἰών, αἰώνος, an age, life.
 'Ακτή, the shore, or the sea-coast.
 'Αλείφω, to anoint, to rub with oil.
 'Αλίσκω, to take, to seize, or to catch.
 'Αλλω, to roll, or to turn about.
 'Αλλοίω, to change, or to alter.
 'Αλς, salt.
 'Αλω, to pine, or to languish.
 'Αμφι, about, in a circle, around.
 'Ανία, sadness, dejection.
 'Ανώγω, to instigate, to spur; to command.
 'Αρα', prayers; vows, or promises.
 'Αρης, a title of Mars.
 'Αρκτος, a bear, the animal so called.
 'Αροτῆς, a plougher, a ploughman.
 'Αρώ, to plough, or to till.
 'Αρτίω, to dress, to deck, to adorn.
 Ασκις, a shield, or buckler.
 'Αυλή, an area; a hall, a court.
 Αῦλος, a pipe, or flute: αῦλα, pipes.
 Αυχέω, to vaunt, to boast, to brag.
 'Αχλὺς, darkness, or obscurity.
 Αχλύνω, to grow dark, to darken.
 Αωγρ, sky; air; the firmament.
 Αethus, pungent, acrid; grievous.
 Αἰγιάλ, the bound or limit of the sea.
 Had, seed; the bardic hell: *py tan, had, dy nychad?*
 Αethu, to be pungent; to smart;
 . *goddeithiaw*, to burn.
 Eigell, a teeming or bearing animal.
 Ewig, the she of deer, or a hind.
 Oiaw, to hear; to hearken, or to listen.
 Einiocs, life, or the duration of life.
 Aigdde, a shoaling spread; the sea shore.
 Eliaw, to anoint, to rub with salve.
 Hylusgaw, to drag, to trail along.
 Okaw, to track, to leave a trace.
 Alleiaw, *altu*, to alternate, to alter.
 Hal, *halen, heli, hallt*, salt, brine.
 Aeleu, *alaethu*, to grieve, to pine.
 Am, about, round; for concerning.
 Anawyf, ENNUI, want of vivacity.
 Annogi, to incite, to instigate; to exhort.
 Ar, the faculty of speech: *arau*, speeches.
 Aerwas, a youth of slaughter: a hero.
 Arth, a bear: *arthas*, a she-bear.
 Aradaur, a plougher: *arader*, a ploughman.
 Ars, to plough, to till: *aru fir*, to till.
 Arduyaw, to keep in trim, to keep in check.
 Aes, a flat; a shield: *aesbaith*, a flat surface.
 Gal, a clear space; *dyna dy al*, there is thy station.
 Awelai, any wind instrument.
 Awchiaw, to be ardent; to sharpen.
 Achlud, covert, concealment; darkness.
 Achludaw, to cover with darkness; to conceal.

B

- Βάινω, to ascend, to mount up.
 Βάθος, deepness, profundity, depth.
 Βαίος, little; small, diminutive.
 Βάλανος, an acorn; a bolt; a clasp.
 Βάλλω, to throw, to dart, to fling.
 Βήξ, a cough.
 Βίος, life: age, or duration of life.
 Βιὼς, a bow, for shooting with.
 Βόμβος, a buzz, a humming.
 Banu, to elevate, to go to the top.
 Bawdd, an immersion, a drowning.
 Bach, little, small, tiny, or minute.
 Balant, a shoot, a spray; a bud.
 Balu, to throw out, to eject; to shoot.
 Pas, *pesweck*, that is expulsive; a cough.
 Byw, *bywyd*, life, duration of life.
 Bwa, a bow; an arch: *bwa cyfammod*, bow of covenant, rainbow.
 Bwmwyr, a hollow noise, a murmur.

Bopa, food, nourishment.

Βουλῆ, counsel, or advice.

Βαλέω, to deliberate, to counsel.

Βῆνός, a hill, an ascent, or rise.

Βῶς, an ox, kine, or cow ; cattle.

Βόσκω, to graze, to feed.

Βραδύς, dull, heavy, dejected.

Βραχίων, an arm ; force, or strength.

Βραχιόνιον, a bracelet, or armlet.

Βράχω, to resound, to bruit ; to brake

Βρύχω, to bite, to gnash the teeth ;
to shiver.

Βρύω, βρυσσω, to bud, to sprout.

Βρώμος, a stink, a bad smell.

Βρωμέω, to stink, to smell offensively.

Βρωμίοδης, stinking, of ill scent.

Βρώσκω, to eat ; to browse, to graze.

Βυκάνη, a trumpet.

Βῶλος, βῶλαξ, a lump, a clod.

Bara, bread ; food : *bara miod*, fritters.

Pwyll, *pwylla*, impulse ; reason, sense, wit.

Pwyllaw, to clear a way ; to deliberate

Ban, *bant*, *banad*, a height, an ascent.

Bu, *biw*, *bach*, *bwch*, an ox, or kine, a cow.

Pesgi, to feed, to fatten, to grow fat.

Bradw, fretting away, diminishing.

Braich, *breichiawn*, an arm ; strength of arm.

Breichionen, *breichionyn*, a bracelet.

Brochi, to wax fierce, to bluster, to chafe.

Brwchu, to make a stir, or tumult.

Bruaw, *brwysaw*, to generate ; to flourish.

Bram, *bramiad*, a breaking wind.

Bramu, *bremiaw*, *bremian*, to break wind.

Bremiadus, apt to break wind.

Brwysgaw, to grow heavy, or unwieldy ; to get drunk.

Bugunai, that makes a bellowing.

Bwl, *bwlog*, rotundity ; a round hollow body.

Γ

Γαίω, to boast, to vaunt, or to brag.

Γάλα, γαλαξ, γαλακτος, milk.

Γένεσις, Genesis, generation.

Γένος, kind, race or generation.

Γένυς, the chin, the mandible.

Γέρανος, a crane, the bird so called.

Γέρων, an old man, an old fellow.

Γλαφω, to carve, to engrave, to grave.

Γλήνη, the apple of the eye, or pupil ; the eye.

Γλῶσσα, γλωττα, the tongue.

Γνάθος, the mouth, the jaw, or chops.

Γοάω, a sigh, a wail, a weeping.

Γόης, a cheat, trickster, or deceiver.

Γραία, an old woman, or a hag.

Γράφω, to engrave, to grave, to write.

Γύνη, γυναιξ, a woman, a female.

Gawa, *gewa*, to stretch, or extend out.

Gal, what is fair ; milk : *galaeth*, the galaxy.

Genidas, the act or state of bringing forth.

Genad, *genadaeth*, a generating ; a being born.

Cen, the chin : *car gen*, the jaw bone.

Garan, a crane, the bird so called.

Geryn, a querulous, or grumbling one.

Gleifiaw, to blade, to use a blade.

Glain, *gleinai*, what is pure ; a gem ; the pupil.

Gluoth, *glytha*, a couch, from its form ; a voluptuary.

Gnwoth, *gnythawd*, voracity : *gnythai*, a devourer.

Gwae, woe ; a wail, a moan ; grief ; a curse.

Geuus, *geuawg*, that is false or lying.

Geraí, *gwrach*, a querulous one, a hag.

Creifiaw, to notch : *crafu*, to scratch.

Genai, *genog*, that generates ; *geneth*, a girl.

Δ

- Δαῖρ, a brother-in-law, a step-brother.
 Δάκνω, to bite, to separate with the teeth.
 Δακρυ, a tear: μετὰ δακρύον, with tears.
 Δαμάω, to tame, to make gentle.
 Δάνος, a gift: interest; usury, gain.
 Δεκα, ten: δέκατος, tenth.
 Δέρκω, to see, to look, or to behold.
 Δέργμα, a look, aspect, or appearance.
 Δηλέω, to deceive, to impose upon.
 Δηρις, quarrel, strife, debate, brawl.
 Διδάσκω, to teach: διδάσκε, teach thou.
 Δόλος, deceit, treachery, artifice.
 Δολόω, to deceive, to mislead, to cheat.
 Δονέω, δονεύω, to shake, or to move.
 Δούλος, a slave, a servant.
 Δράσσω, to snatch, to lay hold.
 Δρῦς, δρύνος, an oak; the oak.
 Δυο, two: δύο και, two woes.
 Δου, to give: δο εμι, I give.
 Δωρεω, to present: δῶρον, a gift.
 Daw, dawawr, a boon; a son-in-law.
 Dogni, to divide into morsels: dygnoi, to bite.
 Dagr, deigr, deigryn, a tear: cyda dagrion, with tears: meddu deigrion, having tears.
 Dofdu, dofi, to tame, to grow tame.
 Dawn, doniad, a gift, or talent.
 Deg, ten: degfed, degaid, tenth.
 Drychu, to make manifest; to give a look.
 Drychfa, drychiad, drychiant, appearance.
 Twyllaw, to deceive, to cheat, to mislead.
 Deriad, a bickering, or a brawling.
 Dysgu, dyddysgu, to teach: dyddysga, do thou teach.
 Twyll, twyllad, deceive, cheating, fraud.
 Twyllaw, to deceive, to cheat, to mislead.
 Twynaw, to move, or wave about; to nod.
 Dylai, dylad, that is owned or possessed.
 Treisiaw, to do violence; to ravish.
 Dar, derw, derwen, an oak; the oak.
 Dau, two, masculine: dwy, two, feminine: dwy wae, two woes.
 Dodi, to give, to place: dodwyf, I give.
 Dyroi, to give, to present, to bestow.

Ε

- Έαρ, ηρ, the spring, the vernal season.
 Έαρίζω, to send the spring season.
 Εγγνς, near, contiguous, or close.
 Έγγίζω, to approach, to approximate.
 Εδω, to eat, to take food, to feed.
 Επω: ειπον: ειπε μοι, he said to me.
 Εχ, from, or out of, and of.
 Είλω, to cover, or to envelope.
 Έμοι, for me, or to me.
 Εν, in: εν αγορᾷ in the market.
 Ενθα, adverb, there, on that side.
 Ετι, as yet, yet: ερχονται ετι δύο και.
 Ir, that is verdant; verdant, green, juicy.
 Ireiddiaw, ireiniaw, to render juicy, or green.
 Wag, yngus, near, contiguous, or close.
 Yngus yngiadu, yngusaw, to become near, to near.
 Eidiaw, to enliven: ysu, to consume.
 Ebu, to say: ebwn: ebai imi, said he to me.
 Ach, off; near; by: ach ei llaw, by his hand.
 Huliaw, to cover, or to envelope.
 Imi, to me, or for me.
 Yn, in: yn agorfa, in an open place.
 Yna, there, or in that place.
 Eto, yet, again: erchwyna eto ddwy wae, two woes are yet to come.

H

Ἦ, or: ἡ ἀπεῖν, Ἔγειρα, or to say, arise.	Αἰ: <i>ai ebian, agora</i> , or to say, open.
Ἠ, a pronoun: ἡ ὄνομα, her name.	Εἰ, his, her, its: <i>ei henw</i> , her name.
Ἡλιος, and anciently, ἥλ, the sun.	<i>Haul</i> , the sun; also called <i>huan</i> .
Ἡνία, a bridle, or a head-stall.	<i>Hoenai, hwynai, hoenen, hwynyn</i> , a thong.
Ἡρέμος, soft, peaceable, or tranquil.	<i>Araf, arafaid, arafus</i> , slow, soft, gentle.
Ἡρεμέω, to rest; to appease, to tranquillize.	<i>Arafu, arafeiddiaw, arafusaw</i> , to appease.
Ἡσυχος, ἡσυχαιος, ease, quietude.	<i>Heddwch, heddychiad, hedd</i> , peace, tranquillity.
Ἡσυχία, peace, rest, or quietude.	<i>Heddychiad</i> , an appeasing or quieting.
Ἡσυχάζω, to be at rest, to be quiet.	<i>Heddychusaw, heddychiadu</i> , to become at ease.
Ἡχος, ἡχώ, sound, noise, or din.	<i>Aich, eichiad</i> , a loud noise; a scream, a roar.
Ἡες, ἡες, aurora, the dawn, the day-spring.	<i>Eaws, eosig</i> , the nightingale.

Θ

Θέμελον, θεμελιον, a base, or foundation.	<i>Teml, temlon</i> , a spread, or expanse: a seat.
Θεός, God, the supreme being, deity.	<i>Duw</i> , that is beyond darkness; God
Θέρω, to warm, to heat moderately.	<i>Twyraw</i> , to agitate; to parch; to heat.
Θηλή, the nipple, a teat, or a dug.	<i>Telai</i> , that is strained, or stretched out.
Θήρ, θηρίον, a wild beast.	<i>Ter, terydd, teryn</i> , a furious state; that is vehement.
Θίς, a bunch, a heap, a cluster.	<i>Twys</i> , a bunch; an ear of corn.
Θην, a rampart, or a wall.	<i>Din, dinas</i> , an intrenchment, a fort; a city.
Θολός, filth, dirt; mud, or mire.	<i>Tail</i> , dung, manure, soil, muck.
Θόρυβος, tumult, noise, stir, bustle.	<i>Twrf</i> , tumult, din, noise, bustle, stir.
Θορυβεω, to make a noise, to shout.	<i>Twrfu</i> , to make a tumult, or uproar.
Θράνω, to break, or to fracture.	<i>Trafu</i> , to stir; to scour: <i>tori</i> , to break.
Θρώσω, θρώχω, to jump, or to leap.	<i>Trosi, trachu</i> , to convey over, or beyond.
Θύελλα, a storm, or a tempest.	<i>Twyllai</i> , that produces gloom or darkness.
Θύρα, a door, a gate, or opening.	<i>Trwy, trwya</i> , a passage, or a pass.
Θάω, θάω, to nourish, to nurse.	<i>Toi</i> , to cover over, to cover in; to roof.
Θάω, θέω, to run: to fine; to do.	<i>Twya, twyaw</i> , to put in order or form; to order.

Ι

Ἰάχω, to hawl out, to make a noise.	<i>Eichaw</i> , to make a loud din; to scream.
Ἰδιος, own, proper, one's own, peculiar.	<i>Eiddaw, eiddo</i> , one's own: <i>eiddof</i> , mine; <i>eiddot</i> , thine.
Ἰς, ινος, a sinew; a fibre; strength.	<i>Gi, gien</i> , a fine fibre or string; a nerve.

Ἰστωρ, ιστορος, learning; knowledge.

Ἵνα, preposition: ἵνα ῥυσθῶ ἀπὸ, that I may be delivered from. Rom. xv. 31.

Ystyr, ystyriad, meaning; consideration.

Hyna, that: *hyna y rhyddwyf heibio*, that I be loosened past, or from.

K

Καθαίρω, to purge, or to cleanse out.
Καινός, new, recent, or fresh.
Καίνω, to kill, to deprive of life.
Καινίς, slaughter, or a killing.

Κάλαμος, reed, cane, or straw.
Καλέω, to call, to implore, to crave.
Καλύπτω, to conceal, or to hide.
Κάμηλος, a camel, a dromedary.
Κάμπτω, to bend, to curve.
Καρδία, καρδιά, the heart.
Κράνηον, κράνον, κράνιον, the head; a skull.

Κατα, by, of, according to; against: *kata sō*, with thee, *kata sē*, with thy: καταγγέλλω, I declare: *ὃν καταγγέλλομεν*, whom we preach: Col. i. 28.

Καύχῃσιν, boasting: *πῶ οὖν η καύχῃσιν*

Κελλω, to land safely, to get ashore.
Κέρκος, a tail, or hinder part.

Κεύθω, to hide, to conceal, to cover.

Κεύθος, κεύθεος, a lurking-place.
Κέω, to cleave, to rend, or to rift.
Κηρός, wax: ὁ κηρός, the wax.
Κιβωτός, a coffer, a chest; an ark.
Κίρκος, a circle, or a round.

Κίσσα, disgust, nausea; a magpie.
Κισσάω, to have a disgust, or hate.
Κλειω, to shut up, to close in, to enclose.

Κλείς, a key; also a bolt, or bar.
Κλίνω, to incline, to bend, to lean, to decline: *κλινουσιν*, they prostrated themselves.

Κλισία, κλισία, a tent.
Κλύω, to hear; to understand, to apprehend.

Κλυτός, famous, or renowned.
Κνάω, κνέω, κναιω, to gnaw; to vex.
Κοιλία, the belly, the stomach.

Κολλώμενος, a joining, or tying together.

Κολέω, to cut off, or to sever apart.

Cothi, cothori, to cast out, or to eject
Cain, that is clear, bright, or fair.
Ceintiau, ceintiau, ceintach, to bicker
Ceinta, ceintach, a conflict, or a scuffle.

Calaf, reed; stalk or straw of corn.
Gaw, to call; to name; to summons
Celu, celiadu, to conceal, or to hide.
Camell, a curving or bending animal.
Camu, camiadu, to bend, or to curve.
Craidd, the centre, or middle part.
Corun, coronan, the crown of the head; a summit.

Cyda, along with, with; *cyda thi*, with thee, *cyda dy*, with thy: *cydanghelwyf*, I bring out of concealment: *hwn cydanghelwn*, him we declare.

Coegedd, vaunting, boasting: *py yna y coegedd?*

Cellu, to make a lodgement, or recess
Cwrcwd, a squat; the posterior; a cowering.

Cuddiau, to hide, to secrete, to conceal.

Cudd, *cudded*, a hide, a secret place.
Ceuaw, to make hollow: to penetrate
Cwyr, wax: *y cwyr*, the wax.

Cib, *cibawd*, any vessel; a measure.
Cyrch, a round place; a resort; a meeting.

Cus, casedd, odious; hate, loathing.
Casau, to hate; to become disgustful
Cloi, to lock: to fasten with a lock; to enclose.

Clo, a knob, or boss; a lock; a close
Cleiniaw, to lie prostrate: *cleiniasant*, they have prostrated themselves.

Clydai, that gives shelter, that covers
Clynu, clywed, to hear; to have perception.

Clodus, renowned; praiseworthy.
Cnoi, cnawu, to gnaw, to bite: to vex
Cylla, the separating organ, the stomach.

Cylmyniad, connection, a tying together.

Cwllu, to cut, to separate to sever.

- Κολωνός, a hill, a mount, a bank.
 Κόχλω, to turn, or to wind about.
 Κυκλος, a circle, a cycle, a round.
 Κραίνω, κραιάινω, to perfect, to finish.
 Κρέκω, κρεζω, to sound, or to report.
 Κρημνός, a precipice, a steep place.
 Κρήνη, a spring, or fountain: also κρουνός.
 Κρίζω, κρίζω, κρίχα, to make a sharp noise, or cry.
 Κρινον, κριναν, the lily.
 Κρίνα, the poor, or necessitous ones.
 Κρίνον, a kind of dance.
 Κρίνω, to choose, to judge, to decide.
 Κρούω, to beat, to strike, or to bang.
 Κυλλος, maimed, lame, or halt.
 Κῦμα, a wave, or a billow at sea.
 Κύμβος, a concavity, or hollowness.
 Κυμβη, a boat, or a small vessel.
 Κύτος, a cavity, or a hollow place.
 Κύω, κνέω, to carry, also to kiss.
 Κύων, a dog, an animal so called.
 Κώθων, a crater; a cup, a rummer.
 Κώμη, a village; also a street.
 Κωμητησ, a peasant, a countryman.
 Κώνος, a cone, a figure so called.
 Κωνω, to cause to kindle, to kindle.
 Κωφος, a silly fool; dull; deaf; dumb
 Col, colyn, a round point; a pivot; a sting.
 Cwchlu, cylchu, to circle; to round; to hoop.
 Cylch, a circle, a round; a hoop.
 Cywreiniaw, to make accurate, to perfect.
 Creciaw, crechu, to creak; to scream
 Crim, crimell, crimen, a ridge, a ledge
 Cronai, that collects, or generates.
 Cregu, crecu, crechu, crechian, to creak, to squeal.
 Crinon, crinen, crinlys, the violet.
 Crinion, brittle or dried ones; hunks, misers.
 Cronen, that forms a round or circle.
 Crynōi, to gather or put together.
 Curaw, to beat, to strike, to throb.
 Call, callus, that is divergent: troed-gall, club-footed.
 Cwmai, that rises to form a hollow.
 Cwm, cwmaw, a sinking in; a kive, a rump.
 Cafn, a trough; a boat; a ferry-boat
 Cwt, cut, a hovel, a shed, a sty.
 Cuaw, to fondle: cw, a cleaving to.
 Ci, cian, a dog: plural, cion and cwn.
 Cwthwn, cwthyn, what throws off, or ejects.
 Cyma, cymod, cymmod, a community.
 Cymydai, one of a commune; a neighbour.
 Con, that ends in a point; coned.
 Cynneu, cynnewaw, to kindle, to set on fire.
 Cyff, a stock, a stump, a butt, a dolt.

Λ

- Λᾶτ, λᾶατ, a stone, a stone slab.
 Λάλεω, to speak; to chat, to talk.
 Λάλος, a prattler, or a chatterer.
 Λαός, λεος, the people, or multitude.
 Λάπτω, to lap, or take with the tongue.
 Λαρινός, fat and sweet, plump, agreeable.
 Λαριντύω, to fatten, to become fat.
 Λαρός, agreeable, sweet, or dulcet.
 Λάσκω, to revile, to calumniate.
 Llech, a flat stone, or a slate.
 Lloliaw, llolian, to chatter, to prate, to chat.
 Llotyn, a chatterer, a jabberer, a bab-bler.
 Lliaws, a multitude, a great many; a mob.
 Lleibiaw, lleipian, to lick, to lap.
 Llerwin, nice, delicate, or fine.
 Llerwi, llerwinaw, llerwcinaw, to grow nice.
 Llerw, nice, smart, delicate; fine; subtile.
 Llesgu, to be or become weak; to en-feeble.

Ἰστωρ, ἰστωρος, learning; knowledge.

Ἴνα, preposition: ἵνα ῥυθῶ ἀπὸ, that I may be delivered from. Rom. xv. 31.

Ystyr, ystyriad, meaning; consideration.

Hyna, that: hyna y rhyddwyf heibio, that I be loosened past, or from.

K

Καθαίρω, to purge, or to cleanse out.
Καὶνός, new, recent, or fresh.
Καίρω, to kill, to deprive of life.
Καὶρίς, slaughter, or a killing.

Καλαμος, reed, cane, or straw.
Καλέω, to call, to implore, to crave.
Καλύπτω, to conceal, or to hide.
Κάμηλος, a camel, a dromedary.
Κάμπτω, to bend, to curve.
Καρδία, καρδία, the heart.
Κάρανον, κράνον, κράνιον, the head; a skull.

Κατα, by, of, according to; against: κατα σὺ, with thee, κατα σὺ, with thy: καταγγέλλω, I declare: ὃν καταγγέλλομεν, whom we preach. Col. i. 28.

Καύχῃται, boasting: πᾶ ὃν ἡ καύχῃται

Κελλω, to land safely, to get ashore.
Κέρας, a tail, or hinder part.

Κρύβω, to hide, to conceal, to cover.

Κρυθός, κρυθός, a lurking-place.
Κεῶ, to cleave, to rend, or to rift.
Κηρός, wax: ὁ κηρός, the wax.
Κιβωτός, a coffer, a chest; an ark.
Κίρκος, a circle, or a round.

Κίσση, disgust, nausea; a magpie.
Κισσῖναι, to have a disgust, or hate.
Κλειω, to shut up, to close in, to enclose.

Κλεις, a key; also a bolt, or bar.
Κλίνω, to incline, to bend, to lean, to decline: κλισσέν, they prostrated themselves.

Κλισία, κλισία, a tent.
Κλίσω, to hear; to understand, to apprehend.

Κλῆρος, famous, or renowned.
Κρῆναι, κρῆναι, κρῆναι, to gnaw; to vex.
Κελία, the belly, the stomach.

Καλλύμενος, a joining, or tying together.

Καλῶ, to cut off, or to sever apart.

Cothi, cothori, to cast out, or to eject
Cain, that is clear, bright, or fair.
Ceintiau, ceintiau, ceintach, to bicker
Ceinta, ceintach, a conflict, or a scuffle.

Calaf, reed; stalk or straw of corn.
Galo, to call; to name; to summons
Celu, celiadu, to conceal, or to hide.
Camell, a curving or bending animal
Camu, camiadu, to bend, or to curve.
Craidd, the centre, or middle part.
Corun, corunaon, the crown of the head; a summit.

Cyda, along with, with; cyda thi, with thee, cyda dy, with thy: cyd anghelwyf, I bring out of concealment: hwn cydanghelu, him we declare.

Coegedd, vaunting, boasting: py yd y coegedd?

Cellu, to make a lodgement, or room
Cwerced, a squat; the posterior; a cowering.

Cuddiau, to hide, to secrete, to conceal.

Cudd, cudded, a hide, a secret place.
Cenau, to make hollow: to penetrate
Cwyr, wax: y cwyr, the wax.

Cib, cibawd, any vessel; a meeting.
Cyrc, a round place; a meet; a meeting.

Cas, casedd, odious; hate, loathing.

Casau, to hate; to become disgusted.

Cloi, to lock: to fasten with a lock; to enclose.

Clo, a knob, or boss; a lock; a close.

Cleiniaw, to lie prostrate: cleiniaw, they have prostrated themselves.

Clydai, that gives shelter, that covers.

Clywau, clywed, to hear; to have perception.

Clodus, renowned: praiseworthy.

Cnoi, enaien, to gnaw, to bite; a mach.

Cylla, the separating organ, the mach.

Cylymyniad, connection, a tying together.

Ciellu, to cut, to separate to serve.

Λάω, to see; to enjoy, to be pleased.
 Λαίω, to enjoy, or to feel pleased.
 Λέγω, to say; to enjoin, or to bid.

Λέχα, to lie down, to be prostrate.
 Λέσκη, idle chat, tattle or babble.
 Λήγω, to cease, to make an end; to quit.

Λήθω, λησω, to lie hid, to sulk.
 Λιάζω, to divide, or to separate.
 Λιμὴν, a harbour, port, or haven.
 Λίμνη, a lake, a pool, a mere.
 Διτὴ, a prayer, or a petition.
 Λοετρὸν, washings.
 Λοχος, an ambush, also a troop.
 Λοχαω, to lay an ambuscade.

Λύθρον, blood and dust, or grime.
 Λυθρω, to wallow in blood or grime.
 Λύπη, grief, sorrow, vexation: *εν*
λύπη.

Λύρα, a lyre, a stringed instrument.

Λύχνος, a lamp, a torch, a flambeau.

Llyw, to guide, to direct; to steer.
Llywiaw, to direct: *llywy*, a paragon.
Llygu, to clear: *llug*, a gleam, a glance.

Llechu, to lie close, to squat; to sulk.
Llesga, *llesgedd*, listlessness; idleness.
Llugu, to grow slack, loose, or sluggish.

Llethu, to press flat: *llaesu*, to trail.
Llysu, *lliasu*, to part off, to separate.
Llifon, *llion*, a place of flooding.

Llyn, *llifon*, a lake, a pool, a mere.
Llith, a lure; a lesson, or a lecture.
Lhotron, any liquid dirt, or dregs.
Lloches, a covert, a hiding place.
Llochi, *llochaw*, *lochesu*, to make a covert.

Lhotron, *llotrach*, alimy matter, grime.
Llutriaw, to begrime; to form grime.
Llipa, that is flaccid or flagging.

Llyre, a tortoise: the shell formed the lyre.

Lluch, *lluchyn*, *llugas*, a gleam of light.

M

Μάκαρ, happy, blessed, fortunate.
 Μαλάσσω, to mollify, or to soften.

Μαλος, tender, soft, or delicate.

Μαμμη, μαμμα, μαμμαία, a grand-mother.

Μανὸς, rare, thin, fine, or slender.
 Μαραίνω, to fade, to wither, to decay.

Μαρνάμαι, to fight, to combat, to battle.

Μάχομαι, to fight, to battle, to contend.

Μάχη, a battle, a fight, a combat.

Μέγας, μεγάλου, great, grand, puissant, big: *Λιδασκαλε, ποία ἐντολή*
μεγάλη ἐν τῷ νόμῳ;

Μέδω, to command: also *μεδέω, μεδευω.*

Μέθυ, μεθνος, wine, the juice of grapes.

Μέθη, drunkenness, or intoxication.
 Μεθυω, to drunk: *ἐμεθύσθησαν: μεθύσαν.*

Μεθύσκω, to make drunk, to intoxicate

Μελίσσω, to sweeten; to become sweet.

Μελαίνο, to become black, to blacken.

Mygyr, grand; splendid, glorious.
Mallusaw, to make soft or lax; to grow soft.

Mall, *mallus*, soft or lax; insipid; blasted.

Mam, a mother; *mammai*, a matron.

Man, small, fine: *main*, thin, slender.

Merwinaw, to grow torpid; to be numb.

Murniaw, *murnofi*, to obstruct; to murder.

Macku, *machofi*, to endeavour to secure.

Mack, *machai*, security, that secures
Myg, *mygawl*, grand; solemn, glorious: *dyddysgolai, pa y ddylwed*
mygolaf yn y nam?

Meddu, to possess, to have command of.

Medd, origin of motion; centre: mead

Meddw, drunk; *meddwad*, ebriety.

Meddwi, to inebriate: *ymfeddwasant: meddwasai.*

Meddwadu, to make drunk, to intoxicate.

Melyn, to sweeten, to become sweet.

Melynu, to grow yellow, to grow swarthy.

Μελι, *melios*, honey, the food of bees.

Μελιηδες, sweet, or dulcet.

Μελισσα, a bee, or gatherer of sweets.

Μέλλω, to delay, to defer, to put off.

Μέλος, melody; verse or song.

Μένος, the mind, or intelligent power.

Μένω, to remain; to last, to wait.

Μένος, the middle, or central part.

Μέτρον, measure, that metes things.

Μεινός, small, little, or slender.

Μεινύω, to diminish or to lessen.

Μόλος, battle and noise: also *μῶλος*.

Μολύνω, to pollute, or to defile.

Μόνος, alone, deserted, or desolate.

Μονον, one; only, single; singly.

Μοῦσα, a muse, the power of poetry.

Μυδάω, to moulder, to wear away.

Μυδαλίος, mouldy, musty, stale.

Μυδαίνω, to rot, or to putrefy.

Μύλη, a mill-stone, a grinder.

Μύρμος, *μύρμηξ*, an ant; *μυρμηδον*, an ant-hillock.

Μύρω, to flow, or to run as water.

Μωρος, silly, foolish, or simple.

Mel, *melid*, honey; *melys*, honeyed, sweet.

Meleidus, of the nature of honey.

Melysai, a honey-bearer: a sweetener.

Malu, to dally, to fondle; to trifle.

Melawd, that is sweet, like honey.

Menw, intellect, mind, or soul.

Manu, to set a place; to impress.

Medd, the origin of motion; a middle.

Mydr, *mydrai*, *mydryn*, a metre.

Man, *manw*, small, fine, tiny, petty.

Manaethu, *manweiddiau*, to make fine

Moloch, tumult, uproar, riot, stir.

Molwynaw, to spot; to cover with foam.

Mynw, that is isolated or lonely.

Mon, *monyn*, that is alone: a sulky one.

Mawsai, a recipient, of sweetness.

Mwydaw, to become damp, to sodden.

Mwydiolus, of a soddening tendency.

Mwydioni, to become pulp or pith.

Malai, that grinds or that brays.

Myr, *myrion*, ants: *mor*, an ant: *morion*, ants: *myrfydon*, a mound of ants

Meru, to drop; to dribble, to distil.

Meredig, being drooping; stupid.

N

Naiw, *naíw*, *raw*, to dwell, to abide.

Ναῦς, a temple: *ναος τῷ θεῷ*. 1 Cor. iii. 17.

Ναῦς, a ship, or a sailing vessel.

Νέμω, to divide, or to separate.

Νέος, new; novel, or recent.

Νέω, to swim, to move on water.

Νησος, an island, or an isle.

Νικάω, to overcome: *νικα*, overcome.

Νίφω, to snow, to drop in snow.

Νήθω, to spin, to draw out in threads

Νέθως, illegitimate, bastard.

Νέος, the mind, intelligent power.

Νέξ, night.

Noddi, *noddau*, to harbour; to take refuge.

Neuadd, a hall, a saloon: *neuadd y Duw*.

Nawfai, *nofai*, a floating agent.

Nawu, to stigmatize; to except.

Newydd, new, novel; that is new.

Noflaw, to swim; also to float.

Ynys, an island: *ynysig*, an islet.

Nycku, to torture; to pine: *nycha*, cause pain.

Nyfu, *nyfiaw*, *odi*, *bwrrw cira*, to snow.

Nyddu, to spin; to twist, or to writhe.

Nwythus, *nwydus*, eccentric, freakish.

Naws, temperament, disposition.

Nos, night: *noson*, *noswaith*, a certain night.

O

Ὁ, the article *the*.

Οἱ, pronoun: *οἱ εἶπον*, they said.

Ὄγω, to open, to set open, to lay out.

Ὅλος, a whole, all of a thing, a total.

Ὅμιλω, to engage.

Ὀν, pronoun: *ὃν καταγγέλλομέν*. Col. i. 28.

Y, and *yr*, the article *the*.

Hwy, they: *hwy ebynt*, they said.

Agu, *agenu*, to rift; *agori*, to open.

Holl, *oll*, a whole, or all, a total.

Ymaelu, *ymaelyd*, to take mutual hold

Hwn, this one; whom: *hwn cyd-anghelw*.

G

Όνομα, a name : *ηἰ ὄνομα*, her name.
 Όξύς, sharp, quick, ready ; sour :
 'οξείς οἱ πόδες αὐτῶν. Rom. iii. 15.
 Οὖν, therefore : *πᾶ οὖν ἡ καύχησις*
 Rom. iii. 27. Where then the
 boasting ?
 Ουαί, a woe, or wailing.

Enw, a name : *ei hennw*, her name.
Aiochus, keen, ardent ; greedy : *aech-*
us eu pedos hwynt.
Yna, there ; then ; there now ! *pa*
yna y coegedd ? what then the
 vaunting ?
Gwae, a woe, a wailing, a curse.

Π

Παίω, to strike, to beat, to knock.
 Παλλω, to dart, to throw, or to fling.
 Παύω, to cease ; to rest, to be still.
 Πέδιον, a shoe ; a sock, a buskin.
 Πιέζω, to press, to squeeze, to crush.
 Πλέκω, to double, to fold, or to plait.
 Ποέω, to blow, to breathe, to respire.
 Πούς, ποδος, a foot : *ὀξείς οἱ πόδες*
αὐτῶν,
 Πρίσμαι, to purchas, to buy : *ἐκπρίω*,
 to redeem.
 Πρίν, preposition ; before : *πρίν Ἀβρααμ*
γενεσθαι, ἐγώ εἰμι : before Abraham
 was, I am.
 Πρό, for, before, instead.
 Πωλέω, to sell, to offer for sale.
 Πωλος, a colt, or a young horse.

Pwyaw, to beat, to pummel, to thump
Peiliaw, to spread out, to radiate.
Peuaw, to pause ; to hesitate ; to pant.
Pedol, *pedolan*, a foot-trace ; a horse-
 shoe.
Pwysaw, to weigh ; to press ; to ponder
Plygu, to double, to fold ; to bend.
Peuaw, to pause ; to hesitate ; to pant.
Pedd, *ped*, a foot : *aeochus eu pedos*
hwynt.
Priwyaw, to attain, or to reach : *ech-*
brwyaw, to attain from.
Prin, scarce ; scarcely : *prin y genid*
Abraham, myfi wyf, scarcely was
 Abraham produced, I am.
Priwy, a tendency forward or onward.
Peliaw, to spread out, to brandish.
Ebawl, a male colt ; *eboles*, a she colt.

Ρ

Ψάδιος, easy, facile, of free course.
 Ράσσω, to dash against, or to rush.
 Ρέγγω, to snore, or to breathe hard.
 Ρέω, to flow ; to spread, to scatter.
 Ρέω, to speak ; to tell, or to relate.
 Ρίζα, a root, or a radix.
 Ριν, a nose ; as of a man or beast.
 Ροδανός, running, or swiftly moving.
 Ροῦς, a stream, or a current.

Rhwydd, *rhwyddus*, facile, easy of
 progress.
Rhyslaw, to move violently, to rush.
Rhochi, to make a rough noise ; to
 grunt.
Rheu, to move ; to be active ; to run.
Rhuaw, to cry aloud, to roar ; to
 chatter.
Rhadd, that advances, or proceeds
 onward.
Rhyn, that stretches out ; a point, a
 cape.
Rhodianus, coursing ; *rhedimnus*,
 running.
Rhawd, a course, a way, a rout ; a
 race.

Σ

Σάρξ, the flesh, the body.
 Σκόλος, a stake, post, or pale.
 Σκοτος, darkness, obscurity.
 Σκοτῶ, σκοτίζω, σκοταζω, to darken.
 Σκύβαλον, dung, filth, or rubbish.
 Σκυβαλιζω, to cast out filth or refuse.

Sarch, what covers ; also gear, harness
Ysgolp, a sharp pointed spar or stake
Ygawd, that rises over ; a shade.
Ygodi, ysgodusaw, ygodiadu, to shade
Ygubellion, or *ysgubion*, sweepings,
 refuse.
Ygubellu, ysgubaw, to sweep, to use
 a broom.

Σταυρος, a cross ; a gallows.
Στήλη, a pillar : *στύλος* : *στηλαι*.

Στομα, *στοματος*, the mouth.

Ystwyrai, that writhes : a stretcher.
Ystawl, a stem ; a stool : *ystolion*,
 pinnacles.
Ystumai, the organ of shaping or
 turning.

T

Ταλαντον, a talent ; scales ; weight.

Τασσω, to order, or to arrange.
Ταῦρος, a bull, the male of kine.

Ταχὺς, quick : *ταχύ*, quickly.
Τείνω, to stretch, or to extend.

Τείρω, to beat ; to vex, or to afflict.
Τελαμών, a strap, or a thong.
Τέλος, the end, or termination.
Τέλειω, to finish, to terminate.

Τέμνω, to cut, to cleave, to break down
Τερίω, to bore through, to perforate.

Τετθός, the breast, or the nipple.
Τεθῆ, *τεθνη*, a nurse.
Τερην, tender, delicate, or soft.
Τιμάω, *τιω*, to honour, to respect.

Τραχύς, rough, harsh, or rugged.
Τρεῖς, *τρία*, three ; *τρίτος*, third.
Τρέχω, to run, to race, to strive in a
 race.
Τρίπλαξ, *τριπλακα*, triple, three-fold.
Τρῖνω, to break, to tear ; to push, to
 thrust.
Τύμβος, a tomb, a tumulus.

Τύπος, a type, figure, form, likeness.
Τυφλός, blind, deprived of sight.
Τυφλώω, to blind, to deprive of sight.

Υδω, to sing, to make melody.
Υμῆν, a covering, a membrane.

Tawl, *toliant*, a cast : *mantawl*, a ba-
 lance.

Tywyaw, to lead, or to conduct.
Tarw, that strikes or bursts through ;
 a bull.

Toc, that is short or quick ; shortly.
Taenu, to spread, to extend, or
 stretch out.

Taraw, to strike, to hit ; to affect.
Telamwyn, a stretch-defence or band
Telad, a straining out or to a verge.
Telu, to put on a stretch ; to extend
 out.

Timynu, to break into small bits.
Trwyaw, to bore through, to pass
 through.

Teth, a teat ; a nipple, a dug ; a breast
Tethai, *tethenai*, that has a teat.

Tirion, pleasant, tender, or genial
Tumiao, to make a bend : *twyaw*, to
 order.

Trwch, a cut ; cutting ; rough, harsh
Tri, three ; *trifed*, *trydydd*, third.

Trechw, to surpass, to overcome, to
 master.

Triphlyg, threefold, or triple.
Trwyaw, to penetrate : *tori*, to break

Tom, *tomen*, a mound, or heap ; a
 tumulus.

Teb, a parallel state, a type, a like.
Tywyll, dark, obscure : *dull*, blind.
Tywyllu, to darken : *dallu*, to blind.

Y

Hudaw, to allure, to fascinate.
Hufen, the top formed upon liquids ;
 cream.

Φ

Φάω, to shine, to glitter, to illumine.
Φάυς, light ; splendour ; sunshine.
Φέρβω, to pasture, to depasture ; to
 feed.

Φορβη, *φορβειά*, pasture, or grass.
Φεύγω, *φύγω*, to shun, or to avoid.
Φυγίς, a fugitive ; a vagrant.
Φλάω, to smash, to break.
Φλέγω, *φλεγεθω*, to burn, to blaze.
Φλυω, *φέω*, to trifle, to act idly.

Ffawu, to render radiant or glorious
Ffawdd, radiation, splendour.
Porfa, to pasture, to depasture.

Porfa, pasture, a grazing place.
Ffoi, to flee, to run away, to retreat.
Ffoadai, a fugitive, or a vagrant.
Fflawu, to shiver, to splinter, to flake
Ffaglu, *ffaglaethu*, to flame, to blaze
Ffieuaw, to radiate : *ffuaw*, to seem.

Φρέαρ, a well ; a ditch.	<i>Ffreuer</i> , a ditch : <i>ffrenad</i> , a gushing.
Φρέξ, the roaring of the sea.	<i>Ffwrch</i> , <i>ffrock</i> , a violent gust ; a storm.
Φωνή, voice ; report, noise or din.	<i>Ffwn</i> , respiration, breath ; a puff ; a sigh.
Φῶρ, a thief ; a spy, or a prying one.	<i>Ffwyr</i> , a violent drive or chase : assault.

X

Χαίρω, to rejoice, or to be glad.	<i>Chware</i> , to play, to sport ; to be merry
Χαλάω, to loosen, or to relax.	<i>Chwaku</i> , to spread, to disperse, to separate.
Χάρις, grace, favour ; love, kindness.	<i>Cariad</i> , love, affection, or kindness.
Χθές yesterday, or the day past.	<i>Echdoe</i> , the day before yesterday ; <i>doe</i> , yesterday.
Χολή, choler, bile, or gall.	<i>Caul</i> , a maw ; chyle ; rennet ; curd.
Χορός, a choir, a ball, a rout, or assembly.	<i>Cor</i> , a circle, a round ; a crib ; a choir.
Χρόνος, time, space, or season.	<i>Cronawd</i> , a state or act of revolving.

Ω

Ὠθέω, to push, to thrust, or to press	<i>Gwthiaw</i> , to push, to thrust ; to obtrude.
Ὠλένη, the elbow, or bend of the arm	<i>Elin</i> , the elbow, the bend of the arm.
Ὠμός, crude, raw, undigested.	<i>Of</i> , uncombined ; crude, raw, fresh.
Ὠόν, ὦιον, also ὦιον, an egg.	<i>Wy</i> , <i>wyan</i> , and <i>wynn</i> , an egg.
Ὠρα, time, or age ; an hour.	<i>Awr</i> , an hour ; time or season.
Ὠρυω, to howl, to cry as a dog.	<i>Gawru</i> , to howl, to scream ; to shout

ON THE AFFINITIES OF THE LATIN AND WELSH.

Those who form systems from general premises, without being duly acquainted with the characteristic features of their various component parts, would not hesitate to assert, that a considerable portion of the Welsh tongue must necessarily be derived from the Latin, in consequence of the dominion held by the Romans over Britain, for about five hundred years. What impression might have been produced upon the dialect of the Lloegrian Britons by such an intimate connexion with foreigners, it would be difficult, at this time, to determine, as the peculiar characteristic of that dialect cannot be traced, from its having been successively blended with the Saxon, the Danish, and the Norman, so as to have gradually formed the present English tongue. But, in respect to Wales, it might be urged as an argument of great weight, that the proportionate intercourse of the Romans there, must have been of too insignificant extent, to produce any change in the dialect of the natives, as none has been subsequently effected by the far more general intercourse of the English, holding a sovereignty there, and in every way a closer connexion, and through a much longer period of time. All the influence, that the Roman domination had upon our language, was the giving of currency to a few score words ; and the sway of the English has effected about as much : yet the strange words, whether from one nation or the other, have not been naturalized in the Welsh, as they still plainly discover their alien origin.

However, it is not by any means intended here to claim the smallest advantage from such argumentative objections, but, on the contrary, to state the important fact, that the Welsh language contains thousands of words in common with the Latin; yet these words can be satisfactorily proved not to have been borrowed by the Welsh from the Romans; neither could the latter people be indebted to the Britons for them. Therefore, the affinity, existing between the two languages, must be attributed to a common origin of such words, and preserved in each from a period anterior to the commencement of the history of either nation.

The Latin is, to a very considerable degree, a mixed language, being gradually formed by adventitious circumstances, whereby the original basis of its structure has been so obscured, that scarcely any of the words therein are regularly reducible to those primary elements, or radices, within itself, which are essentially the characteristics of the Welsh and other unmixed languages. Had not the Welsh a systematic combination of its words, yielding to an obvious and certain analysis, it would then stand only on equal terms with the Latin, with respect to words common to both languages; and in that case there would be no certain criterion, by which the claim of originality to such words could be awarded to either of them. This point may be illustrated by a few of those common words, traced to their primary elements in the Welsh, and which are not capable of being so analyzed in the Latin language. The following are obvious proofs:—

Latin words.

Catena
Caterna
Turba
Garrio
Garrulus

Welsh words.

Cadwen, a chain
Cattyrfu
Tyrfu
Geiriaw
Geiriolus.

These words are precisely of the same signification in both languages; but it is only in the Welsh that they can be resolved to their primary elements.

The feminine noun *cadwen* is in the masculine form *cadwyn*; the *en*, in the former, and *yn*, in the latter, being general terminations for all similar nouns. Taking away these terminations, we have *cadw*, a keeping, a guarding, a preserving in safe custody; also, to keep, to guard, to have in custody; and *cadw* is derived from *cad*, a striving to take; also a conflict, or a battle; the simple elements forming *cad* being *ca* and *ad*. The plurals, most commonly used, out of several, of *cadwen* and *cadwyn*, are *cadweni*, *cadwenau*, *cadwyni*, and *cadwynau*.

The *caterva* is a very remarkable word, from its being so written in the Latin; because that one of its parts, *terva*, is plainly the Welsh word *tyrva*, which used to be written *terva*, before the *y* was introduced into our alphabet; and which is precisely of the same import as *turba*. The Welsh word is nearly of the same import, whether written *catyrva* or *cattyryva*,—the first from *ca* and *tyrva*, and the other from *cad* and *tyrva*,—and implies a troop of defence and a troop of conflict: *cattyryva*, in ancient numeration, expressed 100,000. The meaning of *cad*, a conflict, is literally an aptitude or

effort to keep, having *ce* and *ad* for its elements. The word *tyres* is partly explained already; but its structure may be farther defined. *Tior* implies a heap, a crowd, an aggregate, or accumulation; and thence comes *tyrn*, a multitudinous noise, or tumult, and often used for *tarun*, thunder. The *u* of all monosyllables becomes *y*, when such words are extended; and thus *tyrn* becomes *tyrya*. The *a* postfixed gives the idea of continuity, accumulation, or collection; and such words are used both as nouns and verbs.

The Welsh primitive *gair*, a word, by a regular inflection forms the verb *geiriaw*, to word, to express words, to form words, to use words. From *gair*, in the same manner, is formed the adnoun *geiriawl*, wordy, verbose, belonging to a word; and from *geiriawl* is formed *geiriolus*, apt to be wordy, full of words, or garrulous.

Some thousand Latin compound words have their similitudes in the Welsh with respect to structure and signification; and all to be analyzed, like the foregoing examples, in the latter language, thus proving, that they could not have been borrowed from the former, but that such words exist in both languages from one common origin.

CONCLUSION.

Notwithstanding all that has been hitherto written, the origin and affinities of the several nations of Europe remain in great obscurity; and the principal cause for this, where we have not the light of history to guide us, must be attributed to the want of a proper examination of the languages of those nations, so as to discover the approximate relation existing between some of them, and the contrary characters of other. As a proof of how little is generally and correctly known in respect to this subject, we need only point out that there are remnants of an original population still existing in France, in Flanders, in Germany, in two parts of Britain, and in Ireland; and who speak their ancient and common language, under diversities of dialects, and which is identified with the Slavonic; and these remnants of a primitive people are the Bretons, the Walloons, the Wendi, the Welsh, and the Gwydhelians of Scotland and Ireland. Historians have not used an appropriate and generic name for the common language of the people here mentioned; for the several appellations mostly in use, except the Slavonic, which is not very ancient, of Gallic, and Celtic, are only relevant to circumstances of locality; such as denote a dwelling in open regions, or in woods and forests. There is one name, however, which is descriptive of a generic character, and still preserved by one remnant of those nations, and used to designate itself, and also applied to it nationally, from the remotest periods of history. This appellation is used by the Welsh, who call themselves CYMMRY; and which was written *Cimmerioi*, *Cimmerii*, and *Cimbri*, by the Greeks and Romans.

